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Nazi Sub Base Bombed; Greeks Pressing Italians; Radio Agreement Ratified

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 25, 1941

Air and Sea: RAF Bombs Submarine Base

British warplanes bombed the German submarine base at Lorient on the French coast last night despite unfavorable flying weather.

London's fifth straight night without an air raid was reported by the Air Ministry. German planes were absent from over the entire British Isles. Bad weather was believed responsible, although some London sources declared the German air force was being re-formed because of losses, need of rest for pilots and transfer of some planes to the Mediterranean area.

Italy claimed the sinking of the 7,000-ton British auxiliary cruiser Eumaeus "loaded with troops" by an Italian submarine in the Atlantic.

Berlin claimed that its bombing planes had damaged two British battleships and a heavy cruiser in a raid on a naval squadron in the Mediterranean.

Greco-Italian Front: Italians Retreat to Reorganize

Italian withdrawals to new positions in the Klisoura sector for the purpose of reorganizing at least seven troop divisions because of "extremely heavy losses" on the Albanian battlefront, was reported by Greek sources.

Wolves of Tuscany, supposedly crack Italian division rushed to the front in a recent attempt to bolster retreating forces, was said by the Greeks to have been withdrawn, and a new commander appointed.

In Washington: President Ratifies Radio Pact

The President proclaimed the ratification of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement signed in Havana in 1937 by Cuba, Canada, Haiti, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and the United States. Under the agreement, effective March 29, the radiocasting band would be divided between the six countries in order to eliminate interference. The agreement is for five years, but may be denounced by any country after expiration of one year.

Speedy Senate action was expected on the House-approved $350,000,000 emergency shipbuilding program designed to provide 200 steel cargo vessels for the Nation's mercantile fleet. The measure passed the House yesterday after defeat of a proposed ban on closed-shop agreements with workers employed on the construction. The House version would appropriate $313,500,000 for ships and building facilities. The President had previously made $36,500,000 available for the program from emergency funds.

In Northeast Africa: Graziani Quits Headquarters

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani has abandoned headquarters at Cirene, 145 miles west of Tobruk, and withdrawn most of the garrison at Derna in the path of Britain's advancing columns across Libya.

British forces were said to be cutting south of coastal towns in Libya, heading directly for the Italian stronghold at Bengasi. [Details: page 4.]

In East Africa, British forces were reported to have advanced 80 miles into Italian Eritrea.

National: Alleged Red Denied Legislative Seat

Olympia, Wash. (AP)—The State Senate voted yesterday to deny a seat to Lenus Westman, elected on the Democratic ticket from Snohomish County, on the grounds he had not renounced Communist Party beliefs. Mr. Westman said he formerly was a member of the Communist Party.

In the Balkans: Revolt Well in Hand

Guardist revolt in Rumania seemed to be fairly well in hand today with reports that Horia Sima, the Iron Guard Vice-Premier, had been taken in custody, after having fled to Brasov.

Premier Antonescu issued a statement declaring the rebellion began with an attempt to assassinate him.

Peace was restored in Bucharest, but whether fighting was still in progress in other parts of the country was not known.

New U. S. Office Is Proposed To Review Agencies' Practices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Far-reaching changes in the procedure of Federal agencies, including separation of judicial and prosecutive functions, were proposed today in a report of a special committee appointed two years ago at the direction of President Roosevelt.

The committee, however, opposed extension to the courts of greater power to review the decisions of these agencies. Such extension was proposed in the Walter-Logan bill passed by Congress but vetoed by the President last year.

The Labor Board, the Power Commission, Trade Commission and 30 other agencies were studied by the committee, headed by Dean Acheson, whom the President recently nominated to be Assistant Secretary of State.

The recommendations included:

Establishment of an office of Federal Administrative Procedure to review practices of agencies, separation of the judicial and prosecutive functions by setting up of "hearing" commissioners, standardization of procedure for issuance of regulations, and simplification of procedure by greater use of conferences to settle controversies.

The committee said there was "adequate" provision for court review of agency decisions, and said any extension would cause "needless" litigation.

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He's an Alien But—Loves His America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—Steve is a fish peddler, a bachelor and an alien. Coming to the United States from the Isle de Feminina, Sicily, in 1912, he is not yet a citizen of the United States. But no one will question that Steve loves America.

He has talked over with his brother with whom he lives and with other fishermen the terrible plight of his native Italy and Europe today. He has seen that the tyranny which he so despises is threatening to extend its reign and domain, and Steve doesn't like it.

The freedom of his adopted land, the picturesque beauty of the Monterey peninsula—so like his native Italy—are dear to Steve. And Steve is not only a man of words and sentiment. One day his love sprang into action. A few days later a plain white envelope arrived at the office of the President of the United States. Opening the humble parcel, a presidential secretary read:

"Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the U. S. of A.
Honorable President:

I am sending fifty dollars to you to be used for the defense of our beloved country and all that I can do for this land that I love, I shall be glad to do. The real democracy is in this country and we pray that it shall not die.

Steve Cardinale."

The letter was acknowledged by Undersecretary of the Treasury D. W. Bell.

Increase Reported In City Living Costs

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 25

Secretary Perkins reported today that living costs in the larger cities increased six-tenths of one per cent between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, 1940.

Food costs were reported 1.4 per cent higher on the latter date and 2.4 per cent higher than in December, 1939. A seasonal rise in the coal price contributed to the general living cost increase, the Labor Department reported. A sharp jump in the price of butter was also noted as were seasonal increases in fresh vegetables, milk, flour, cured pork and lard prices.

Snow, Snow, 14 Inches In Parts of N. E.

New England, like most of the Nation east of the Rockies, today dug itself out from an icy mantle of snow and sleet.

A driving storm, reminiscent of St. Valentine's Day blizzard last year, swept across the northeastern states last night leaving transportation snarled and piling snow up to as high as 14 inches.

The forecast for Boston and vicinity was snow this forenoon, clearing and continued cold tonight and Sunday.

Snow plows and shovel crews were sent into action early last evening on city streets and country highways but despite the prompt work of emergency crews many traffic jams were reported on main traffic arteries out of Boston.

All airplanes were grounded, buses and trains were delayed, and ships off the New England coast battled gales and high waves.

Before dawn, nine inches of snow had fallen in Boston, with prospects of one or two inches more before the storm ended. Officials at the Weather Bureau said the snow in Boston was "about as deep as any place" near sea level, but reports from the Berkshires told of depths ranging up to 14 inches.

Providence, R. I., reported five inches of snow at midnight. In Connecticut the storm abated soon after midnight, leaving a blanket of about three inches on the coast and up to seven inches in the interior.

Fifteen Army planes en route to Mitchel Field, L. I., from air raid precaution maneuvers over New England were forced to land at Hillsgrove, R. I.

At sea, the Coast Guard cutter Argo, battled the full force of the storm in response to a call from the Gloucester schooner Old Glory, adrift with engine trouble 50 miles northwest of Seal Island, N. S. On winter patrol, the cutter at first expected to reach the ship early today but later radioed that pounding seas and poor visibility probably would prevent her from going alongside until afternoon.

Fund Solicitors To Capitalize On Snow-Bound Folk

The 25,000 volunteer solicitors of the Greater Boston Community Fund planned a busy week-end today in their drive in obtaining contributions toward the $4,883,000 goal, $2,125,000 of which already has been obtained.

Hoping to catch hundreds of folks "snow-bound" in their homes today and tomorrow the solicitors expected to be able to report at Monday's "Dutch-treat" luncheon a figure close to the $3,000,000 mark.

"It may be this week-end," Henry R. Guild, General Chairman, told the workers as they prepared their drive, "that our victory may be determined."

Special effort this week-end also will be stressed by the Boston Districts division, headed by John J. Walsh, which is paired with Michael J. Galvin's Public Employees organization in a first-over-the-top contest with three other money raising divisions of the campaign, Metropolitan, Special Gifts, and Industry and Finance

Losing chairman will wear kilts at the final dinner of the campaign on Feb. 5, according to the promptly accepted terms of the challenge issued by Mr. Walsh and Mr. Galvin.

Latest reports show Districts at 36.1 per cent of goal and Public Employees at 30.2 per cent. On the other side, Metropolitan, led by Robert H. Montgomery of Cambridge, has posted 31.7, and Industry and Finance, headed by S. St. John Morgan, 44.5 per cent, backed up by G. Peabody Gardner's report of 70.1 per cent for his Special Gifts division.

List of contributors: Page 11.

What Role Did Reich Play In Ruman Coup?

Eye-witness queries aloofness of 350,000 Nazi troops during Iron Guardist rebellion.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 25—One of the most obscure chapters of the attempted Iron Guard coup in Rumania has been the role of the Germans. It seems unlikely that all the disorders of the past few days could have come about without the 350,000 German troops in Rumania having something to do with them. Certainly they must have foreseen that they could not be settled without German assistance.

But while both sides claimed and sought German indorsement as the real pro-German party, the Germans themselves kept both sides guessing for all the weeks preceding the storm. Was it their purpose thereby to encourage anarchy so that eventually a harried and distressed civil population would welcome a German out-and-out protectorate, or was it an effort to demonstrate the genuineness of "Rumanian independence" to a skeptical world?

Events of the next few days should furnish the answer.

Horia Sima Disappears

On the whole, the Iron Guardist insurrectionaries seemed to be an utterly leaderless and aimless rabble. Horia Sima, Vice-Premier and the titular head of the Iron Guard, who has been denounced by the Council of Ministers, had disappeared sometime during the fighting. It was rumored among the Guardists that secret Government agents were trying to assassinate him and he had, therefore, gone into hiding.

He is now believed to be under arrest.

When the morning papers of Jan. 23 carried the appeal to lay down arms signed by Mr. Sima, some Guardsmen obeyed. That led to the surrender of the Prefecture the same morning, soon after eleven. But other Guardists doubted its authenticity, while still other denounced Mr. Sima for "selling them out."

Fighting in Provinces

The fighting has not been confined to Bucharest. In Brasov and Ploesti, and practically every town of any size, there were clashes between the Iron Guardists and the Regular Army. Reports from the provinces are confused but the Guardists apparently were in control of large parts of many towns for several days.

The heaviest fighting outside Bucharest occurred in the oil town of Ploesti, always an Iron Guard stronghold.

Everywhere there was pillaging and looting of Jewish quarters. In

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Bullitt: Pass Lend-Lease Bill To Preserve U. S. Freedom; Halifax Outlines British Needs

Dramatic welcome to envoy symbol of U. S. and British solidarity.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Latest news of the critical events in Europe has been given first hand to President Roosevelt by the newly arrived British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, whose spectacular personal greeting by the President yesterday in the blinding rain on the yacht Potomac off Annapolis symbolized to the world the solidarity of the English-speaking nations.

With an unerring instinct for the dramatic, Mr. Roosevelt seized the occasion of the Ambassador's arrival to break all precedents of diplomatic protocol and greet the representative of the fighting British Empire at first hand. A more vivid illustration of the warmth of American feeling for the British could not have been imagined. The very elements conspired to enhance the unprecedented nature of the greeting in which the President broke the iron-clad rule of centuries that arriving Ambassadors should first pay their respects at the White House. Instead of that, Mr. Roosevelt set out on an unannounced journey, followed by bewildered correspondents attached to his entourage, over wet and slippery roads to Annapolis, and then put off on the Presidential yacht to extend a friendly hand to the representative of the British King and people.

Declaration of War Aims?

There was more than a generous gesture in the ceremony. President Roosevelt has indicated his closer and closer interest in events in Britain, and has sent his own personal representative, Harry Hopkins, to London where he is now carrying on undisclosed conversations with Winston Churchill. Mr. Roosevelt too, has chatted with Wendell L. Willkie, his rival in the Presidential race, just prior to the latter's departure for Britain on another first-hand tour of observation. And now, he has greeted the British Ambassador, fresh from the inner circles of the Churchill Cabinet, arriving on a brand new British battleship, the 35,000-ton King George V camouflaged a Mediterranean blue.

Mr. Roosevelt rode with Lord Halifax for the hour and a half automobile journey from Annapolis to Washington yesterday and it is taken for granted that the European situation was gone over

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

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Lord and Lady Halifax

Former Ambassador to France sees Nation in greatest peril of its history.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—For America's "own self-preservation," Congress should pass the lend-lease bill, William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today, as an impressive list of witnesses wound up the Administration's formal presentation of its case.

Again and again witnesses emphasized the gravity of the totalitarian threat against the United States.

"Our country is in such danger today," said Mr. Bullitt, "that decisions on the effective use of our instruments of defense are as vital as if we had already been attacked."

He added, "bill 1776 is designed to empower the President to make those decisions. By passing it, the Congress would show, I believe, that the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution is still alive in our land, and that we, like our forefathers, will submit to no master but God."

In a long list of witnesses, Ernest W. Gibson, former Republican Senator from Vermont, and Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies declared:

"We believe that if Britain should fall we would then be the subject of an attack both by force and economic pressure."

Peril Repeatedly Stressed

Again and again witnesses returned to this theme of America's asserted peril, and played variations on the idea that help for Great Britain is vital to the United States, along with speeded preparedness efforts and full authority for the Executive. Speakers emphasized their repugnance to war, but generally declared that the matter of war is now a question that the totalitarian states will decide and not Washington.

Included in the list of today's wind-up witnesses were:

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway; Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist; William Green, President of the A. F. of L.; William L. Shirier, Columbia Broadcasting Company commentator recently returned from Berlin; Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the Twenty-Seventh Division, A. E. F., during the World War.

Highlights from Mr. Bullitt's speech, which brought applause from the crowded hearing room as he concluded were:

"The earth has been so contracted by the airplane that for the first time in our history, the war machines of Europe can reach the Western Hemisphere in a few hours."

"So long as the British Navy continues to hold the Germans and Italians on the other side of the Atlantic, while our fleet watches in the Pacific, we have and shall have the practical equivalent of a two-ocean Navy."

"If the British Navy should be eliminated, we would still have a one-ocean Navy but we should have two oceans to defend."

"We are not prepared today to meet an attack by the totalitarian states that are leagued against us. We must buy time in which to prepare."

Asks War-Time Pace

"We can buy that time only by making certain that the British fleet will continue to hold the totalitarian forces in Europe while our fleet watches in the Pacific."

"Should the British Navy be eliminated and should the Panama Canal be blocked before we are prepared, invasion of the Western Hemisphere would be almost certain. We should have to organize our American life on a military basis, from top to bottom and maintain it on a military basis throughout years of misery and years of totalitarian propaganda directed against our democratic form of government. How long, under those conditions, we could maintain the liberties that have been the birthright of every American since the birth of our Nation, no man knows."

"These would be to us the consequences of British defeat. We must, therefore, for our own self-preservation, try to see to it that Great Britain is not defeated."

"We must produce implements of defense as fast as if we were in war, and we must employ the implements of defense that we now possess and shall produce in the wisest manner for our defense."

Mr. Bullitt denied that he had encouraged France to resist Germany while he was Ambassador.

Answering Representative Ham-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Statement by Lord Halifax: Page 6.

'Potentially Disloyal Persons' Kept Under F. B. I. Surveillance

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—After months of quiet and persistent detection the Federal Department of Justice disclosed today that it has the overwhelming majority of "potentially disloyal persons" under close and constant surveillance.

As a result of an intensive ferreting out and combating sabotage, spies and "fifth column" machinations extending to every corner of the country and combining the forces of every investigating agency of the Government, Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, said that he could confidently give this assurance:

"If a moment of crisis should arise we would have no difficulty controlling" potential spies and saboteurs "before they could do any damage."

Under the co-ordination of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a personnel of more than 15,000 persons have, Mr. Jackson said, been devoting increasing time and energy to protecting national defense from present and future dangers.

All Services Mobilized

To give the greatest possible speed and scope to this investigative job, the F. B. I. has mobilized the services not only of related divisions in the Justice Department here but the field offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Marshals and Attorneys in every judicial district.

Without any fanfare the F. B. I. has been seeking to accomplish one thing, to bring to the surface the "fifth column" elements inside America, either professional spies or professional saboteurs, either citizens or aliens, or other "potentially disloyal persons."

And now the F. B. I. can cryptically announce: "We know them."

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation," the Attorney General reports, "has provided defense industries with a broad program of protection against attempted sabotage. Together with the Naval and Military Intelligence Offices, the Federal Bureau of Investigation maintains a constant surveillance of persons who may be acting secretly for a foreign government."

Where American Safety Lies

Mr. Jackson makes a special appeal to Americans to realize that while the Government can effectively combat against espionage and sabotage, "The 'fifth columnist' against whom Americans need to defend themselves is the individual—whether alien or citizen—who through ignorance or malice, seeks to confuse us as to where the true safety of America lies.

"Some of these are persons who compromise our democratic ideals in the hope of obtaining some personal advantage. Others deliberately advocate class hatred, racial and religious prejudices and the suppression of civil liberties, with the aim of undermining democracy

"These people are individually dangerous, but fortunately they are but a small minority. Our best defense against them is the fundamental good sense of the American people. I am sure that the good sense and sound judgment of Americans will stand unmoved against the false ideologies and arguments of those who are enemies of democracy."

Mr. Jackson warns that the detection and apprehension of professional spies and saboteurs would be left to professionals, that while public co-operation is desired, public participation is dangerous.

Appeal for Fairness

"Where the first is desirable and necessary," he explains, "the second is almost invariably obstructive and harmful, giving rise to vigilantism and other hysterical activities which without exception impede law enforcement and, more often than not, result in minority persecution. I repeat this warning in the face of the record of the past year, which has shown the American people to be fair and level-headed even in times of great stress."

Intimate Message from Washington

Nation Learns You Can't Pull Airplanes Out of a Hat—Or Out of a Factory Either—Many Difficulties Still in Way of '50,000 a Year' Goal

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The last six months have taught Americans that nobody can pull airplanes out of a hat—or out of a factory, either, just by waving a blueprint and muttering cabalistic words about "mass production" and "American methods." Month after month the United States, not to mention Great Britain, has been disappointed by this country's failure to meet the earlier predictions about "1,000 planes a month by Jan. 1" and "500 planes a day after we're all tooled up."

Having finally become convinced that it can expect no immediate aeronautical wonders, the United States has put both feet back on the ground and has begun looking into the problem of airplane production realistically. And during the past four weeks or so it has received some very interesting and enlightening answers as to the difficulties still in the way of that "50,000 planes a year" goal.

A number of these answers have been provided by recent testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee, while others have come from both on and off the record talks by some of the country's biggest plane manufacturers. They reveal a startlingly wide array of factors which are and must be overcome before this country can compete with either Britain or Germany in plane output.

Sudden Confusion

Foremost among early difficulties was the confusion induced in the industry when the tremendous American and British plane program fell upon it late last spring. The plan' expansion already started had to be completely revised, staffs enlarged, vast new quantities of materials ordered and complicated contracts negotiated. While most of these problems have now been straightened out, they did serve to throw the industry into confusion for a not inconsiderable period.

But the mere fact that contracts were negotiated, raw and finished materials ordered, skilled workmen advertised for and blueprints started did not mean that a rapid jump in production was at hand. In the first place, plane manufacturers, like practically all other industrialists, learned that it would take some time to get the machine tools ordered. A number of plants were partially disrupted through the changes incidental to plant expansion.

At the same time each manufacturer seems to have encountered a particular shortage either in raw materials or in some part of the plane manufactured outside his own establishment. One company kept running into a shortage of engines, another of propellers and a third of specialized undercarriages.

Since plants were and are expanding at a phenomenal rate—shop employees jumping from 60,000 fifteen months ago to an estimated 380,000 some months hence—it was necessary to train more skilled workmen. This training could only be done by detailing experienced workers to teach the apprentices, thereby temporarily reducing the number of workers available for production. Furthermore, plane-making is, and is expected to remain, largely a hand job and within certain limits you can expand production only by increasing floor-space and workers.

On top of this, plane manufacturers, according to recent testimony before Congress, have had considerable difficulty in sub-contracting that part of the work not done in their own plants. Many plane builders "farm out" as much as 30 to 40 per cent of work on a plane and a delay in delivery of a single part can delay delivery of the finished product. Many of the small concerns to whom work is "farmed out" are still running below efficiency-par as a result of 10 years of depression.

Continual Changes Demanded

American plants are now turning out from 40 to 50 different types of military aircraft. According to Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, it takes at least 14 months to produce the first plane of a production order, the time being consumed in engineering, construction of prototypes, tests and tooling up for production.

Then there are the continual changes demanded by the British and American defense forces based on their war observations. One plane manufacturer just the other day told about having received 14 different change orders within two weeks, each of which tended to delay delivery just so much.

There is also the question of the difference in specifications demanded by the British and those demanded by America's armed forces. These differences were an extremely serious handicap to increased production during the summer, fall and early winter, although it is understood that American and British officials have just about succeeded in standardizing most of their specifications.

Finally, the plane manufacturers are running in competition with other national defense industries, such as shipyards and tank plants, for certain limited stocks of raw materials, machine tools and skilled workmen. In the light of such considerations, the United States may not have done so badly to turn out 799 military airplanes last month, with the indication that this month production is still higher.

Joseph G. Harrison.

The Week in Focus: Tobruk Falls; Kennedy, Lindbergh Heard on Aid Bill

Rumanian Revolt Squelched; Roosevelt Starts New Term

By Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A tradition shattered, a city captured, a revolt squelched, a debate continued: these were the major ingredients of this week's news of the world.

In the United States in Congressional committee, in forum discussion, over the air, wherever two persons gathered together, the lend-lease, aid-to-Britain bill was debated. Only on Monday was time out taken by Americans to attend by person or proxy the Third Term inaugural of President Roosevelt.

In Libya the British captured the strategic harbor city of Tobruk, kept on moving westward; in Ethiopia, backed by Haile Selassie in person, captured border outposts, prepared a major offensive.

In the Balkans a Rumanian Iron Guardist revolt was finally squelched by the German Army; the Greeks made new if not spectacular gains in Albania; Bulgaria hesitated between succumbing to Nazzi pressure and banking on British and American aid.

Lend-Lease Hearings

Last week it was the Administration quintet of Hull, Morgenthau, Stimson, Knox and Knudsen which pressed Congress in House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings to pass the lend-lease aid-to-Britain bill because of the extreme urgency of the hour.

This week the opposition had its say in committee hearing, with radio, forum and poll joining the debate.

Joseph P. Kennedy, first witness of the week, straddled the issue, urging strongest possible aid to Great Britain, but always "short of war." Though indorsing the purpose of the bill, he opposed its form, all the while emphasizing his non-interventionist attitude.

The next day not only did Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Hanford MacNider, former Minister to Canada, denounce the measure before the House Committee, but Senate Republican Leader Charles L. McNary also expressed his disapproval of the measure—in opposition to the stand taken on the bill by his 1940 Republican running mate, Wendell Willkie. Joining the supporters of the bill (if a time limit was added) was Senator Norris of Nebraska, only present Senator who opposed United States entry into the World War.

Mr. Kennedy's testimony failed to please the crowds of eager listeners who had come to the Committee gathering to hear real isolationism preached. Not so with Colonel Lindbergh's testimony. Rather he amazed the Nation (and pleased Berlin) by stating he had no preference as to which side won in the present struggle, by urging a negotiated peace, by ridiculing talk of possible invasion of America.

Overshadowed by Lindbergh was the testimony of two other opponents of the bill, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Dr. Brooks Emeny. Joining them the following day was William R. Castle, former Undersecretary of State, who charged the bill with aiming to establish a dictatorship.

As the week closed a Committee squabble developed over the hearing of testimony by ranking officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Democratic members wanted closed hearings, Republicans were for open testimony. The Democrats, in the majority, got their wish.

Battle for the Mediterranean

British successes in Africa continued this week: Tobruk fell; so did Italian outposts in the Sudan; guerrilla warfare increased in Italian-held Ethiopia as Ex-Emperor Haile Selassie returned to his former kingdom.

But with every new British success in Africa, the African front threatened to become a major war struggle. For with Mussolini's African empire cracking up, his Axis partner, Hitler, felt it increasingly necessary to jump in and stem the debâcle.

It is improbable that Hitler can save the situation with dive bombers alone as used last week against the aircraft carrier, Illustrious. But how to make it obvious to Britain that he is aiding his Axis partner without proclaiming to the Italians that he is taking them over? That is Hitler's dilemma.

The Monday meeting between the Axis partners, so jealously guarded from the press, may have been one of "heartfelt friendship" and "resulted in complete accord as regards the views of both concerning all questions," as the Axis press reported. But the chances are it was one in which Hitler did all the talking and Mussolini did the "yessing."

The report from Rome is that the German High Command is not only prepared to enter the Mediterranean campaign in a controlling capacity, but if need be in force. The Axis aim, it is said, will be to cut the British Mediterranean lifeline in the Sicilian channel.

Britain in the meantime is wasting no time in pushing its Libyan success. Tobruk's fall included 14,000 Italians, 4 Generals, 1 Admiral, the best harbor on the Libyan coast.

Thomas, Detroit News

Adolf's Specialty

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Do Solemnly Swear . . ."

Page, Louisville Courier-Journal

"Time Goes Marching On"

Revolt in Rumania

For three and one-half days this week Rumanian Iron Guardists and regular troops staged pitched battles in Bucharest, in other parts of the Kingdom. Then the German Army of Occupation, reports said, stepped in and the curt bulletin came over the wires that the revolt was crushed, that the Antonescu Government had the situation in hand.

Reports told of thousands having been slain in the rebellion, of a Jewish pogrom, of firing squads working overtime. It was too soon and the news too censored to know with accuracy the chain of events of those terrifying hundred hours, but speculation suggested: that the Nazis had had a hand in the rebellion as an excuse to take over the country completely or that Hitler was running into Communist-fomented strife in his effort to spread the new order. One thing was sure: Rumania had become a tragic example, a warning, of what political slavery was like in a Nazi-dominated Europe.

In Albania, despite Italian counter-attacks, the Greeks edged further this week toward the strategic port of Valona. Germany's increasing participation in the affairs of Italy awakened the Greeks however to the fact that no longer could they expect a quick victory. Whatever happened in Albania, it was apparent that Greece was in the war "for the duration": that they would conquer or fall with Britain.

A New Date in American History

Monday, Jan. 20, 1941, is a date that is sure to find its way into American history books. For on that day Franklin D. Roosevelt broke a tradition as old as the Republic. For a third time he took that simple solemn oath of office that made him President of the United States.

Both pre- and post-inaugural events testified to the international crisis and national emergency that had swept President Roosevelt back into the White House.

A gala super stage show by the best dramatic talent of the Nation set the patriotic backdrop for the actual inauguration. Charlie Chaplin recited with unsuppressed emotion his stirring appeal for freedom, tolerance and peace among men that concludes his picture, "The Great Dictator." Raymond Massey delivered his closing speech in Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." Irving Berlin led the audience in his composition, "God Bless America."

Inauguration day the President, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, and other high Government officials, attended prayer and religious devotion at St. John's Episcopal Church; then at noon the inauguration oaths, the President's apostrophe to Democracy in his short address. "Democracy is not dying," rang out clearly over the crowd present, over the Nation, over the world.

The afternoon's parade of tanks, armored cars, other evidences of the military might of the Nation, with bombers droning overhead, closed the historic day's events.

Jan. 20, 1941, had become history.

America's Home Front

Flashes of speed and threats of tie-ups characterized America's home front this week.

The Nation was surprised to hear that American aircraft plants during December had turned out 799 planes of all types, 99 above William S. Knudsen's estimates. Previous monthly output figures had fallen under estimates.

It was cheered to hear that the House had quickly passed a bill authorizing the spending of $909,000,000 for the construction of 400 submarine chasers and other small naval craft.

It felt heartened to learn that General Motors had completed plans for building 1,500 aviation engines monthly; that Ford and Chrysler were about ready to start the assembly lines moving in their plane production plants.

But threatening to stall the Nation's defense efforts were reports of labor tie-ups, of strikes, threatened, called, settled, continued.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, halted one strike that would have stopped production at Carnegie-Illinois Steel, demanded a new and better contract from United States Steel, threatened to push "little steel" for a contract.

A defense factory strike on the West Coast was scarcely settled before a new one flared up in a defense plant in the Midwest.

Britain Girds Its Loins

Events suggest that Britain is getting into its war stride.

On Wednesday of this week, Britain's Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, informed his countrymen that labor was to be drafted for war work.

On Thursday Winston Churchill revealed in Commons that Britain had 4,000,000 men armed and uniformed, ready to defend the country's hearths and homes.

On Friday Viscount Halifax suddenly appeared in American waters in Chesapeake Bay on the battleship King George.

Separate as these events are, they are nonetheless related as parts in Britain's united battle plan. For British labor is to be drafted because of the fighting forces' drain on manpower, because the nation is only now nearing peak wartime production. And Lord Halifax is in the United States for one specific purpose: to speed American aid to Britain, to harmonize the fast-growing co-operation between the two great branches of the English-speaking world.

The unprecedented honors paid Lord Halifax by President Roosevelt in going to meet him, in escorting him to the British embassy, spoke volumes on the solidarity of American and British war views.

Inventory in Asia

Nations are playing for high stakes in the Far East: Japan, for domination; China, for self-preservation; Russia, for dissension; the United States, for a free and democratic China.

By removal of America's "moral embargo" against the Soviet Union this week, its retention against Tokyo, Washington emphasized its disapproval of Japanese ambitions.

By sending Lauchlin Currie of the White House staff to Chungking, President Roosevelt cold-shouldered Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka's plea for a free hand in East Asia. The United States again made clear its determination to aid Free China in its fight against aggression.

Japan scored this week, however, by having its offer to mediate the Thailand-French Indo-China dispute accepted by Vichy. As mediator between its satellite Thailand and prostrate France, Tokyo could be counted on to improve its South Pacific position.

Lot of the Conquered

Vichy, all signs suggest, stands on the threshold of portentous events.

Marshal Pétain's so-called "reconciliation" with his former Vice-Chancelor, Pierre Laval, is the beginning, not the end, of a chain of events. While there is no assurance that Laval will be taken back into the Marshal's Cabinet, there is evidence that Hitler is preparing the ground by such moves as the Pétain-Laval "peace" for increased pressure on Vichy.

His outline of terms for future Franco-German collaboration is expected momentarily. What they will be are anyone's guess. But with Mussolini bogged down in the Mediterranean the part that France will or won't play in that theater of the war becomes increasingly important.

To forestall any Nazi move toward France's African colonies Charles De Gaulle, leader of Free France's forces, announced warningly: the French Empire will rush to Britain's side, regardless of Vichy, at the first evidence of Nazi infiltration into French Africa.

At week's end Marshal Pétain, as a stabilizing influence, picked a super council of 188 members to help him govern France. It has no legislative powers; can only give advice to him, comfort to the people.

Norton Art Gallery Dedication Due Feb. 8 at West Palm Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25. Dedication of the Norton Art Gallery and School of Art is set for Feb. 8 the principal speaker to be Huger Elliott, educational director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

At that time the Palm Beach Art League will formally accept for the city the $200,000 building, housing 146 paintings, which have a purchase value of $176,000. The building is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Norton of Chicago and Palm Beach. The paintings are their collection of American artists, but include as well many old masters.

From the first announcement last spring of the proposed gift to the league for the community, the plan has had popular support. The Lake Worth Pioneer Association, which held the right to build in Pioneer Park, relinquished its privileges, and the city thereupon gave the league a 99-year lease on the property. As a result the main assembly hall of the building is called Pioneer Hall and will be open to the Association's use and for all community gatherings.

A fund provides for the maintenance of the building and grounds but the Art League will operate a school of art, intended to supplement the work in the public schools with academic credits allowed. Two faculty members have already been announced and classes are in operation. Frank Edward Lloyd is conducting sketching classes and Oscar Geibrich, formerly of the Cape Cod School of Art, is conducting painting classes.

By reason of public demand, membership privileges have been extended to non-artist members who wish to aid in the operation of the school.

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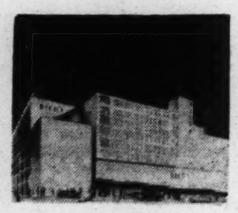

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National and World Pattern Needed for Postwar Unity

By Argus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Recent events in Britain have raised a danger signal in connection with preliminary plans for rebuilding war-shattered Europe.

Prime Minister Churchill is determined that the great blunder of 1919—the arrival of the victorious democratic powers at Versailles with a generally ill-digested program for peace—shall be avoided. Realizing that no one can tell when some unforeseen turn of events in Europe may bring what Viscount Cecil calls "an outbreak of peace," he has assigned an important branch of his War Cabinet to the exclusive task of planning resettlement.

Yet the way to resettlement this time is studded with new dangers which, if not averted, may well compromise the whole future of the peace. That danger lies in differences of opinion as to the line reconstruction should take.

Is reform primarily a national or an international necessity?

Should Britain, as some affirm, first tackle its own serious economic problems on the ground that as one historian expresses it: "No nation can help solve international problems until it is developing along lines that will make possible a sound, peaceful and equitable domestic order?"

Or does the international problem call with the more urgency?

Wrongs to Be Righted

Until Mr. Churchill took over the Premiership in May, the British Government appeared to be giving such attention as could be turned from immediate war matters entirely to an international form of settlement. "We are fighting," said Mr. Chamberlain in his Birmingham speech of Feb. 24, "to right the wrongs that Germany inflicted; for freedom of individual conscience and of religion, for the sanctity of agreements; we are fighting against persecution, wherever it may be found, and against the spirit of militarism."

But when Mr. Churchill took office, with Labor taking over its full share of responsibility for the war effort, an entirely new situation had come about. German savagery began its daily bombing of the crowded industrial centers of East London, Manchester, and the Midlands. The morale of all classes of English society was put to a test such as could not have been imagined in a civilized community.

In reply to the universal question, "What is all this going to end in?" Labor leaders—Herbert Morrison, Ernest Bevin, Arthur Greenwood, and other responsible ministers—began to comfort the workers in their crowded underground shelters with assurances that after the war there would be no more unemployment, and that special privileges must be eliminated in the interest of a more just and equitable economy.

To show that the subject had been raised above class and party issues, Conservatives generally were in agreement. The Times, of London, on Dec. 5 declared that the elimination of unemployment was just as vital as the elimination of war—no matter at what sacrifices. The traditionally conservative Church of England, in a conference at Malvern Jan. 10, presided over by the Archbishop of York, went still further in urging domestic reform. Private ownership of the Nation's main industrial resources, declared this conference, may be a stumbling block to Christianity, for "while these resources can be so owned, men will strive for their ownership. . . . As a consequence the way of life founded on the supremacy of the economic motive will remain—which is contrary to God's plan for mankind."

Elimination of Privilege

Nothing seemed to give more impetus to this call for domestic reform than the statement of Marshal Pétain as he took over the responsibilities of state for France after the collapse of the Republic: "We lost the Battle of France," he said, "because among other things we had not put our house in order."

The truth of the Marshal's statement was too self-evident to be lost on other Nations. Its appeal came with particular force to Labor leaders, who, though consistent upholders of collective security, are, as to actual experience, peculiarly grounded on reform at home. It effectively punctuated the proposals already aired by labor intellectuals such as Harold Laski and John Strachey, who insisted upon the elimination of privilege or of profit motives as the basis of a new world order.

But how does this concentration on national reform affect the prospects of reconstruction in Europe generally? Mr. Greenwood, as chairman of the War Cabinet's reconstruction executive, said in a recent speech: "We will not tolerate the tragic spectacle of abject poverty nor the scourge of unemployment." Then passing on to the international question he voiced the opinion that Nations should be left to work out their own salvation "so long as they do not flout the law of Nations." In short it was clear that the speaker's interest, at this stage at least, was rather in concrete reforms for Britain than upon reconstruction plans for Europe as a whole.

Yet an increasing number of unofficial writers are insisting upon the wide-ranging international problems that sooner or later will require all the wisdom and resourcefulness that the democracies can command.

There is the urgent problem of evolving war aims that will appeal to the Nations now under the heel of the conqueror and help stiffen their resistance. There is the problen of attracting Germans and Italians to the democratic way of thinking by a policy which may induce them to throw off their present leadership. Ultimately there must come the general reconstruction, for which the democracies cannot afford to be unprepared.

Wide Variety of Solutions

How complex and intangible this last problem appears at present may be judged from the wide differences in the solutions offered. London's Time and Tide declares that the so-called western civilization—"the application of the Christian ideals of brotherhood, truth, justice and mercy to the customs and laws of each country"—is the only true civilization and should be imposed on Europe generally

Viscount Cecil advocates a non-compulsory form of League of Nations based on disarmament and an international air force to guarantee peace—for which last proposal he has strong backing from both Conservative and Labor circles. The New York Times has given prominence to articles advocating reversion to the original universal League of Nations, rather than the emasculated version so far allowed to function. The New Republic of New York evolves from the federal union idea a plan for the assumption by Britain and America of joint control of wheat, oil, and other staple products by way of taking over dual responsibility for the economic well-being of the democratic world.

Here clearly is not the kind of problem that can be left to solve itself while the energies of the democratic world are concentrated upon domestic problems. The question whether the world can in future be saved from the evils that are scourging it today turns on the world statesmanship that the Nations will be able to show at the end of the struggle. At the same time the domestic reforms cannot be overlooked.

Must the two types of reform remain distinct and in conflict? Or can they be brought into the same perspective and related together so that what solves the one also helps to solve the other?

A strong affirmative reply is given to this last question by The Times, of London, which, as a Conservative organ, sets the problem in a light that cannot help but further the unity not only of the British Nation, but also of the larger community of Nations. "To abolish war," says The Times, "means to create an international order in which the unchecked pursuit of national interest will be tempered by consciousness of loyalty to some wider community.

"To abolish unemployment means to create a social order in which liberty will imply not so much freedom from interference as a chance for all—equal access to the more restricted field of social and economic opportunity. No British statesman has hitherto had the courage to oppose a policy advocated by British industrialists or British workers on the ground of the injury which it will inflict on the industries of France, or Belgium, or Germany. The problem of collective security is not so much whether men are prepared to sacrifice their lives for other countries, but whether they are prepared to sacrifice some of their profits and some of their wages to promote a common welfare.

"The abolition of unemployment . . . can be solved when we recognize in time of peace a social purpose as worthy of sacrifice as the purposes of war. . . In 1930 a small fraction of these sacrifices in the present war would have sufficed to avert the unemployment crisis of the ensuing years and to bring to the countries now involved in war better housing, more ample nutrition, better education, and more amenities for the leisure of the masses."

Hutchins' Views Hit by Coudert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Sharp disagreement with the view of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago that the United States should stay out of the European conflict was had in a telegram sent today to Dr. Hutchins by Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., international lawyer.

"Your argument is precisely that made by the Norwegians, Hollanders, and Belgians," Mr. Coudert declared. "They have, indeed, committed suicide by following advice similar to that you gave your fellow Americans.

"Can a man of your position afford to ignore obvious contemporary events as well as dictates of common sense? Sound instincts and good sense of the American people cannot be so misled."

Big Lutheran Program For Soldiers' Welfare

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 25 (AP)—A $250,000 program to combat vice and liquor conditions in the vicinity of army camps by establishment of recreational centers was approved Jan. 23 by the National Lutheran Council before ending its annual two-day session.

Besides the centers, which will be in charge of Lutheran workers, the money will be used to finance publication of literature for soldiers.

F. B. I. Recommends 'Fences of Light' To Keep Saboteurs From Defense Plants

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 25—To build barricades against sabotage in our national defense efforts, the Federal Bureau of Investigation recommends that industry build "fences of light" around important production plants, Oscar P. Cleaver, Westinghouse lighting engineer, told executives and engineers of the Empire State Gas & Electric Association here.

"Outside protective lighting is a 'must' so far as the F. B. I. is concerned," said Mr. Cleaver. "It is an indispensable adjunct to customary protective measures such as high fencing, alarm systems, trained guards and employee training."

Emphasizing the seriousness of this type of defense activity, Mr. Cleaver asserted that more than 200 acts of suspected sabotage are reported to the F. B. I. daily.

"New and improved lamps are playing salient roles in our defense program," he continued, "For protective lighting and floodlighting, powerful and efficient incandescent, sodium-vapor and mercury-vapor lamps have been developed to keep plants and surrounding areas well lighted."

The United States can learn much from England which may be helpful in future defense preparations, he intimated, disclosing that black light or invisible ultra-violet radiation is used extensively in Great Britain to safeguard workers and continue operations in darkened factories. Exit signs, aisle markings, dangerous machinery which must be kept operating though all lights are out, steps and similar locations are painted with phosphorescent paints to make it possible to move about safely during blackouts.

Discussing other new developments, Mr. Cleaver pointed out that infra-red or heat-radiating lamps are now being installed in the airplane and automotive industries to speed drying of lacquers and paints.

But the most noticeable increase is in fluorescent lighting, he said, "which has been stepped up 2,700 per cent in the last three years because of its wide acceptance in factories, stores, public buildings and homes.

"Another step forward in illumination history is the numerous lamp price reductions. Since 1921, the cost of light has been reduced 73 per cent due to improvements in lamp efficiency and reductions in lamp cost. In that time, lamp efficiency alone improved 47 per cent."

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Inaugurated Monday for his third term as President at impressive ceremony.

At a press conference said he had no plan to use American naval vessels to convoy supplies to England.

Received and acknowledged a letter from Associate Justice McReynolds announcing his decision to retire from Supreme Court on Feb. 1.

Nominated Frank C. Walker to serve four more years as Postmaster General: Dean G. Acheson to be Assistant Secretary of State, and Wendell Berge to be Assistant Attorney General.

Senate:

Heard John N. Garner eulogized and passed a resolution praising him as Vice-President, who thus ended 38 years of public service here.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace presided for first time Tuesday.

Confirmed the nomination of Charles Harwood as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Received substitute legislation for the aid-to-Britain bill 1776 proposed by Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, and another measure proposed by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado.

Received President's report on emergency relief expenditures.

House:

House Foreign Affairs Committee continued hearings with Joseph P. Kennedy, Charles A. Lindbergh, Norman Thomas, Hanford MacNider and others testifying for the opposition to the President's lend-lease bill.

Passed a bill authorizing $909,000,000 for new ships, shipyards and gun and ordnance factories.

Passed a bill to authorize expenditure of $300,000,000 on improvement of the Navy's anti-aircraft equipment.

Departments:

State—Revealed that the "moral embargo" against shipments of warplanes and plane equipment to the Soviet which had been in effect since Dec. 2, 1939, had been officially removed.

War—Secretary Stimson announced opening of four big officer training schools next summer with a view to elevating most promising draftees to officer rank.

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Do War Goods Reach Reich via Siberia?

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Inquiry into reports of close collaboration between Soviet and Axis purchasing agents in the United States and Latin-America by which American war materials are shipped to Russia across the blockade-free Pacific to the possible benefit of Germany was stirred here today by Washington's lifting of its moral embargo against Russia.

The charge that Germany is obtaining cotton, copper, oil, metals and other sinews of war through deals made by German, Italian, Japanese and Soviet agents working together in New York, Washington, Mexico City and Latin-American capitals, is made by labor union and Anti-Nazi groups here.

It is held to be substantiated by a variety of testimony, including Commerce Department figures, Dies Committee reports and the protests of British Government officials, among them Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare.

At the same time it was declared that Russian vessels trading with Japanese ports, and Japanese ships plying from Mexican ports, have been carrying valuable freights, including oil, mercury and other metals to the Russian port of Vladivostok.

How It Reputedly Works

Information from sources usually authentic may indicate that unpublished clauses of the revised Soviet-German trade agreement call for heavy shipments of war commodities from Russia to Germany which are to be replaced in Russia by goods purchased by Axis Soviet agents in the Western Hemisphere and paid for by German funds, according to the New Leader, Social-Democratic paper in New York.

That Russia may be collaborating in an effort to balance the European antagonists, or to hold off German and Japanese attacks until it is more nearly prepared to resist, was suggested here. The sum total effect of the deals, however, was declared to be a breach in the British blockade of Germany, kept open only because America in effect permits.

In defense of the American position, government sources in Washington argue that while admittedly some cotton is going to Russia and thereby releasing Russian cotton which is shipped to Germany, nevertheless the sum is not sufficient to affect the war's outcome and may help to prevent Russia from falling in more closely with the Axis program.

Charge Big Prices Offered

The charge that Axis espionage and purchasing agents, operating from one of the best New York hotels, have been offering high sums to businessmen and promoters who can deliver oil and machines to be shipped to Russia has been made by trade union groups in New York and carried in the New Leader and other newspapers.

It was also charged that these agents, working possibly with Mexico's defeated presidential candidate, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, have been angling for Mexican oil and contacting an American syndicate which is seeking to invest $100,000,000 in Mexico if given a free hand by President Avila Camacho.

That much of the American copper, cotton, oil and other products going to Russia by way of the Pacific will not be transshipped to Germany was admitted. It was added, however, that by means of the American replenishments the Soviet Government is able to release quantities of its own like products to the Nazis.

Statistics of increased American exports to Russia are marshalled to show that the collaboration of Axis and Soviet agents in the United States has brought surprising results. The Bureau of Mines reports that Russia imported 108,955,900 pounds of American copper during the first 11 months of 1940, whereas in 1939 it brought only 45,496,194 pounds. New orders for 1,300,000 barrels of petroleum products for Russia are reported to have been placed with Pacific Coast oil companies.

Sudden Cotton Sales

According to the official Russian trading agency, Amtorg, Soviet Russia between Aug. 1 and Dec. 26, 1940, bought 140,000 bales of cotton by way of Vladivostok, whereas in 1939, and, in fact, generally since 1934, the United States shipped almost no cotton to Russia. Articles appearing in Pravda, official newspaper of the Russian Communist Party, at the time of the new Soviet-German trade agreement on Dec. 28, described shipments of cotton from Russia to the Reich.

It was recalled that Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare, recently told American correspondents in London that he was embarrassed by the growth of Vladivostok as an important leak in the British blockade. He revealed that American cotton and rubber scraps were being received through that port for shipment by the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Germany. Mr. Dalton also said he was concerned with the large number of American concerns doing business directly or indirectly with the Axis Powers.

The net result, it was said here, was that Russia has recently become the third largest purchaser of American copper and that last autumn it bought more American cotton than any nation save Britain.

Russian Cash to Reich

How the Axis-Soviet economic collaboration is operating financially, it was added, may be evidenced by the recent statement of the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, which declared in a January report that the Central Bank of the U. S. S. R. was transferring large sums of money to the German Reichsbank through a large New York bank, with at least $15,000,000 transferred in the last two months.

Mr. Dies said the evidence, admittedly preliminary, might indicate that the Soviet Union was the "financial front" in the United States for the totalitarian powers.

With the establishment of the new United States consulate in Vladivostok, Pacific terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the United States may be in a better position to observe the suddenly increased port business there, it was held here. Thus far, however, according to British views, Vladivostok, instead of being a porthole through which American eyes may watch Far Eastern developments, has been a loophole by which American goods move to Germany through an ocean-wide breach in the British blockade.

Beef, Bacon, Butter Scarce —But British Are Well Fed

A newspaper wife—Mollie P. Oldfield, whose husband is the News Editor of the Associated Press of Great Britain, in the following story writes of the housewife's problems under war conditions.

LONDON—We were surprised to find the war proving that we could get used to anything—even bombing—and that wartime shopping inconveniences and the occasional necessity for buying substitutes for favorite foods really made for variety.

Sometimes you become confused, perhaps a little harassed, by having to make last-minute unexpected shifts in planned menus, but you are compelled to realize that it might be much worse. No wage earners are starving, and I know of nobody who has gone without a square meal because of war shortage.

Although shopping may be difficult and various foods may go out of stock not to be replaced, you seem to sit down to pretty much the same food as in peacetime. You sigh most at the considerable rise in prices.

Fats are no problem. You miss the butter—two ounces a week for each person does not go far, but cakes and puddings taste just as good made with margarine, the rationed allowance of which is adequate. It does not taste quite so good on bread, but many families use it during the week so as to enjoy more butter at the week end.

Coupons to Snip

Shopping, especially if done by phone, takes more time than it did. The grocer often is confused. By the time he can attend to you, he is all tangled over the little coupons he has to snip out of your ration book for this and that.

You asked for canned prunes.

"Sorry, madame, we're sold out."

He is quite surprised when you point out, as I did, two whole stacks of cans in his store window.

Or you order sweet biscuits.

"Yes, madame, we will have them in tomorrow."

When you go to collect them, you may find that whereas the grocer ordered 12 dozen tins of sweet biscuits, the wholesalers have sent him only four boxes of plain biscuits which have to be rationed among all the customers.

Breakfast Difficult

Breakfast is difficult with bacon rationed, marmalade almost unobtainable, and eggs very dear, but you can get cereals.

Dried fruits are scarce. "I'm sorry, madame," says the grocer, "but we've got only dried figs." Currants and raisins may arrive later in the year. He merely gives a deprecatory smile if you mention dates, which we may not see again until after the war is over.

Block chocolate is a delicacy which was being used more and more as food and which is now very scarce, apparently because of distributing difficulties.

Some shops hang out notices: "Sorry, no block chocolate today." Yet you can buy as much as you want in many places outside the London area.

The greengrocer seems to have been hit hardest.

Bananas? "Sorry," he says. "All my bananas seem to be at the bottom of the sea."

Onions and lemons rose to unheard of prices—20 cents for one lemon and onions one shilling and sixpence, about 36 cents, a pound—but since the price was controlled at four cents a lemon and nine cents a pound for onions, they have disappeared from the stalls.

Once I asked for Swedes (turnips) and other vegetables. The van bringing them from the wholesalers had been hit by a bomb, so I went without that day.

Amateur Gardeners

The scarcity of green vegetables makes amateur gardeners out of thousands of office workers. We lived for six months on the produce of a small vegetable garden started only last May.

The threatened shortage of apples may cause hardship. They are a staple article of diet in the Nation.

Hearty meat eaters find the ration irksome and have to take what their butcher can provide. There has been no shortage of mutton, however, and plenty of fish and potatoes.

Taken all round, the roast beef of Old England may be scarce, but there are many substitutes, and England is not hungry yet.

Feature of Venice Is Position on Gulf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, Fla.—This town has the distinction of being the only developed spot on the Florida mainland that fronts directly on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, with no outlying keys or islands. It has the only bathing beach which does not have to be reached by crossing a bridge from the adjacent town.

Venice has undergone many vicissitudes since its inception soon after the World War when prominent business and professional men of New York planned it to be the ideal city. Although halted at one time, the plans for a beautiful city have in recent years gone ahead, and Venice is known as one of the lovely small towns of Florida.

Assistant Music Director Needed in N.Y.C. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The post of Assistant Director of Music in the New York City Public Schools, carrying a salary of from $4,800 to $6,000 and life tenure and a pension, is open, it was learned today. Requirements for the position are a college diploma, the approximate equivalent of a Master's degree, including an adequate number of courses both in music and education, and at least six years of experience in teaching music or supervising musical instruction in graded schools. Applicants should not be more than 40 years of age.

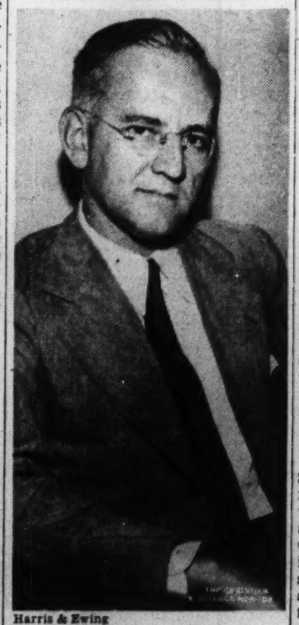
Interests Berlin

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The German radio, in a broadcast heard by NBC Jan. 21, said the lifting by the United States of the "moral embargo" against Russia "shows there is no insurmountable obstacle to friendly co-operation between the United States and other states which have been termed authoritarian, undemocratic, totalitarian and aggressors by the American press."

The German radio pointed out that Russia and Germany are bound in treaties of trade and friendship and that Germans thus are interested in seeing the United States take official steps toward reestablishment of friendship with the Soviet.

"This gesture is all the more significant since it implies the approval of the settlement of the Polish problem and the other eastern European territorial questions in which the Soviet actively participated," the radio added.

To Visit China



Harris & Ewing

Lauchlin Currie

Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, who will go to China soon to conduct an economic survey.

Student Pilots Do a Loop—With Models

Wide World

Learning How It Is Done at Randolph Fields

One of the most spectacular of aerial acrobatics, the loop, is being illustrated with model planes by flying cadets at Randolph Field, Texas, before they go up into the air and do the real thing. Control positions and pressures are being explained by the instructor on the left. Left to right, planes held by the instructor and students show how a plane dives to gain speed, then the stick is eased back to lift the plane's nose, the motor is given full throttle as the craft goes into the climb and over on the back, and then the throttle is eased as the plane goes into a dive and finally levels off with the horizon. Students actually perform the stunt in 450-horsepower training planes at 5,000 feet.

Air Corps Tests Speed Training of Pilots

WASHINGTON (AP)—At Randolph Field, Texas, known as the "West Point of the Air," 60 student pilots have volunteered to undergo a test to determine whether the pace of the Nation's air rearmament can be speeded.

Air power depends on raw materials, factory workmen, planes, and fuel, but most of all on men ready, qualified, and willing to be schooled in the art and science of flying.

The 60 students at Randolph are graduates of a Government civilian flying course offered at colleges throughout the country.

The civilian flying scheme was inaugurated in 1939 to provide the American armed services with a backlog of young men, indoctrinated in flying, who could enter military aviation schools in time of national emergency.

In the last 18 months they have been turned out by the thousands. A carefully selected number took advanced courses to permit them to skip the primary flying course given beginners in both the Army and the Navy.

The aptitude which these students show in mastering trickier, faster, more powerful airplanes will guide the Government in its future policies for building a pilot reserve.

Cadets Meet Test

Confidential reports from Texas say that up to date they have lived up to everything expected of them.

Starting almost from scratch, the United States has begun to build a pilot reserve strength on which foreign countries, particularly Germany and Italy, have been working for years. France and Britain started late and began catching up with the parade only after they went to war. Russia has embraced flying as a national policy.

In the United States emergency methods were used to start the ball rolling. Today training programs of the armed services are being dovetailed with the Government-supported civil program.

The Air Corps still is concerned over the flow of young men to its training centers, and it will continue to be for months to come. Department of Education figures show the men are available, with the proper educational background, but whether they want to learn to fly is another problem.

1,843,005 Eligible

The Education Department has advised the Army that currently 1,843,005 men with the requisite two years of college education could be called on to take examinations for entry into the 18 "Little Randolph Fields" established in the last year.

The Air Corps says that 35 per cent of the men must be crossed off the list because they are married. "Flying cadets," as they are called, must be unmarried.

Fifteen per cent more must be eliminated because of physical reasons, and smaller percentages will be lost because potential candidates have criminal records, or have conscientious objections to wearing a uniform.

When the Army gets through paring down its estimates it will have a "net" of 916,410 men with the proper educational qualifications. But they still haven't passed the physical examination. Moreover, Army statisticians allow 20 per cent for inaccuracy in dealing with big figures involving humans.

If, of the remaining possibilities, as few as 25 per cent measure up to the physical standards, the Air Corps will have 182,282 men to draw on for pilot material.

The Education Department submits another interesting figure—about 1,000,000 more young men each year will qualify so far as educational backgrounds are concerned.

Still, the Army has a tidy job on its hands filling the flying-cadet quotas intended to supply 12,000 new military pilots a year.

Inducements Offered

The Army hopes the Selective Service Law will whip up interest in the Air Corps. The inducements are not niggardly. In training, a cadet gets $75 a month plus equipment, food, and lodging. If he completes the course and gets a reserve commission, he signs for three years of active duty. As a second lieutenant he receives $205 to $245 a month, depending on whether he is given quarters on an army post.

After three years, if he elects to remain on active duty, he can get as much as $357 a month as a first lieutenant. The exact sum depends on whether he is married and has quarters on a post.

Throughout the Army men get monthly allowances for wives, and in the cavalry a man gets extra pay if he keeps a horse. Nothing has been said yet in official quarters about extra pay for keeping an airplane.

Roosevelt Aid Going to China; More Soviet-U. S. Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Dispatch to China of Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, and lifting of America's "moral embargo" against the Soviet Union foreshadow increased Russo-American co-operation in behalf of the Chungking Government, it was disclosed today in diplomatic circles close to the latest Far Eastern developments.

Back of these moves is the State Department's knowledge that the Soviet Union has resisted great Axis pressure for co-operation in the Far East and has steadily refused to curtail its aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek despite offers from Berlin and Tokyo. Hints of closer ties with the United States on questions of mutual interest have also come from the Kremlin, whose spokesmen have just declared that revocation of the "moral embargo" removes the last bar to an improvement in Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet Union has been a heavy supplier of war materials to China ever since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war, and the United States recently announced a $100,000,000 loan to China for the purchase of arms and for the stabilization of Chinese currency.

Noted Chinese Going, Too

Evidence that Mr. Currie's trip will have important results is seen in the report that his flying companion to China will be Gen. Mow Pan-chu, Chief of the Chinese air force, who has been seeking to buy warplanes in the United States. Since one of Mr. Currie's tasks will be to advise the Chinese Government on how best to spend the huge credits recently advanced it by the United States, it is held probable that General Mow's return to Chungking at this time is significant.

Having promised that the United States will serve as an "arsenal for democracy," President Roosevelt, according to a White House announcement, is sending Mr. Currie and Emile Despres, senior economist in the Federal Reserve Board's division of research and statistics, in order "to secure first-hand information on the general economic situation in China and to consult with the Chinese Government on matters pertaining to this situation."

It is understood that Mr. Currie's position in relation to the Chinese Government will be roughly similar to that of Harry Hopkins in London, and that he will be empowered to make a full survey of the means whereby the United States can best aid China in its defense against aggression. The Administration, coincident upon passage of the "Lend-Lease" bill, is expected to take swift action in accordance with Mr. Currie's recommendations.

In the face of this increasingly parallel Soviet-American policy in the Far East and of the prospect for stepped-up American aid to China, Japan is facing another American blow in the form of a probable stoppage of its considerable imports of American copper, brass, Bronze, zinc, nickel, and potash, since these products are to be placed under export license control Feb. 3.

Economic Pressure on Japan

Although Japan is presumed to have accumulated large stocks of copper, there is a strong belief here that it will not be many months before it experiences an acute shortage unless other sources are found. During 1939 the United States alone supplied Japan with 92.2 per cent of all its copper imports. Canada, which has since limited the export of its copper production, supplied Japan with 7.5 per cent of its copper in that year. Thus the United States and Canada sent Japan 99.7 per cent of its copper during 1939.

In the other commodities to be restricted next month, America's share is far less than it is in copper, although it has been an increasingly important source of supply since the war restricted imports from a number of other sources. Canada, which is now working very closely with this Country in the matter of controlling the flow of raw materials, supplied Japan with 70.9 per cent of its indispensable nickel imports in 1939.

According to informed opinion here the current picture of American activity in regard to the Far East is one in which the United States, for one reason or another, is stopping one after another of its vital exports to Japan, and, at the same time, steadily increasing its aid to China. Into this picture can be fitted the growing similarity of the American and Russian attitudes toward the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Named to Supply Group in India

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 25 (Australian Associated Press)—Sir Bertram Stevens, former Premier of New South Wales, has been appointed Australian representative on the new Empire Supply Commission in India.

He will leave for Delhi immediately. The Commission will deal with the whole question of British Empire war supplies.

It is believed that the Commission's activities will render Australia the most important of the Empire's arsenals. Australia is already making vast quantities of munitions, and the new sceheme will demand further expansion.

High School Religious Classes In Churches of Chicago Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Public schools of Chicago are knocking at the doors of the churches to invite them to give high school students week-day religious education. They want to excuse them from classes for this instruction under teachers of their own denominations, and to give them credit for the work they do in the church schools.

The idea is not new. It has been tested over a period of about 27 years in more than 200 cities of 40 States, generally under the leadership of co-operating Protestant churches with other denominations taking part to a greater or less degree. But lately the biggest cities, Chicago and New York, have taken steps to put into effect the week-day church school plan on a larger scale than has yet been attempted.

The idea that religion should be regarded by children not just as a Sunday activity, but as a regular week-day study, like English and geometry, is taking hold with many people, and the week-day religious education plan, as worked out by many communities, appears to some educators to be the answer.

Urging Program

In Chicago, it is the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William H. Johnson, who is urging the program at this time. He has called church leaders into conference and has asked them to consider a plan of his own. This is modelled after the Lakeview plan in operation in several communities here. It was worked out with the leadership of the Chicago Church Federation over a period of a dozen years. The Lakeview plan provides that grade school children shall be excused from classes at a given time each week to attend classes in religion conducted by teachers provided by their own churches in classrooms outside the schools. Children are excused from public school only upon written request of their parents who specify which church school they wish their sons or daughters to attend. Beyond that point the public school takes no part in the instruction. It is up to each denomination, or group of co-operating denominations, to plan the curriculum and conduct the teaching.

About 1,000 grade school children are now being excused for instruction. Fifteen Protestant denominations co-operate in the project which is carried on under the sponsorship of the Chicago Church Federation.

As far as it has gone, the plan has proved its worth, say leaders in the Federation. But to go from this small experimental beginning in the grade schools to Dr. Johnson's plan, which calls for city-wide classes in co-operation with the high schools and high school credit for work done, is a big jump, they point out. Dr. Emerson O. Bradshaw, Secretary of the Federation's department of Christian education, estimates it will require an appropriation of $10,000 a year for supervision alone, in addition to funds raised by the churches in the local communities.

United Support

Still, it is not money that is the chief requirement to set the plan in motion. More important, according to Walter R. Mee, Executive Secretary of the Federation, is the united support of the plan by the churches. Once the people agree it is sound, the financial support will be forthcoming, he believes.

A first, necessary step, he said, is to get agreement among the major religious groups, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish, as to the plan to be followed. A conference called by Dr. Johnson for Jan. 27 is expected to bring leaders of the various religious groups together to consider a program all can support.

Week-day religious education, functioning in such large cities as St. Louis and Minneapolis, has won quite general support from Protestant church leaders, although some of them point out limitations. New York City schools recently got an official ruling permitting them to release children from classes for religious education. Previously, the Protestant churches conducted an after-school-hour program for some 25,000 youngsters.

As for the need of bringing religion into the child's general education, there is agreement among Protestant leaders. As Dean Luther A. Weigle of Yale University Divinity School has put it: "We must keep sectarianism out of our public schools. But that does not necessitate stripping them of religion. To exclude religion from public schools would be to surrender to the sectarianism of atheism or irreligion."

Carnival Staged By Twin Resorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, Fla.—A "Night in Old Venice" will highlight the winter season at Venice and Nokomis, the twin resorts midway on Florida's lower West Coast, centering interest on the bays, inlets, and waterways for which the section is famous.

Staged as a carnival for the winter visitors and residents, the "Night in Old Venice" will be staged the latter part of January as the premiere of the event which will be held annually.

A small city built to the blueprints of city engineers, Venice nestles in a luxuriant natural tropical garden, the center of town being within half a mile of the mainland beach of the Gulf of Mexico, and its twin, Nokomis, centers around three bays on the island shores.

The near-by Myakka River is widely recognized for its jungle beauty and scenic cruises. These natural attractions will be the background for the carnival, and its staging will be assisted by the uniformed cadets of Kentucky Military Institute, which has a winter campus at Venice.

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Aims of Nazis Are Seen In French Book Purges

Richard H. Heindel
Fellow of the Library of Congress in History
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The increasing rigor of book purges in defeated France is of great cultural importance and interest and also a valuable clue to the Nazi outlook. The first blacklist to reach this country, called Liste Bernhard, drawn up about July, which contained 143 forbidden items, was used by the Gestapo in its raids on libraries and book shops. These titles may be taken to indicate the volumes which gave the Nazis most concern.

The list contained the works of five Americans: Louis Fischer, "The War in Spain"; H. R. Knickerbocker, "The German Crisis" (1932); Calvin B. Hoover, "Germany Enters the Third Reich" (1932); Leon Turrou, "Nazi Spies in the United States," and Franz Boas, "Hérédité et milieu."

Edmond Vermeil enjoyed the largest number of separate citations. Wholesale condemnations, merely because of Jewish or German refugee origin, did not appear on this list.

The net widened for libraries and booksellers in lists such as that sent out by Librairie Stock on order of the German officials dated Aug. 28, condemning in toto the works of Zweig, Remarque, Thomas Mann, Odette Keun, Kaestner, Capek, Blüm, Vicki Baum, and Konrad Heiden. Of these, only Heiden's history of National Socialism can be found in the Liste Bernhard.

Picture Grows Darker

The picture darkens with the arrival of a Convention, signed on Sept. 23 in Paris by the Syndicat des Éditeurs and the German officials, with provisions for a rigid, self-imposed censorship and the carrying on of French thought while "respecting the rights of the conqueror." Noting especially the ban on foreign refugees who "poisoned" French thought, the Convention, which refers to the Liste Otto as the "first" of many to follow, directs the purge of catalogues and stocks and commands publishers to send two copies of all new editions to the Propaganda-Staffel. These restrictions are very important for Unoccupied France, because Paris is the center of publishing.

This Liste Otto, drawn up jointly by the French and Germans as a step toward "more objective appreciation of the European problems," bans 1,041 writings (not counting all of Trotsky), the work of about 600 writers, originating in 136 different publishing houses.

The chief offending imprints are Nouvelle Revue Française (135), Presses Universitaires (Alcan, Leroux, Rieder, (111), Fayard (105), Albin Michel (42), Nouvelle Revue Critique (41), and Flammarion (41).

Among the writers with most detailed citations are E. Vermeil, Jean Bardanne, Léon Blum, Thomas Mann, C. Robert-Dumas, Zweig, Jules Benda, G. Duhamel, Aristide Bruant, Freud, and Emil Ludwig.

More Americans on List

One finds additional American works on this list: John Gunther, "Inside Europe"; Martha Dodd, "Through Embassy Eyes"; Leland Stowe, "Hitler, est-ce la Guerre?"; John Foster Dulles, "War, Peace, and Change"; Ludwig Lewisohn, "The Last Days of Shylock"; and Herbert Yardley, "The American Black Chamber" which relates the work of the Cryptographic Bureau of United States Military Intelligence. One of the unaccountable, freakish citations, unless on moral grounds, is Robert W. Service's "Trail of '98, a Northland Romance" for children.

Some citations indicate that the Germans have heeded Italian susceptibilities. The ban strikes heavily at scholarly works on Jewish history, at discussions of Spain and its Civil War, all books on the Reichstag fire, and very significantly, many volumes on military history, total, chemical and air warfare, and espionage which do not necessarily have any anti-German bias. All "color" books in French — except the German apologia—are forbidden.

I can find only one item on the earlier Liste Bernhard which does not appear here: Jean Giradoux's "Le Futur Armistice."

Some Singled Out

The periodicals Lumière Bleue, Charles Braibant, editor; Lectures pour Tous, issues of May, 1939, to June, 1940; La Voix de Varsovie, Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung, and Notre Combat attracted special condemnation.

Among the offending English writers are: Duchess of Atholl, "Searchlight on Spain"; G. Ward Price, "I Know the Dictators"; David Lloyd George, "Les heures décisives" and "La Victoire"; and H. G. Wells, "Chateaux en Angleterre" and "Faillite de la Démocratie?"

During the war, there was uncertainty in France respecting Nietzsche; N. P. Nicolas whose favorable "De Nietzsche à Hitler" had been commended, is now banned, along with Heine's "De l'Allemagne," "Lutèce," and "Reisebilder." Sacrifices to the new Weltanschaung are Stekel's and Magnus Hirschfeld's famous books on sex, Maximilian Scheer's "Blut und Ehre" (1937), Alexandre Israël's "La Liberté de la Presse," B. Lavergne's "Le Gouvernment des Démocraties Modernes," and in accord with damning Masonic exhibits, G. Martin's history of "French Free Masonry." Among the sacrifices for a fellow-dictator are several volumes by Salvemini and Sforza, including the latter's "Fifty Years of War and Diplomacy in the Balkans" recently published in the United States, five volumes by G. Ferrero the historian, and Rousseau's "Le Conflit Italo-Éthiopien et le Droit International.

The Russian-Communit angle is illuminated by the citation of such volumes as Litvinov, "Die Sowjetunion für die Rettung der Tschechoslowakei" (1938), all of Trotsky, Lenin's "Cahiers sur la dialectique de Hegel," Rosa Luxembourg, "Lettres aux Kautsky"; Barbusse, "Lettres de Lénine à sa famille," and Friedrich Engels, "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany." Some speculation may be aroused concerning foreign affairs by the inclusion of G. de Szillassy's "Procès de la Hongrie," Seton-Watson's "Histoire des Roumains"; Tardieu's "Notes de semaines 1938," and E. Beau de Loménie's "Naissance de la Nation Roumaine."

* * *

Older Volumes Suffer

A heavy hand has fallen on many older volumes and histories. The confiscation of Ph. Sagnac's 'Le Rhin Francais Pendant la Revolution et l'Empire" and Louis Engerand's "L'opinion Publique dans les Provinces Rhénanes et en Belgioue (1789-1814) forebodes evil for those regions. Also on the blacklist are Louis Dumur's "Nach Paris" (1919 and "La Boucher de Verdun" (1921), Camille Bloch's well-known "Die Ursachen des Weltkrieges," Pierre Dominique's 1914; "La Marne," Léon Bourgeois' analysis of the Treaty of Versailles, Stephen Graham's "Sarajevo." L. Reynald's Francais et Allemands," M. Mauret's "Guillaume II," André Maurois' "Histoire d'Angleterre," and M. Saint's "La Zone Dangereuse" (1924). Some of the citations, particularly among the military writings including those by Charles de Gaulle, Albert Renard, and E. Carrias, must represent ancient personal grudges of German army officers.

News reports of book purges in Alsace, Dec. 15, reveal names not found in the Liste Otto: for example, Bazin, Bansi, and Alfred Kerr. This may imply some regional variety.

A considerable number of the blacklisted volumes are not in this country.

U. S. Credits to China: Burma Bottleneck

Transportation difficulties however mean only a trickle of goods flow in over Burma Road.

By Hugh Deane
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — However jubilant the Chinese press and most of the officials may be about the $110,000,000 recent credit from the United States for the purchase of military and industrial supplies, China is going to have to think long and hard to find a way of using it, as realistic officials admit.

China has not yet exhausted previous American loans. Credit is plentiful but means of transportation to import the goods purchased with this credit is scarce.

The Burma Road, major route for American supplies, is a bottleneck. According to a transport official, between three and four thousand tons of goods are coming in monthly over the road—a few drops in a very large bottle.

The Japanese are not chiefly responsible for the lightness of the traffic. Latest reports show that traffic is proceeding with great difficulty. Japanese warplanes recently hit two bridges, but traffic was halted only for a very short time. The Salween bridge, which is long and fairly vulnerable, was bombed twice, but now trucks can cross it very slowly despite Japanese reports that traffic has been completely cut off. According to George Wang of the United Press, the Mekong River bridge, now that it has been repaired, is as strong "as a single piece of steel."

The real difficulties are: (1) lack of trucks and gasoline, (2) inferior personnel, (3) inadequate repair facilities and lack of spare parts, and (4) poor co-ordination between the various transport organizations.

Delay in Washington

About 1,000 trucks are available for operation between Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, and Wangting on the Burma border, but many are not being used. At Wangting the cargoes are transferred from trucks belonging to a Burmese commercial firm. This firm operates 250 trucks. As the trip from Lashio requires only one and a half days, while the trip from Wangting to Kunming takes five days, goods are piled up in Wangting, despite the smaller number of Burmese trucks.

Chinese exports do not flow out in a continuous stream. Supplies cannot be sufficiently concentrated in Kunming to insure a steady outflow. Exports, however, are more than enough to pay for the trickle of imports.

According to the Chinese Maritime Customs, Unoccupied China exported $130,539,000 worth of goods during the first nine months of 1940, meanwhile importing $46,292,000. The reopening of the Burma Road will doubtless increase imports, but nevertheless China is apt to find itself paying commodities for its American loan before it receives it!

The potential capacity of the Burma Road, in terms of the availability of trucks and gasoline, is between six and seven thousand tons a month. That only three or four thousand are coming in can be attributed to bombings, the usual seasonal rains and poor organization. For the first time, however, the road is being kept open during the rainy season. Severe landslides, especially between Shiakuan and Paoshan in the middle section of the road, are a great handicap.

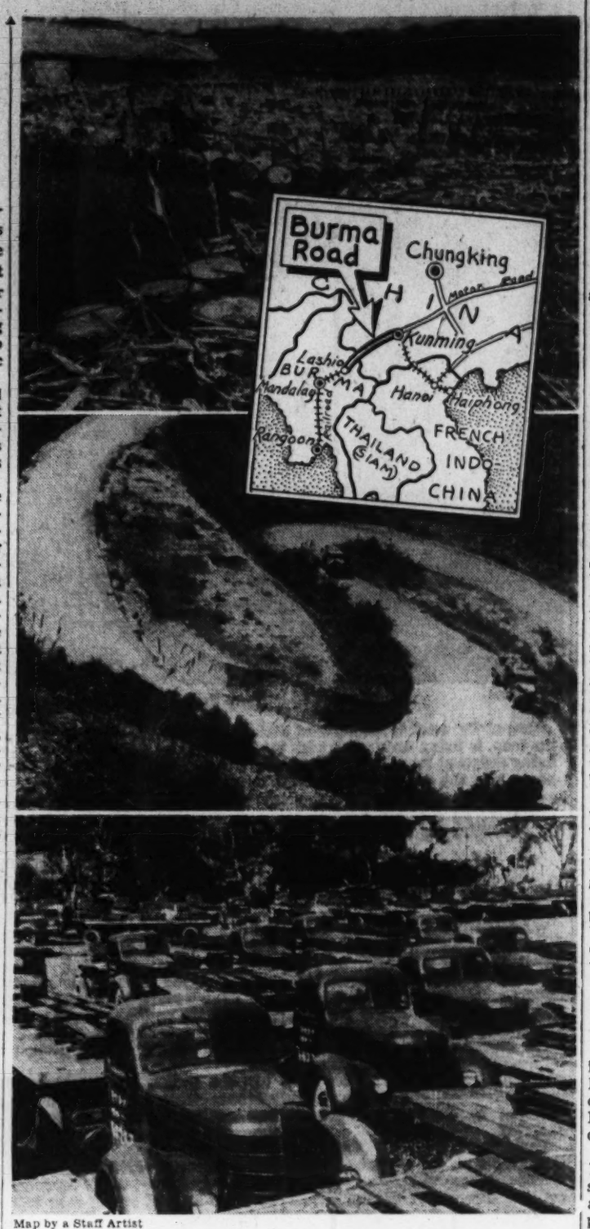
Gasoline Troubles

The real problem, however, concerns trucks and gasoline. The import of gasoline is difficult, and requires much truck tonnage. The distribution of the gas, moreover, after it has been imported, is inefficient, chiefly because it is not handled by a central organization.

Many trucks are not being operated because of lack of gas. At the same time the only way to bring in enough gas to run the truck is by truck. Thus the development of the freight capacity of the Burma road requires precise planning and rational organization. The expenditure of a large part of the American loan for American trucks is futile unless some way is found to augment the normal supply of gasoline.

The period of closure, however, did not deplete China's stock of gasoline as much as is commonly supposed. In fact some people say that more gas came over the road when it was illegal than is coming now. According to the terms of the closure, the British could send Burmese trucks to Kunming with enough gas to bring them back. What the trucks actually did was to stop just over the border and syphon the gas from their tanks. Then they would wait by the side of the road till it was the proper time to go back to Burma. The Chinese got the gas.

Chinese transport officials admit that many problems must be solved before the freight capacity of the Burma Road is developed to meet the increased demand placed on it by the American loan. They say that a plan is being worked out.



Map by a Staff Artist

Can American Credits Find a Passage?

Top: Camouflaged drums of gasoline along the Burma Road. Center: A typical "S" turn. The highway between Kunming and Wangting crosses 544 bridges and eight mountain passes. Lower: New American trucks on the Yunnan-Burma border. Inset: Map shows route of the Burma Road.

For the moment, the Government will concentrate on the import of military supplies, and let other commodities come in as best they can.

Problem of Personnel

Personnel is an important problem. Southwest China has 20,000 registered truck drivers, but only 2,000 mechanics. Though training schools have been set up and efforts made to lure young men from Shanghai and the coastal areas, it is difficult to find drivers who are efficient and honest. Most squeeze on gas, selling it to the drivers of commercial trucks. They coast downhill, against regulations, to save gas, thereby endangering their lives and cargo and shortening the life of the truck.

The official price for gasoline is $24 per gallon; the truck drivers sell it for $15. The drivers say that their pay is so low that they have to make something on the side. But transport officials maintain that a "good, honest" driver can earn $300 a month. Drivers who operate without an accident and who take good care of their trucks are paid a bonus.

Inadequate repair facilities and lack of spare parts keep many trucks off the road. Too many stations have been set up by too many organizations, and what little equipment is available has been inefficiently distributed among them.

Because of the rough, steeply-graded road, slow-moving parts, which almost never have to be replaced on United States roads, often break. And strangely enough, the fast-moving parts, of which many spares are supplied by the American manufacturers, often stand up very well. On American roads, for example, springs rarely break. On the Burma Road springs, particularly the front ones, are often the first to go.

Truck's Life One Year

The average life of a truck is one year or less. A truck generally goes about four thousand miles the first month, but thereafter its utility is sporadic and uncertain. Dodges, Chevrolets and Fords are the most common makes.

The grades are being cut down and the curves improved by gangs of coolies, many of whom are tribespeople. Some of the grades are as steep as twenty degrees. An effort is being made to make eight degrees the standard.

Four organizations are concerned with the traffic over the Burma Road, and they are decentralized and badly co-ordinated. The real power is the Southwest Transport Company, which has a virtual freight monopoly. This company is a fief, and pays little tribute to anybody. Its head is T. L. Soong, brother of Madame Chiang. Severe criticism has been made both of Mr. Soong and his company.

The China Transport Company controls a certain amount of the traffic between Kunming and Chungking, but is thoroughly shadowed by the Southwest Transport Company.

The National Highway Transport Administration, under the Ministry of Communications, deals with the transport problem as a whole, but it also has to deal with the Yunnan-Burma Highway Transport Administration, a provincial organization. This complicates matters.

Pétain Picks Council of 188 To Advise Him on Governing

VICHY, France, Jan. 25 (AP)—Chief of State Philippe Pétain has personally selected a super-council of 188 members to help him govern France, but he has left the body without legislative powers.

The Council, which includes 69 Senators and Deputies, will meet solely at his call to discuss only those matters he determines, but he is not obligated to follow its decisions.

Whether even the minutes of the group's meetings, which will be secret, are to be published rests solely with the Marshal, who established the group to "give advice and assure useful contact with the people."

All Classes Included

The decree promulgating the Council said each member would be paid 100,000 francs (about $2,300) per year.

The composition of the Council was declared to be a matter of minor importance.

"Doubtless it will be possible to find names from each of our Departments," said an official commentary published with the decree, "but none of these Departments will be represented as such."

Rather, the members of the Council were said to have been chosen to represent the "essential elements of national life."

Thus, more than 40 representatives of agriculture and an "appreciable contingent" from industry are included.

There also will be proportionally larger labor representation than in the last elected parliaments, and delegates from intellectual and professional groups, and war veterans.

Not to Replace Parliament

The new Council, which will be provisional until a new Constitution is adopted, will not replace Parliament even though some former members of that body will be included.

Among the members of the Council named by Marshal Pétain are former Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet; Socialist Paul Faure; pianist Alfred Cortot; former Minister of Information Louis Oscar Frossard.

Also the extreme rightist Jacques Doriot; Abel Bonnard, rightist writer and member of the French Academy; Andre Francois-Poncet, former Ambassador to Germany; Col. Charles de la Rocque, head of the Fascist-like former French Social Progress organization.

Also, René Fonck, World War ace; Cardinal Suhard, Bishop of Paris; André Siegfried, member of the French Institute, and Deputies Jean Mistler, Jean Montigny and Gaston Bergery.

Holland Grows Larger by New Polder Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, — Netherlanders are fast completing the construction of the enclosing dam of the second projected polder under the huge Zuider Zee reclaiming plan, which ultimately is to add 500,000 acres rich arable soil to this country.

The first or Northwest polder of 50,000 acres was drained in 1930 and is now in full cultivation, yielding rich crops and providing work to a large number of selected farmers under supervision of the Government.

The second or Northeast polder, for which the dam is now being completed preparatory to actual draining early next year, is to cover an area of 130,000 acres. Only a few gaps in the enclosing dam are still to be filled, gaps of two and three miles.

The sand for building the new dyke is dug out of the Ysselmeer itself, as is the so-called boulder-clay, which is of inestimable value because it does not wash away.

The construction work is carried out in stages. First a channel is excavated in the bottom of the sea, isolating the section of water to be drained from the rest of the sea. Then a layer of sand is placed in this channel. Above this come two dams or causeways of boulder-clay, a broad one on the outer side and a narrower one where later the edge of the reclaimed tract will be. Between these two dams sand is spread, sand that cannot be washed away, thanks to the protection of the boulder-clay.

On the top of the dyke comes a layer of clay with a covering of grass. A stone bevel will be placed to protect the sides, and shoulder-pieces of osier-wood weighted with basalt stones form the protection of the foot and break the force of the waves.

Brown Reported Banned From Radio by Italy

ROME, Jan. 25 (AP)—A reliable informant said last night that the Italian Government had issued an order permanently ruling Cecil Brown of the Columbia Broadcasting System off the air.

The use of radio facilities from Italy was denied him, it was stated, because of the "general attitude" of his radiocasts. An appeal has been filed through the United States Embassy.

Use of Japanese Silk by Navy Holds Embargo Plan in Check

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is the military need of the United States for Japanese silk a controlling factor in withholding a total embargo on Japanese imports?

From time to time, this question has been a matter of discussion when the subject of strategic raw materials has been under consideration.

In so far as the United States Navy is concerned, silk is a strategic raw material that is extensively used for powder bags and parachutes. Not necessarily Japanese silk, but inasmuch as Chinese and Italian silks are at present unavailable, Japan now affords the only large source of supply.

The Navy, of course, makes other use of silk. The black neckerchiefs and the cap ribbons worn by our bluejackets are made from a fine grade of silk. However, there is no reason why comparatively unessential items of this nature cannot be made from rayon or nylon, or if need be, dispensed with entirely.

But powder bags and parachutes are in an entrely different category.

Two Classes of Guns

The question may well be asked: Why should such an expensive material as silk be used for powder bags?

All modern breech-loading guns fall into two general classes—the case gun and the bag gun.

The case gun uses what is known as fixed ammunition in which the powder, shell, case, and primer are assembled into what the layman would recognize as a cartridge.

The bag gun uses what is termed separate ammunition. As may be gathered from this term, the shell and the powder are inserted separately into the chamber of the gun, the powder being contained in a strong silk bag of a diameter and length appropriate for the caliber of the gun with which it is used.

Silk is used for this purpose because it is more completely burned when the gun is fired than is any other material having the necessary strength for use as a powder bag.

Before silk came into use for this purpose, woolen bags were used, because the unconsumed particles of that material had little tendency to smolder. However, it could not be trusted, and the bore of the gun had to be swabbed with water after every round. The rapidity with which modern guns are fired precludes the loss of time entailed by this operation.

Fitted With Safety Device

With the case gun, the powder of a succeeding charge is not exposed to embers remaining in the powder chamber of the gun, but with the bag gun the opposite holds true, and constitutes a grave danger to the gun crew. In fact, the Navy has, in the past, experienced a number of serious accidents occasioned by powder charges having been ignited in such a manner.

To prevent the possibility of incompletely consumed particles of burning silk or powder remaining in the powder chamber, all bag guns in the United States Navy are fitted with a device which admits high pressure air into the chamber of the gun just as the breech-block opens. This operates to blow all embers through the muzzle of the gun.

In addition, all turrets are air tight, and while firing is in progress, are maintained under a slight air pressure which serves to send a supplementary current of air through the bore of the gun when the breech is opened.

These improvements make it possible to use material other than silk for powder bags, but as long as the latter is available its use is preferred.

Fixed Ammunition Difficult

It may properly be asked why not use fixed ammunition with all calibers of guns and obviate the possibility of premature ignition of charges?

There are a number of objections to the use of fixed ammunition with the larger caliber guns, but only a few of the more important ones will be cited.

With guns of a caliber larger than five inches, the weight of a fixed charge makes it difficult to handle rapidly, the extraction and disposal of the empty cases slows down the rate of fire, and the case has so much bearing surface that any slight deformation will prevent it being entered in the gun.

A broken powder bag is a serious matter. Cylindrical grains of powder spilled on the deck make footing insecure and interfere with the gun crew, especially when the ship is rolling. But the real danger arises from an undetected grain of powder lodging in the screw box in the breech of the gun. The friction resulting from an attempt to screw the breech plug shut under such conditions may generate sufficient heat to ignite the obstructing grain of powder with possible disastrous consequences. And in any event, the impediment will jam the plug and interrupt the fire of the gun.

Tests Made of Linen

Parachutes have to be made from a light strong material, otherwise the considerable amount of cloth required to provide the necessary retarding area when open, will make a cumbersome pack, and space in a military airplane is at a premium.

Experiments have been conducted with materials to supplant the use of silk for this purpose, among which was a special grade of linen that gave fairly satisfactory results. More recently, nylon has been under test, but the result of this experiment has not been made public. However, if the claims set forth concerning the use of this material for other purposes are authentic, it would seem to have possibilities as material for parachutes.

Silk has long been the accepted material for parachutes, and when one has to launch himself into space, he wants the best obtainable parachute, hence the disinclination of aviators to accept another material is quite understandable.

However, it seems fairly obvious that the immense number of parachutes being used abroad at the present time cannot all be made of silk, and suggests that a satisfactory substitute has been developed.

Probably the Army and the Navy have accumulated large stocks of silk for parachutes and powder bags, but stores of this character which appear stupendous in time of peace, invariably fall far short of war-time requirements.

The responsible authorities unquestionably are fully aware of this fact, and undoubtedly are prepared to make substitutions for silk should the need arise.

There has been no intimation that the Government is commandeering all imports of Japanese silk, and until such a move is made, there would seem little reason to believe that the need for silk is exerting any influence upon the diplomatic policy of the United States.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

RAF Makes Graziani Quit Town 145 Miles Past Tobruk

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 25 (AP)—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani has removed his Libyan Army headquarters from the Akdar Mountain town of Cirene and withdrawn most of the garrison of the port of Derna from the path of the British drive west of Tobruk, according to military circles here.

The British said heavy attacks by RAF planes ranging ahead of advancing columns, apparently had forced the Italian command to leave Cirene, 50 miles west of Derna and 145 miles west of Tobruk. Derna was reported left virtually undefended.

Reports from the British-occupied base at Tobruk indicated, however, that the main British drive was cutting south of these coastal positions, directly across the Cirenaican "hump" toward the next big Italian base at Bengasi.

British tanks and Australian infantry have been reported in the vicinity of El Mechili, southwest of Derna and almost half-way along the 150-mile inland route from Tobruk to Bengasi.

It was disclosed last night that General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander of the Army of the Nile, visited his troops in Tobruk Jan. 23, the day after it fell to British assault.

The columns already moving to the west were composed of troops held in reserve during the Tobruk attack.

[Rome dispatches said the Italian High Command acknowledged the fall of Tobruk today and announced that Fascist losses in the final assault were "heavy."]

British Losses Few

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Neville Butler, newly appointed Minister from Britain, said today that the Libyan campaign, including the capture of Bardia and 80,000 Italian prisoners, "cost the Australians, who bore the brunt of the attack, 31 officers and 265 enlisted men, or whom no more than 17 were actually killed or died of wounds."

He made the statement in a message to the National Conference for Palestine opening here tonight, and added that Britain's record of Libyan losses "is perhaps too good to last."

The British campaign, Mr. Butler said, had "thrust well into the background" any Italian threat to the Jewish national home in Palestine.

Italy's Huge Stake in Libya Is Held in Balance by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — North African Libya represents an important colonial stake for Italy in both the economic and political fields, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. It is less than 300 miles away from the Italian Island of Sicily. On the other hand, even this short lifeline between the mother country and the North African colony is now, according to news dispatches, menaced by the British Navy.

Libya, more than twice as big as Texas, is roughly seven times the size of the Italian Peninsula. Yet it has a population only about one-fiftieth of that of Italy proper. A vast, open territory, almost next door to the motherland, it therefore presents at least partial solution—in its non-desert portions—to Italy's problem of fast-multiplying millions.

The planned colonization of Libya was first instituted on a large scale in 1938, when some 20,000 peasants sailed from Italy to make their homes in the new African world. Under the personal leadership of the late Air Marshal Balbo, the Libyan Governor General, these peasants were disembarked at Tripoli and Bengasi, respective capitals of the two sections of Libya: Tripolitania and Cirenaica.

They included nearly 2,000 pioneering families, carefully selected from other thousands of land-hungry applicants. Requirements for the "legion of labor" were farming experience, physical sturdiness and good health, large families and political loyalty. With the boatloads of immigrants went official leaders and guides, and agricultural experts.

Modern motor roads have been built, notably the long shore route which stretches from Tunisia to Egypt. In peacetime, there is frequent air service linking the various coastal centers along the way. Tripoli, Bengasi, and Tobruck, the last of which has come within the British field of attack, are important air and naval bases for war operations.

Such colonization and military activities, however, are expensive. Many of the economic ventures require time before returns may be expected, as for example, the building up of a livestock industry and the maturing of olive trees and other orchards.

Libya itself has few natural resources through which to meet the huge costs of its exploitations. Moreover, although its Mediterranean border regions are exceptionally fertile, and crops grow well in the natural oases and irrigated areas, the vast central and southern reaches of the colony form a desolate wasteland of sand and rock, infrequently broken by patches of green settlement.

In the beginning, when the colony was first won from Turkey after the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-12, the Italians, it is estimated, spent about a billion dollars on the conquest and pacification of hostile natives alone. Since then, countless millions have been expended, not the least of which was for the transport of the colonists and their establishment on farms, state-equipped with home and barn, tools, machinery, seeds and livestock. As war now spreads over the land, there has been little time for the maturing of dividends on the huge investment of money, time and energy.

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Can Boris Sidestep Axis Challenge?

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the whole of Europe are left only three adult kings, who may be considered even fairly independent. One, George of Greece, is fighting against the Axis for the life of his Kingdom; a second, Gustav of Sweden is compelled to trim his sails according to Axis demands, the third, Boris III of Bulgaria, is now at the mouth of Axis cannon—in one of the hottest of the world's hot spots. However, facing extreme difficulties has long been a part of Boris's regular work. He usually overcomes the difficulties.

As a ruler, Boris is competent; as a citizen exemplary; as a personality inspiring. Though predominantly of German blood, he is among the most unalterably loyal Bulgarians in his land. His country is to a large extent indebted to him for the comparatively favorable situation it has held, in the Balkans, during the last two decades.

From the day of his birth, Boris has been in the midst of vehement controversies, usually through no fault of his. The first was over his baptism. His father and mother, King Ferdinand and Queen Marie Louise, were Roman Catholics, but the Bulgarians are Orthodox Eastern Christians. Naturally, the people wanted their first Crown Prince to be of their own faith. In fact the Constitution requires that. So little Boris was brought up as the only Orthodox Eastern Christian in a strict Roman Catholic family.

King Boris III of Bulgaria.

Dramatic Situation

His accession to the throne was dramatic. It occurred in October, 1918. The Bulgarian front had collapsed and the demoralized Bulgarian Army converged on Sofia, eager for vengeance. They considered the King responsible for their disaster and many peasant soldiers demanded a republic.

At that crucial moment Ferdinand slipped out of Sofia, and Boris took his place. He did not know whether it would be for a day, a week or year, but decided to accept the job of being king and perform it as well as possible, as long as it lasted.

He was "on trial," as it were. He has been on trial ever since, and is still on trial today. Many a time during the last 23 years Boris hasn't known what was going to happen the next day and he doesn't know now. It is his glory to have converted the crown into the most stable force in the land.

During the first postwar years, all Europe was marching in a radical procession, with Bulgaria very near the lead. Radical Agrarians and Communists dominated that land. The Government soon passed into the hands of a peasant Premier, Alexander Stambolisky, who made himself almost as completely master of Bulgaria as Signor Mussolini later was of Italy. Premier Stambolisky treated King Boris as a puppet, deprived him of all real power and held the threat of republicanism over him. Boris was virtually a prisoner.

Bourgeois Dictatorship

In 1923, a conspiratory group, consisting of army officers and professors, overthrew the Stambolisky Régime and imposed a bourgeois dictatorship. They liberated the King from the hands of the peasant and placed him in the hand of the professor of political economy, Dr. Alexander Tsankoff.

Then in the course of two extremely turbulent years Boris gradually won back the reins of power and eventually succeeded in establishing a fairly moderate, "right wing," constitutional government.

In time, political passions were assuaged and again the Agrarians, in coalition with the Radicals, Democrats, and Liberals, came to power. Then, again, soldier-conspirators rushed through Sofia streets, broke into the palace, aroused King Boris, pounded on the table, and forced him to accept a new régime.

A "strong man," Col. Damyan Veltcheff, imposed a government of idealistic autocrats and disseminated rumors of a republic. Again Boris was a virtual prisoner. After a while Colonel Veltcheff fell and General Zlateff came; then General Zlateff fell and other generals came. Little by little, in these frequent changes King Boris got power back into his hands and he still retains it. He is the guiding influence in the Bulgarian Government.

During King Boris's reign, Communists, Agrarians and Fascists have formed plots against him. Revolutionary movements have ranged throughout the country and at times, also, a desperate Macedonian Revolutionary Organization was active in Sofia. In the midst of all this confusion and danger, one might have expected King Boris to become suspicious, to resort to repression to surround himself with secret police, to relinquish democratic ideals. But that is not the case.

Mixes With Subjects

King Boris is very accessible. He constantly comes into contact with persons of every sort. He drives his car up and down the country with no special guards and often stops to converse with peasants, workers, or children. He gives lifts to the humblest pedestrians. Rare is the Bulgarian township that does not boast of at least one person who has ridden with the King.

Occasionally, for recreation and amusement, Boris drives a locomotive on the Bulgarian State Railways. At national parades he stands on the ground beside the marching columns and comes into direct contact with his neighbors from far and near. He has personal acquaintances in every city. The leaders of practically every national organization from those of teachers, writers and scholars, to those of sportsmen, hunters, and chauffeurs are known by the King.

He uses his pardoning power extensively. He rarely signs a sentence for capital punishment. His charities are extensive and often of an intimate private nature. He is among the first at every scene of disaster or misfortune.

He lives in an old, rather unimposing palace in the midst of Sofia. His wife, Queen Ioanna, is partially of Slav origin and is loved by the Bulgarian people. The two royal children are among the choicest treasures of the Nation. King Boris's domestic life has helped to endear him to the Nation. The royal family exercises a thoroughly good influence in Bulgaria.

Faces Nazi Threat

Now King Boris finds his Nation threatened by the German armies. How he will meet that challenge this writer will not predict. So far the King has been remarkably successful in his resistance. The Führer summoned him to the fateful Nazi Chancellery, where many who have entered have had to "leave all hope behind." But Bulgaria did not succumb. Then Herr Hitler's minister called King Boris's minister to Vienna, where Balkan maps are redrawn, but, on returning, the Bulgarian minister asserted Bulgaria's independence.

When spring comes, the situation may change radically. King Boris can hardly hope to defy the Third Reich unless strongly backed by the Russians. However, he began his reign in one revolution and has passed through many others. No European ruler is so experienced in overcoming revolutionists as he. To checkmate him is not easy.

Speedy Nazi Aid Held Vital To Stay Italian Rout in Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25—The question that the fall of Tobruk raises here is whether the Germans are disposed and able to give their Italian allies any serious aid in North Africa. Do they plan to send troops by airplane or in Italian transports that would attempt to get past British naval patrols across the Mediterranean from and to Fiscist or Vichy-owned ports?

At the pace events are moving in the western desert, however, the Germans will have to act quickly if they are to offer effective opposition to General Wavell's army, which already is thrusting ahead beyond Tobruk toward Derna.

Doubtless the reputation of those flying columns and of the Australians who sing excerpts from "The Wizard of Oz" while going into battle already have preceded them to Bengasi, and even to Tripoli, 600 miles away to the west.

It is stated specifically that no German planes have made their appearance over Libya, but as the battle area advances nearer the new Nazi airdrones in Sicily, expectation of the Germans' entry into the fray increases—but so does the strength of the Royal Air Force squadrons supporting the Allied troops.

Italian Losses Cited

As to the Italians, all evidence points to the fact that a complete reversal of form is necessary if they are not to lose possession of this part of their apparently breaking up Empire.

In recent days, they have been forced out of strongly fortified positions they established at Kassala, an important strategic railway point they had captured in the Sudan a short distance from the Eritrean frontier.

They have been harassed repeatedly east of Gallabat, due south in Abyssinia.

They have been obliged to abandon Gubba, since this Abyssinian stronghold was rendered intolerable in the daytime by the RAF and by night owing to activities of tribesmen.

They have been deprived of many men and much ground by the growing force of the mechanized South African contingent in Kenya, where Moyale, still held by the Italians, is expected soon to go the same way as Buna, which formerly was in their hands.

Abyssinian Revolt

There are less obvious operations which promise to add strength to the revolt now brewing in Abyssinia. Here the Italians, cut off from all prospect of aid from the Germans or anybody else, face the prospect of having to deal soon with an uprising led by Haile Selassie himself.

Speed and surprise have been the main elements in the Italians' discomfiture on these various fronts, and particularly so in the western desert where 11 Italian divisions [more than 100,000 men] have disintegrated before the impact of a whirlwind invasion that began only with the recent big-scale attack on Sidi Barrani, Dec. 9. This attack was undertaken with full knowledge that the water supplies provided for troops carrying it out could last only five days.

This meant that the British gains in North Africa have been a series of brilliant improvisations.

Immense Task

Although the fact that the Union Jack is flying over the port of Tobruk means some of the immense strain can be taken off the motor transport, comprising General Wavell's ever-lengthening lines of communication, the persons responsible for providing road transport for the maintenance of food, water, ammunition, and other vital services have a prodigious task on hand.

The Italians' demoralization at Tobruk apparently had been already well under way as the outcome of heavy sustained bombardment from the sea and air, not to mention the disruptive effect of several days of suspense in which fugitives from Bardia were able to tell their comrades in arms something of what was coming to them.

Gift of Park Sites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—A group of men and women whose work in the civic and business life of Rock Hill contributes largely to the city's progress, paused the other day to make what some citizens liked to call an investment in humanity or a gift to posterity. The gift was in the form of $10,000 worth of park and playground sites and $10,000 in cash to develop these sites, presented to the city "with no strings attached."

Silhouettes in London Blackout

© Fox

Firemen "Stand By"

Their figures etched in black upon the surrounding gloom of the darkened City by the flickering flames of a blazing house.

Scotland Yard Busier Than Ever

By the Associated Press

LONDON—The London Bobby is a front-line soldier of the air warfare on the Empire's Capital.

His familiar high helmet is replaced by a flat steel shrapnel hat with the white-painted word "POLICE," and a khaki gas mask hangs on his chest.

He still commands the diminished traffic in his customary dignified way—six feet something of impressive blue-clad stolidity—finds time to direct bewildered foreigners and tell small boys the time.

War has provided a host of new problems for London's famed Scotland Yard. Sir Philip Game, Commissioner of Metropolitan police, began putting his force on a basis for possible war almost as soon as he had finished with the problems set by King George's coronation in 1937.

Auxiliary police were enrolled in the special constabulary and a new war reserve force. Older officers, who had retired on pension, were recalled. By this means the strength of the force was increased from its peacetime 18,000 to about 35 000 on the outbreak of war.

Information Compiled

A new department was set up at Scotland Yard to deal with the hundreds of anxious inquiries received after each night's bombing. Casualty lists are carefully compiled and printed on the yard's own printing press for circulation to local stations. It is a policeman also who pulls the lever which sets off the electric sirens to give the airraid warning or the "raiders passed" signal.

Police have to enforce the stringent regulations against aliens, to see that they do not own an automobile or a bicycle, that they are not on the streets after midnight without a special curfew permit, that they do not possess a camera or take photographs.

There are often whole streets to be roped off because of unexploded bombs, houses to be evacuated, damaged property to be protected. Police duties also included removal of all direction signs from the streets and rounding up the hundreds of enemy aliens who suffered internment as "fifth column" suspects. Added to their complex tasks were persons in scores who were eager to tell the local police that they were sure their neighbor was a German spy. One person even declared her neighbor was spelling out messages to German aircraft by the way she hung her washing on the line.

Evacuation to Country

The movement of vast numbers of women and children from bombed areas to the country has provided special problems at main-line railroad stations and elsewhere. Here London's 150 women police preserve order, comfort crying babies, control the pushing crowds.

Then the transfer of the sections of the population from London had an effect on crime statistics. During the months before the outbreak of war, crime increased by as much as 5 per cent. Conditions were unsettled. The police were preoccupied with preparing for the war which seemed inevitable.

With the declaration of war many young offenders were taken to the country and the criminal element took time to adapt itself to new conditions caused by a total blackout of the city. In September and October the crime curve dropped 10 per cent. But when the bombing of London was delayed, many evacuees returned to town and robbery increased again.

This year hundreds of idle men have been drafted into the Army instead of being left on the breadlines until tempted into crime.

Change in Transportation

Automobile thefts have dropped sharply but bicycle thefts have risen. This probably is attributable to the difficulties of obtaining gasoline—now strictly rationed—as much as to the fact that police regulations now require every driver to lock or disable his car each time he leaves it in the street. This order, which was directed against the Germans when invasion was feared, has proved equally discouraging to the automobile thief.

Traffic offenses have fallen, too, because there are fewer cars on the streets. But much of the time which the courts used to devote to automobile accidents now is employed in finding out who left the light on.

Enforcement of the blackout regulations has brought in a tidy sum in fines, although a few offenders have successfully argued that the blast from a near-by bomb flicked on the switch they had turned off.

Smash and grab raids have almost died out, perhaps—as a Scotland Yard officer put it—"because most of the shop windows are already smashed."

Housebreaking persists, but it is mostly the work of amateurs. "The professional seems to have gone out of business," according to the official view. The vice squad has had its work halved by the air war.

Police Light in Dark Ends Road Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, England

Illuminated helmets worn by point-duty policemen during hours of darkness have helped Salford, Manchester's neighboring city, to stay immune from road fatalities at busy crossroads for a whole year.

Motorists approaching these crossroads can see the word "police" in the dark, and traffic is controlled by green and red lights which the police wear on their hands. Current is supplied by a small accumulator carried in the pocket.

Montreal Home Raid Shelters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Citizens of Montreal have been requested to make immediate preparations to meet any attempt by the enemy to bomb this city. Charles Barnes, Assistant Director of the Montreal Police Department and Chairman of the Civilian Protection Committee in the Montreal District, has issued instructions to householders to prepare an air raid shelter in the home, to which all members of the family can go if the city should be bombed.

It is not the intention at present to construct public air raid shelters. The city has been mapped out for the installation of an air raid alarm system, with 25 police and fire stations selected as tentative locations. When these alarms have been installed experimental blackouts for the entire Montreal area will be arranged.

Other instructions call upon householders to remove all potential fire hazards, notably accumulations in attics or cellars; to familiarize themselves with location and correct manner of using nearby fire alarm boxes, to obtain immediately a first aid kit; to remain calm and quiet if an air raid warning sounds, to cut off the gas supply, not use the telephone unless absolutely necessary, to avoid windows and skylights and if there is no shelter available to proceed to the lower floor and take a place in the corners of the most solid walls.

The Civilian Protection Committee organization now numbers 15,000 in the Montreal district which covers 46 different municipalities.

Mass House Output Proposed by C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP) The Congress of Industrial Organizations, following up its recent proposal for the mass production of warplanes, suggested yesterday the mass production of prefabricated dwellings for defense workers at new plant sites.

The defense housing program is "lagging far behind schedule," the C. I. O. Housing Committee said in a memorandum dispatched to the Office for Production Management. The methods recommended would be used to augment construction by conventional building techniques.

The present defense housing program has operated, the C. I. O. said, "to entrench vested interests of industry and labor with little or no regard for maximum efficiency or fair play for the workers."

The C. I. O. has a union of workers in the construction field rivaling the American Federation of Labor building trades union, and contends that it has been practically frozen out of defense construction work.

Ottawa to Fight Threat Of Hepburn 'Easy Money'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 25—The Canadian Government's entire program of war finance and the basic economic system of this country are challenged by a new inflationary movement, with Premier Mitchell Hepburn, of Ontario, at its head.

Mr. Hepburn's demand for "monetary reform" is accepted by the National Government as a supreme test of its ability to maintain the present bond and price structures of Canada. In this belief, the Government will oppose Mr. Hepburn's new crusade to the limit, carrying its policy into Parliament and to the people. The conflicting statements from Mr. Hepburn and from the federal authorities are only the first exchanges in what is expected to prove one of the great debates of Canadian politics.

That Mr. Hepburn would attempt a national drive for inflation was indicated pretty clearly at the recent abortive interprovincial conference here. Premier William Aberhart, of Alberta, the leader of a Social Credit Government, was vigorously applauded by Mr. Hepburn, nominally a Liberal, when he demanded the end of the present money system. Later Mr. Hepburn said:

The Hepburn Viewpoint

"We have to get away from the orthodox system of money and we might as well come to it now."

On returning to Toronto, Mr. Hepburn issued a statement demanding that the Canadian Government stop borrowing money at 3 per cent for war purposes when it could create credit itself through its central bank.

Mr. Hepburn's program would mean outright inflation of the Canadian medium of exchange, with a resulting convulsion of the price structure. For the Canadian Government already has gone far in establishing credit for the financing of the war. Recently it built $250,000,000 of credit to pay war costs until its huge war loan is floated next summer. This, with other credits established in the past, is regarded by the Government as a maximum expansion of money within the limits of safety.

The Government's policy is based on its determination to keep prices from rising, as they rose in the last world war about 100 per cent, with resulting hardship to working people, whose wages never kept up with their rising cost of living. The question the Government faces now is whether the present price level can be held down in the face of enormous new buying by people who have secured additional wages as a result of war expansion.

People Do the Opposite

The Government is extremely concerned to find that, instead of "tightening their belts" and reducing consumption, as they had been urged to do, the Canadian people have largely increased retail purchasing, at a time when the supply of consumer goods must fall, if more energy is to go into war goods.

Canada is rapidly approaching maximum production, and full employment. Before this condition prevailed, it would have been possible to expand credit without necessarily raising prices, because there was always a potential supply of extra goods. When maximum production is finally reached there can be no more goods, no matter how far the medium of exchange is expanded. In fact, as Canadian factories and workmen are used more and more to produce usable war goods, there will be a definite fall in the volume of consumer goods.

But these facts are not widely understood. Mr. Hepburn's soft money drive is expected to appeal to many of the less-informed who do not realize that inflation would hit the workers harder than any other class, to farmers burdened with mortgages and to some large owners of mines and other investments who would benefit through a price rise.

"Easy Money" Always Attracts

The Federal Government does not underestimate the appeal which Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Aberhart can make throughout the country as the Canadian people feel the pinch of war more and more.

That opposition to the inflation program does not come from the rich alone is indicated by the attitude of the Canadian Socialist Party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

M. J. Coldwell, national leader of this movement, announced that he would go to Camrose, Alberta, and fight a by-election against the Aberhart Government on the issue of money. Mr. Coldwell has denounced Social Credit and similar money schemes as fantastic and he is vigorously opposed as well to Mr. Hepburn.

It is expected here the whole issue will be plunged into politics shortly with a provincial election in Ontario, where Mr. Hepburn is believed to be getting ready for an appeal to the voters on the money question, on aid to farmers and on opposition to any centralization of power in the National Government.

N. J. Legislature Eyes Vote Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25—Growing sentiment has placed election reform definitely on the agenda of the newly-born New Jersey Legislature.

Topping approval from widely scattered sources has come a statement from Alfred E. Driscoll, Camden Republican and Senate Floor Leader, urging thorough and comprehensive review of the election laws. Mr. Driscoll, it will be recalled, was campaign manager for State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson (R), of Gloucester, who lost the gubernatorial election to Charles Edison, Democrat.

The Driscoll reform measure proposes the centralization of supervision and control of elections in a single commissioner, permanent registration throughout the State and wider use of voting machines. In counties such as Essex and Hudson and municipalities having a population in excess of 25,000, voting machines would be mandatory. In other districts, automatic voting would be optional.

It is on the voting machine feature that the bulk of opposition is expected. Repeated attempts to get voting machines into Hudson County, the private political preserve of Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, have been futile, and the Democrats, acting under Mr. Hague's leadership, are expected to oppose this feature of the Driscoll proposal with all their strength.

Both the Democratic and Republican Parties here are committed to election reform.

National Academy Show Date Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The 115th annual exhibition of the National Academy will be held in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from March 11 to April 9, it was announced today. Fifteen prizes and medals will be awarded.

Among the prizes offered are the Altman Prize of $500 for a landscape painted by an American-born citizen; the Thomas B. Clarke prize of $125 for the best figure composition by an American citizen; the Julius Hallgarten prizes of $150, $100 and $75 for three pictures in oil colors painted by Americans under 35 years of age. Others include the Carnegie prize of $300, the Ellen P. Speyer memorial prize of $300 for painting or sculpture, and the Thomas R. Proctor prize of $150.

Exhibits will be received at 210 West Fifty-eighth Street on Feb. 25 and 26 only.

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Bullitt Asks Passage of Lend-Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

ilton Fish who asked if he considered Colonel Lindbergh a competent witness, in declaring the United States could not be invaded Mr. Bullitt retorted that he felt Colonel Lindbergh was an expert in aviation but not in international affairs.

"The moment you've lost control of the ocean it goes to an enemy fleet," he said. "I believe certain South American countries would then invite in the Dictator and I believe you would soon have bases against us on their shores."

Colonel Lindbergh was referring to direct flights from Europe to the new world, witness asserted, but the real danger was the air attacks that might follow loss of control of the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Mr. Bullitt said he believed the British Fleet would fight to the end, and that the commanders if necessary would sink the fleet rather than turn it over to a conqueror.

Denounces Communism

Instead of being a "war bill," the present measure, the witness told Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas, is designed to keep America out of war "if that is possible."

"Not only the issues of our liberty and democracy, but also our very way of life—the teachings of Jesus Christ which have existed for 2,000 years—will be wiped out, I firmly believe, if the dictators are successful," cried Mr. Bullitt vehemently to a question by Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey. Mr. Eaton solemnly replied:

"And I agree with you."

British war aims are to save democracy and "beat Hitler," Mr. Bullitt declared. Asked his view of Russia's attitude, to which country he was at one time Ambassador, the witness said he felt the Soviets could hardly attack any power. Communism doesn't work in Russia, he said; "the people live in a hell of terror, they are unlikely to attack any country."

The lesson to be drawn from France, Mr. Bullitt declared, was to concentrate on production and end internal dissension. America's attitude today, he said, was like that of France a year ago, putting its reliance on the Atlantic instead of the Maginot Line, and hoping to evade the oncoming march of totalitarianism. The fate of France showed the folly of such an attitude, he said.

"The President would rather give away his two eyes than give away the Navy," declared Mr. Bullitt, ridiculing the argument on this score.

"Stop-Hitler Bill"

In his statement Mr. Gibson referred to the lease-lend measure as the "stop-Hitler bill." Excerpts follow:

"We feel that the only chance for peace that this country has is to provide sufficient material aid to Britain and her allies, that the British Isles be not conquered. Security and peace for us here in the United States depends upon a British victory. We believe that if Britain should fall, we would then be the subject of an attack both by force and economic pressure. This attack might come and probably would come first through South America. We believe Hitler meant what he said when he said he was going to conquer this world and use labor for his gold."

"Let me point out that if England falls, leaving the British Navy entirely out of the count, the Axis Powers plus Japan have 20 battleships to our 15."

"Our two-ocean Navy will not be completed until 1946-7, when we would have 32 battleships, and this would be but slightly superior in numbers and composition to the Axis Powers' fleets, plus Japan, of 1942. A German-controlled Europe and Japan would have at least five times our capacity to build warships."

"There are many who scoff at the possibility of Hitler invading this Hemisphere. I believe he could and would."

"We must not forget that Hitler said he intends to dominate the world. We believe it."

"Having adopted a policy of aid to Britain we must give it our full and complete support. Hitler will hate us just as much for half-hearted aid to England as for full aid to England. And half-hearted aid to England may result in England's downfall. This bill, this 'stop Hitler' bill, is the means of carrying out full material aid to Britain and her allies."

Refers to Lindbergh

"The question confronting us, is not shall we enter the European war, but shall we give adequate material aid to those who are holding back the flood of aggression so that we will not have to enter an American war to hold back a world of totalitarian aggressors from the beaches of Canada, the West Indies, South America or Alaska and from the air above Boston, New York and Pittsburgh."

With obvious reference to Colonel Lindbergh, Mr. Gibson said:

"I am shocked to find that there are Americans who believe that it would make little difference which side won the European war. This world cannot live four-fifths slave and one-fifth free. A world in which the United States can live in security and peace requires a victory of Britain and her allies."

Lindbergh Alone

Administration lend-lease advocates summoned a group of key witnesses for final rebuttal of the slashing attacks upon the measure which had culminated in a charge of "dictatorship" and a declaration that the bill is a "war measure."

It was significant, however, that almost without exception the final witnesses against the bill, including Amos Pinchot and John Burke, spokesmen for the American Defense Society; William R. Castle, representative of the America First Committee; Benjamin C. Marsh of the People's Lobby, differed with Charles A. Lindbergh, a previous isolationist witness, who said he was "neutral" in the conflict, in voicing sympathy for Great Britain and urging support "short of war" or of American involvement. An apparent exception was the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, longtime associate of the late Huey Long and erstwhile collaborator of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, who spoke for his own "Committee of One Million." He declared, "We do not trust English politicians," and presented a petition which he said contained 2,000,000 names supporting a "national defense second to none" and "opposing America's intervention in foreign wars."

Latest developments made obvious that Administration friends of the bill hold the upper hand in the Committee, and that it will receive a favorable report with only minor amendments. A test of strength on whether the heads of the land, air and sea forces of the United States should be called as witnesses and heard in open session, as advocated by the bill's opponents, led by Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, or in executive session, where their testimony would be secret, as advocated by Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, resulted in an easy victory for the latter. The military officials accordingly will be called on Monday in executive session, unless plans go awry.

Following the testimony yesterday by William R. Castle, former Undersecretary of State in the last two years of the Hoover Administration, when his chief was Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of War under President Roosevelt and vigorous supporter of the present bill, statements were offered by Messrs. Burke and Pinchot. "Like a vast majority of Americans," said Mr. Pinchot's statement, he was deeply moved by the struggle which the "British people were waging against Hitler" and urged that they be given all possible aid consistent with maintaining peace and America's defense. This did not mean, however, he emphasized, that he favored the present bill. In fact he, like Mr. Castle, Mr. Burke and other witnesses, viewed the present form of the bill with distrust and alarm. Mr. Pinchot, who has long had his private feud with the Administration, was particularly outspoken.

"No one," he said, "should kid himself into the belief that Mr. Roosevelt, overtaxed, unpredictable man with an itch for power, or anyone else for that matter, should be clothed with discretionary power to liquidate, give away, or perhaps scatter to the ends of the earth America's defenses to the last ship, gun or plane, plus every resource needful in war.

"What do you think would happen to Churchill, even now, with England so hard pressed and battered night and day from Hitler's airports twenty miles distant, were he to go before Parliament and ask similar power?

"Just how long do you think Mr. Churchill would be Prime Minister of England after he had made such a proposition?"

The American Defense Society was organized in 1915 by the late Theodore Roosevelt and once had a membership of 75,000, but is now down to 2,000, it is stated.

Miami Beach Club's March Flower Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—One of the important events on the Miami Beach Garden Club calendar will be a flower show March 7, 8 and 9, the Club President, Mrs. Paul H. Ochiltree, has announced.

Flower shows put on by this club in past years have been brilliant events in the resort life here. The Club was the first to have hundreds of varieties of orchids rushed here by aeroplane from the jungles of South America to be displayed at their flower shows.

The Club was founded by Mrs. S. B. Rohrer and has among its members many of the prominent winter residents of Miami Beach.

Take Top Honors

Prize-Winning Steer and Young Owner

"Slit Ear," grand champion Hereford steer at National Western Stock Show in Denver, and his young owner, Kenneth Monfort, a 4-H Club youth of Greeley, Colo.

Rocky Mountain States Move to Fore As Breeders, Raisers of Livestock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — The Rocky Mountain West, especially Colorado, stole the spotlight for the first time in the raising of prize winning livestock of all varieties at the 35th annual National Western Stock Show which closed here Jan. 18 after an eight-day run.

Officials said the livestock this year was the best ever seen in the show—the result of the latest and highest type of breeding and raising. For Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Nebraska to take the major championships was considered an outstanding achievement.

Believing the future of the livestock industry in the West lies with the younger generation, stockyards and show officials exerted an unusual effort to make the junior division of the show outstanding.

Entries in the Junior Cattle Division approximated 550, while the sheep and hog shows were turned entirely over to 4-H Club and Future Farmer of America entries. About 200 hogs and 250 sheep were judged.

The youthful farmers proved themselves worthy of the honors accorded them. To start things off, 12-year old Kenneth Monfort of Greeley, Colo., with a Hereford fat steer won his class championship, the 4-H Club grand championship and then in competition with all fat cattle went on to win the grand championship of the entire show. Packing company buyers paid $1,055, or $1 a pound, for the grand champion.

This was the first time the grand championship fat steer award has gone to anyone as young as the Monfort boy.

For the third time in the last five years 15-year old Bruce Hiller of Arvada, Colo., a 4-H Club boy, won the fat sheep grand championship. A Nebraska youth, Arden Aegerter, 16, of Staplehurst, took top honors in the fat hog competition.

As usual the show was replete with broken records— definite indications of the growth of the livestock industry in the Far West.

Colorado has long been known as a great region for raising feeder cattle, but little attention has been paid to its carloads of fat cattle ready for marketing. For the first time a Colorado stockman, Arthur Beauprez of Lafayette, Colo., won the grand championship for his carload of fat Hereford cattle.

Total transactions in the stockyards for the week, according to L. M. Pexton, Vice President and General Manager of the Denver Union Stockyards, were nearly $3,000,000, most of which was show livestock. The sale of feeder cattle alone brought more than $600,000.

Of livestock bought at the show, carloads and individual entries were consigned to 26 states, ranging from New York to Callfornia.

Rebuilding of Low-Rent Homes Called Urgent

"Housing for defense," which has complicated the nation's housing situation, is receiving major attention today. A series of articles is being published to depict what steps are being taken to solve the problem. Following is the third:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The proposition that, entirely aside from defense housing, there is need for "extensive rebuilding" in the cities and towns of the United States, both for middle-income groups and those requiring heavy public subsidy, was presented by speakers at teh tenth annual meeting of the National Public Housing Conference, which closes its sessions here tonight.

Low-rent housing for the lower income groups should be financed in the interest of sound development, by a partnership of the Federal, State and local governments, Gerard Swope, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, declared today. He stressed that such partnerships have obtained "remarkable results" in road building in various areas of the United States.

The American middle-class is in serious need of rental housing and rented homes for this group might be provided on a vast scale by mutual insurance companies even as they provide insurance, Lawrence Westbrook, Assistant to the Administrator, Federal Works Administration, said.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the luncheon session; others who addressed the housing leaders today included Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, State Senator Alfred Bingham of Connecticut, Leon H. Keyserling, Deputy Administrator, United States Housing Authority, and John Green, President of the International Union of Maritime and Shipbuilding Workers.

A plea for expansion of the services of local housing authorities to expedite the attainment of decent low-cost housing was made by Conference leaders at the annual dinner at the Women's City Club yesterday evening, when it was proposed to expand the housing program to include:

1. Further Federal subsidies through amendment of the United States Housing Act.

2. Development of projects for defense workers, but no diminution of the normal housing program.

3. Provision of dwelling for families who do not require subsidized housing, but whose needs are not being met by private enterprise and who can be well served through the co-operative leasing of projects from local housing authorities on a self-liquidating, economic-rent basis.

Co-operation Urged

"Low-rent public housing would be on a sounder basis if it were financed by a partnership of the Federal Government, the State Government, and the local government," Mr. Swope declared. "The local government would pay the cost of the housing site. This would at once settle the question of local land values. The State and Federal Governments should divide the balance of the cost of the project between them fifty-fifty."

Mr. Swope disclosed that, by the end of 1941, New York City would have six more projects completed or close to completion; Two constructed under the city program, one under the State of New York program, and three more with United States Housing Authority assistance. This, he said, would mean a total of 14 projects, costing upwards of $100,000,000 and housing more than 18,000 families in New York City.

By 1944, he estimated the balance of the State funds would be exhausted and the city would have sufficient housing for 33,000 families, developed at a cost of approximately $19,000,000.

"This entire program, although a sizable one, will not by any means solve the New York slum problem," he added.

Governmental housing thus far has done almost nothing "for the average fellow who is neither a slum dweller nor a capitalist," Mr. Westbrook declared.

Estimating that the modern middle-class family moves two or three times within a 25-year period, he said the losses in depreciation, commissions, financing and other fees made home ownership tremendously expensive. The remedy, he held, was in the building on a large scale of modern, rentable houses—not apartments—in suburban communities.

Capital Not Flexible

Private capital, geared at present to financing home mortgages, is not yet flexible to meet the need for such big-scale development, he said.

"We have, however, a number of patterns that we may use to work out arrangements of this kind," he added. "There are the housing co-operatives of Sweden and Denmark and Holland. Then we have here at home something that very nearly approaches the idea, although it has had a different application. I refer to our mutual insurance companies, which have been so eminently successful. One of the fundamental reasons that people take out insurance is to make certain the provision of shelter for their family. It seems quite likely that a means can be developed whereby the same insurance companies could provide both housing and insurance."

If a company proposing to develop a suburban community of this sort is willing to forego speculative profits, the Federal Government under existing laws can, in co-operation with local political authorities, provide all of the public utilities serving the sub-division, Mr. Westbrook said.

"This procedure alone will reduce over-all housing costs from 5 to 15 per cent," he added. "It will provide attractive, carefully planned communities. It will prevent exploitation of unearned social increment and act as a deterrent to future blighting."

Defense Housing Knocks At Door of Prefabrication

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After 10 years of what has been widely termed "the failure of prefabrication," the national defense emergency is throwing wide the door of opportunity to production of both prefabricated and portable homes on a mass scale that may stagger even the most visionary representatives of this much-delayed industry.

Through this door of opportunity have already gone eight of the largest sponsors of prefabricated homes, loudly claiming that their ability to build breakdown houses, speedily and at little cost, is the only feasible answer to defense housing problems.

Selected by the government to prove the many claims (with few accomplishments) of the prefabrication industry, the eight companies stand in a fair way to receive government orders immediately for some 100,000 defense housing units. But first they must convince government officials of the practicality of claims they have been making with little proof over the last decade.

Time Saving

"Why wait months for defense housing that is needed now, and which prefabrication can provide in three days to two weeks?" is the logical sounding question popped at government authorities by an industry that has never before been visited with a real chance to prove (or disprove) its claims. These claims add up to the promise of surpassing conventional construction methods in speed, volume, cost, quality or any other competitive factor.

That prefabrication has failed up to now to justify its many promises of decent housing on a broad scale for the bulk of small incomed families is a story in itself, pieced together by costly lessons in design, construction and merchandizing. Yet day in and day out, the presistent Henry Fords of prefabrication through the last 10 years have been reminding themselves that: "We have got something here."

Cheering news to an industry that has spent so many millions on research and pioneering techniques is the fact that government officials are beginning to favor the idea of massed produced homes that can be knocked down and rebuilt where they are most needed after the defense emergency is passed.

Real Promise

It is being said that the real promise of low costs through prefabrication can be fulfilled only by mass production. That is why the national defense program affords the golden opportunity, since housing is required on the large-scale basis needed to give prefabrication every chance to prove itself.

But the government has no time houses in less than two weeks and do it with a specialized type of labor that will not draw too heavily upon normal business, the chances are good that prefabrication stands on the threshold of real prosperity.

That the government will accept prefabrication on its face value is the contention of housing experts who relate that "all government research of the last five years has been focused upon making obsolete the housing habits of past generations. Changes in modes of living must necessarily work upheavals in housing and it may be that the defense emergency will prove the springboard for the introduction of building techniques that heretofore have been seriously blocked by tradition and outmoded building restrictions."

Boldly declaring that the members of the architectural profession are ready and willing to tackle the designing of prefabricated homes, the American Institute of Architects looks sharply into this field as a possible solution to defense housing. Ordinarily conservative in its outlook, the Institute makes no bones about the value of prefabrication in an emergency that finds both government and private industry reluctant to tackle a type of housing that seems only temporary in character."

When the story of prefabrication is completely told, however, as it will be to government officials during the next few weeks, it will be found that some leaders in the field have actually fulfilled the boasts of the industry. And concentration of the business upon defense housing will produce specially designed homes for defense workers, preparing the way for the industry's acid test.

Halifax Confers With President

Continued from Page 1

in detail. In some quarters it is believed that important discussions are going on in this exchange of representatives. One possibility is a forthcoming declaration of British war aims.

White House's Influence

Another is the possibility of German attack in the next 60 days. In any case, every declaration from the British side has emphasized the need for American material support in the struggle, and there is little doubt here that the White House is exercising a profound and possibly decisive influence on Downing Street policy.

Lord Halifax brought with him a plea to "give us the help we need." He issued a formal statement to the rain-drenched press on the narrow deck of the Potomac, as it came back to the Naval Academy at Annapolis to disembark the Royal representative and the President.

The Ambassador's arrival was spectacular in its own right. He came on a brand new battleship, on its shake-down cruise, arriving unheralded in the fog-blanketed Chesapeake Bay. How long the warship of a belligerent can stay in American waters under such circumstances is uncertain, but the customary rule is 24 hours. Down the bay slipped the mighty battleship, and off it came the Ambassador and Lady Halifax in clothes that might have been appropriate for a visit to Downing Street.

Envoy Is Genial

All the panoply that might have been supplied by a director of protocol was absent; all the panoply that could be supplied by the weather, and an unprecedented Presidential greeting was present. There was no roll of drums, no gold braid, no majestic fanfare. The strikingly tall, stooped Ambassador, as a matter of fact, when he stepped ashort was about as un-nautical as could be imagined. He wore a bowler hat, a white-dotted blue necktie, a striped white shirt, a heavy ulster and he carried a tightly rolled umbrella. Instead of a battleship he seemed to have just stepped out of Bond Street. He also wore a happy and surprised smile, and greeted the press with a geniality reminiscent of the late Marquis of Lothian, his predecessor.

Following dinner aboard the Potomac, at which the attentive press could see Mr. Roosevelt finishing an anecdote that brought laughter from the party, the Ambassador met reporters, and then came the long drive home.

The President left the Ambassador right at the Embassy doorstep on Massachusetts Avenue.

U. S. Chamber Hits At Lease-Lend Bill

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States favor aid to Great Britain but disapprove the lease-lend bill in its present form.

The directors announced their views in a statement issued last night after a study of a report submitted by the Chamber's national policy council.

Their principal objection to the lease-lend legislation was the authority it granted to the President, who, the statement said, "is specifically excluded from the restraining influence of any law."

"This bill, if enacted into law, by the very power it proposes to grant, creates the possibility of this nation entering into this war without further action by the Congress," the statement said.

The Directors, who represent approximately 700,000 members, advocated prompt enactment of legislation to aid Britain "and other democracies now or hereafter fighting aggressors, without committing any recognized act of war."

Japanese Named As Map Customer

MANILA, Jan. 2 (AP)—Testimony that two civilians on trial for espionage made an unsuccessful effort to sell maps of strategic defense areas to the Japanese Consul General here was given in court yesterday by Anis Geppe, undercover agent for the Philippine Army.

The prospective purchaser of the maps had never before been brought out in the case. Capt. Rufo Romero of the Philippine scouts, convicted by a general court martial last November of conspiring to sell military information, had testified he did not know of any foreign power that was interested in the maps.

The civilians, Mariano Cabera and Ignacio Agbay, were arrested along with Captain Romero.

Text of Halifax Statement

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25 (AP)—Following is the text of the statement last night by Lord Halifax British Ambassador:

Lady Halifax and I are very glad to be here, and we have had a voyage which we shall always remember.

It has been something of a rest for me, for this is almost the first time I have been out of daily and nightly touch with the War Cabinet in London since the war began a year and a half ago.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill came to the port from which we sailed to say good-bye to us, and now the President has done my country the great honor of coming to greet us on arrival.

His action in meeting H. M. S. King George V has been tremendously appreciated by the whole ship's company, from the captain to the last joined member of the crew, as it must certainly be in Great Britain and in every part of the British Empire.

I expect you know more of the latest news of what is going on in the world than I do, for I have been rather cut off from news for the past week or so, and I have, therefore, nothing much to say to you on that score.

I have come here as a member of the War Cabinet serving as His Majesty's Ambassador, to make known to the Government and people of the United States from time to time in what ways, if they are willing, they can best give us the help we need. The more quickly your generous help can be made effective, the sooner shall we be able to break this Nazi power that is trying to enslave Europe and the world.

I shall thus be continuing the work begun by my predecessor, Lord Lothian, whose death has been such a loss to his Country and who I know is mourned by the many friends he made in the United States.

We have assuredly a rough, difficult and perhaps a very long road before us; but the British people are united as never before in history, and I have no doubt that with your help we shall win through and so save those causes on which your civilization and ours depend.

Reich's Role in Rumania?

Continued from Page 1

Bucharest, many Jewish shops were wrecked and plundered and a pogrom was averted only because the Jews themselves, acting on permission of the Premier, General Antonescu, "to all citizens to defend themselves by all available means," organized their own armed defense squads.

In many shopping districts of Bucharest store windows were broken open and looted. The few stores that remained open during the fracas posted big signs saying "Christian owned" or "Rumanian owned" in their windows.

Throughout the disorders hoodlums made the most of the complete absence of the police and there were many cases reported of people recklessly shot by them.

Phone Service Halted

Whether because of the shooting or deliberately to keep the Guardists in various parts of the town from communicating with each other, telephones were out of commission in Bucharest from the Wednesday morning until the Thursday evening. This added to the confusion.

Toward the end, there was a definite tendency to label those who still held on "Communists." There is no doubt that Communists have been quite active inside the Iron Guard and they must have had some part in insurrection. But there is an increasing tendency in Rumania now to use the Communist label indiscriminately.

The Iron Guardists, for all their Nazified theories, are more saturated with egalitarianism than the average member of the Fascist Party.

It is this factor, plus their strong tradition of violence, that makes them such inflammable material for revolution. The Rumanian Army behaved admirably, especially considering the difficult position they were placed in between the Guardists and the Germans whose attitude was uncertain in the beginning.

Taunts of Mob

In the face of the taunts of the mob it made every effort to avoid needless bloodshed—this despite the Iron Guardist accusations against Premier Antonescu that he was "worse than Calinescu"—a former Prime Minister who ordered wholesale executions of Iron Guardists under the Carol Regime.

Throughout the insurrection practically all newspapers were in the hands of the Iron Guard and carried long incitements to riots, denouncing the Government as the agent of Jews and the "English hydra of Freemasonry," not to mention the British Intelligence Service.

One paper spoke of the Army's tanks "whose only service to the country was to flee before those who mutilated our boundaries"—referring to the cession of Transylvania to Hungary at Germany's behest.

U. of Nevada Strong Among Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—Nearly one-fourth of the combined membership in the present Nevada Legislature is made up of former and present University of Nevada students, it was recently disclosed.

L. W. Hartman, president of the University of Nevada, expressed his pleasure that so many former and present students are taking an active part in State governmental affairs. "One of the obligations of those who have enjoyed the higher education the State provides," he said, "is to accept public responsibility when the people request it."

Beginning Tuesday, January 28, the

TODAY'S WOMAN

page will appear

Three Times Weekly

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This page will be published on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday; and the Home Building and Furnishing Page, which has been published on Tuesday, will be discontinued. Home planning and decoration features will hereafter appear on the Wednesday TODAY'S WOMAN page. A weekly column on antiques by Carl Greenleaf Beede will be published in the news columns each Wednesday.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The British Schools Evacuated To Canada Accept Challenge

Children of Famous Families Pitch In and Work to Help Support School, True Democracy Being Lived

By Corolyn Cox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Ontario

What is to be the future of education in the new Britain? What, indeed, will be the future of that fascinating large family, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and how can education, schools for its children, help bring about the result, now—even while the bombs are falling on a portion of the adult population?

Something exciting is going on in Canada today, by-product of bombs, as yet little understood by the very persons who have been involved actively in instigating what may well prove one of the most fertile educational advances in modern times.

To comprehend the muddled beginnings, it is essential to grasp the utterly different states of mind with which persons on each side of the Atlantic Ocean took the initial steps involved. Last summer, with bombs ripping up the beloved Mother Country, invasion threatened, a succession of rude shocks in Europe rocking the world, Canadians went into a perfect seizure of anguish at the thought of little British children caught in the midst of it. They rushed to cable offices, begged everybody they had ever known the name of to send out children, and even included blanket invitations to school units to come over at once, pupils, masters and teachers—just get them all over anyhow, and unscramble them when they arrived.

Balanced Judgments

On the opposite side of the Atlantic, it now appears, a tense, vivid state of mind swept over Great Britain—but of a completely different complexion. England knew, to a man, woman, and child, that it simply was NOT going under. Mothers as well as fathers felt that the big moment of their country's grand long history was upon them, and they did not want their children to miss it, to be away from the "family" in its greatest hour.

Yet, on the other hand, children must go on with education. They were being moved about England in school units, from one bombed area to another. Beyond the western horizon was not only a safe, peaceful land in which their education could go forward uninterrupted, but there was the future to consider. Canada, by universal admission, was the coming section of the British Commonwealth. Millions of pounds of income taxed out of the estates of parents whose children filled England's famous boys' and girls' boarding schools were being sunk in all kinds of Canadian industries, as the capital expansion allowances on war orders in addition to the manufacture of them in the plants. Canada became the seat of the Air Training Scheme, which already looks like a fixture of the future as certain as the British Navy. How useful, then, that the children, while their parents coped with active civilian warfare, should be studying Canada, getting to know its people, its cities and rivers, mountains and woods, its schools and highways. With great enthusiasm they accepted, in several cases, quite definite invitations to have the schools which their children attended evacuate to Canada.

Clearing The Muddle

The financial muddle was complete. Good intentions abound, but the upshot was that at least three units, Abinger Hill School Boys, Abinger School Girls' Section, and Byron House School, all washed up intact on the shores of Canada—without any means of support. Parents paid in—still do—fat fees in England. Because of exchange control laws, none of this money could come out to Canada. The Canadian Government could certainly not tax its own underprivileged Dust Bowl out West and make loans or special concessions to Great Britain's definitely privileged children. Banks could not loan other people's money in Canadian dollars today as against the uncertain value of pounds sterling after the war.

So the problem has landed in the laps of private citizens of Canada. And here comes both a problem and a dream so stimulating that those who have grasped it simply can't leave it alone.

Canada has been developed by dreamers—men who laid out railways to and from the wilderness, because they knew that cities would rise up out of forest and plain. More recently, Trans-Canada Airways was pushed through on sheer determination, completed just in time to provide the string of airports on which the British Commonwealth air-training plan was based and is now shipping graduate fighter pilots to join bombing and fighting squadrons over England.

What, then, might come out of a lapful of English school units, each the whole or a section of those top-flight educational organisms that have produced free-thinking men and women who, standing their ground in the Battle of Britain today, are not only the wonder of the world, but a hope and challenge for free thinking and real education for generations to come?

Twofold Possibilities

The prospect is one of twofold possibilities. No group of educators in any country could fail to achieve an inspiring post-graduate degree, as it were, from studying at first hand operating units of British Public Schools evacuated. On the other hand, if, as many people think, England's Labor Party will emerge in power directly after the war is over, and a vast liberalizing of social life, especially of education, ensues, what better for England's school system than to have this small army of school units learning the "feel" of Canada, a country which, though it possesses fine private schools, stands strongly by a tradition of all youngsters beginning their education in its free public schools.

It seems to a growing group of enthusiasts that this thing must be done, for the good of Canada, of Great Britain, of children and the future.

▲ © Malak, Ottawa

1. The pay-off, Saturday noon, the week's work well done, Abinger Hill girls get their "wages" from the headmistress, Mrs. Julie Mars Harrison. The girls work four on a team and the head girl of each team gets 25 cents, the rest 20 cents (spending money really needed, for they can't get money from home). Jane Douglas, whose father is the Marquis of Queensberry, her mother the artist Cathleen Mann, receives her quarter as head of the week's wash-up team. 2. "Guests" of Canada, and special protegees of the Seigniory Club and its members, both Canadian and American. 3. The unoccupied station hostelry, Hotel des Pins, becomes the wartime home of the girls' section of the exclusive British school, Abinger Hill, evacuated to Canada. 4. Saturday morning at Abinger Hill, Montebello, P. Q. Saturday is visitors' day. Brothers may come from the boys' section at Ashbury College in Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa. French Canadian children of the village are also welcome, many of whom are regular visitors. 5. History, geography, and literature mingle with painting in Mrs. Acworth's art class in the cellar of the old inn. Here Jane is dealing with South America.

Simple Uses Of Subjunctive

Help Yourself to Easy English—31

32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Simple uses of the subjective mood (mood means manner).

(Singular) I—were, (Plural) We—were;

(Singular) You—were, (Plural) You—were;

(Singular) He—were, (Plural) They—were.

Why do we have this subjunctive mood? We use this mood to express a wish or something contrary to fact.

Example: I wish I *were* (not *was*) a millionaire. (wish)

If I *were* (not *was*) only home! (contrary to fact)

Usually we express our NON-FACT statements with the word *if* and use the verb *were*. But what verb is correct when we express or suggest a FACT with the word *if*? We use the normal verb required. Example: If it is difficult, I shall try just the same. (Suggests a fact)

Caution: In wishing and in non-fact statements, many of us use *was* when we should use *were*.

Exercise

Underscore the correct verb, *was* or *were*.

Method: If the sentence expresses a *wish* or something *contrary to fact*, we use the verb *were*.

1. If he (was, were) here, he could help us.
2. I wish he (was, were) with us today.
3. If Tom (was, were) here, he might enjoy this place.
4. I wish he (was, were) more careful in spacing those plants.
5. Even if I (was, were) home, I did not hear the doorbell.
6. If I (was, were) greeted unkindly, I was not aware of it.
7. If I (was, were) he, what could I do?

Answers

Exercise: 1—were (contrary to fact); 2—were (a wish); 3—were (contrary to fact); 4—were (a wish); 5—was (suggests a fact); 6—was (suggests a fact); 7—were (contrary to fact).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Classroom Use Of Recordings

The Association of School Film Libraries in co-operation with the staff of the project in evaluation of school broadcasts at Ohio State University has undertaken the evaluation of educational recordings. The aim is to produce an extensive catalogue of evaluations of recordings. As a first step a pamphlet entitled "Educational Recordings for Classroom Use," has been prepared and can be obtained for 50 cents at the offices of the Association, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

A Boy Thrives on the Right Kind of Encouragement

If He Feels a Man Believes in Him and Is Honest With Him, There Is Great Promise in the Friendship

By L. Prescott Platt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Big Brothering the Boy

Second of Six Saturday Articles

It is the desire of every father that his boy will conduct himself in such a manner that all with whom he comes in contact will find character, manliness, and the promise of outstanding citizenship.

If a father is to have this worthy wish fulfilled, he must begin when his son is very young, to give him the proper discipline. It is interesting to note that Webster defines discipline in part as, "Mental or moral training; education." Taken in this light, discipline is training in right thinking and right doing.

There is no better way to train a boy to do right than through encouragement. We must remember that when a boy first begins to talk and walk, he has not gained the sense of what is right and what is wrong. It is the parents' task to teach him that people do certain things because these make themselves and others happy, and that they refrain from doing other things because of the harm such action may cause. Therefore it requires a great amount of explaining on the part of the parent, especially to the pre-school child, in order to assure good behavior.

When the boy starts to school, he becomes an actual member of society. He no longer has mother and father to stand between him and the problems he may encounter. This being the case, he must, at this age, be equipped with some understanding of how to get along harmoniously with his companions. He must know that he will not always have his own way, and that he will have to give as well as take.

The writer, in teaching Sunday School, has found that, although his boys were about twelve years of age and could read well, they were not studying during the week the lesson which was discussed each Sunday. Instead of reproaching the boys, and making them feel that they were lazy and uninterested, he attempted to approach the problem from a more positive angle. He tried to make them see the joy and inspiration which they would derive from their daily study.

He also told them how this study was their spiritual food. They were somewhat amused when the teacher asked if they ever missed any meals. They could see how they ate their meals because they enjoyed them, not to be goody-goody. During the next few weeks great improvement was noticed and progress generously praised. They were not made to feel that they were being good boys by studying their lessons, but the question was often asked, "Now, didn't you really enjoy your study?" Or else, "Isn't it fun to come to Sunday School and really know what's going on?"

As the boy grows older he will come into contact with many situations in which he is not certain of the proper thing to do. Here once again the parent, especially the father, may render an inestimable service to the boy by aiding him in learning the right procedure to follow. There is no better way of doing this than by pointing out his mistakes in a friendly way, and above all by a generous amount of praise which is genuine and unaffected.

The greatest value of the right kind of praise is that it gives the boy a sense of well-being. It makes him feel that he is worth while, and is a wanted and loved member of the family group. It is extremely important that the boy acquire such an attitude if he is to maintain his mental poise. Constant criticism will have the opposite effect, and will in many cases result in so-called behavior problems. These problems arise because the boy is made to feel that he is inferior, and that it does not matter how he acts.

It is a significant fact that a person turns naturally to one who believes in him. In like manner, we are prone to turn away from those who are always speaking of our mistakes, and criticising our defects. Herein lies an imposing lesson for parents, and all others who would be an influence for good in boys' lives. A boy is not going to enjoy the company of one who is forever calling attention to his shortcomings. He will avoid such a one.

The one who recognizes the boy's faults, and yet chooses to build up his good points, meets him on much more favorable ground. The boy is likely to enjoy his company, and look forward to being with him. The one who knows how and when to praise a boy is the one who inspires the boy's confidence. When the lad has problems, and desires advice, it is the person who appreciates his worth to whom he will go for that advice. He will not seek the advice of one who always condemns him.

If the boy does make a serious mistake, the one who has seen fit to praise him on other occasions is the one to point out this mistake. The boy will give greater heed to the constructive criticism of his adult friend, or the parent who knows the value of praise and encouragement. He will know that this one is not pointing out the mistake merely to be criticising, but with an earnest desire to help him.

Therefore let us make every effort to encourage boys in their attempts at right doing. Let us remember that they are boys, not men, and should not be expected to have the wisdom, the judgment, and the sense of moral obligation that comes only with experience.

Let us enjoy our boys, learn their ambitions, their viewpoints, and their dreams.

And finally, let us resolve anew to draw closer to these grand boys who inhabit not only our homes, but our communities. So doing we shall not only make greatly needed contributions to the world of tomorrow, but add to our own experience something which can never be taken from us, something which will grow sweeter when remembered in years to come—namely, the companionship of a boy.

Correction

In the brief review of the booklet on "duodecimal arithmetic" which we published Jan. 14, the title of the booklet was omitted. The booklet, by George Terry, published by Longmans, Green & Co. at 50 cents, is entitled "The Dozen System." An earlier and exhaustive treatment of the subject, by Mr. Terry, also published by Longmans, Green & Co., but at $7.50, and entitled "Duodecimal Arithmetic," should not be confused with this little 50-cent popular treatment of our review. In calling our attention to a possible confusion that might result from there being two publications on the same subject, Mr. Terry sends us these verses:

Division by two is quite easy to do
There's never a carry from doubles.
Division by three is much harder to see
With plenty of carrying troubles.

If you count by the Dozen, division by three
Is as easy as two with its doubles.
When dividing by three, it's as plain as can be
There's never a carry from trebles.

Education Editor

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The Home Forum

Up The Old Stairs

THE OLD STAIRS were dark and smelled of dust and mice. They were steep and, halfway up, they twisted. You had to know them in order to climb them swiftly, which was what we liked to do.

There is a story in the Bible about the cities of refuge in which criminals, escaping from an angry justice, could claim rest and safety if their feet were fleet enough to take them there in time. That was how we thought of The Old Stairs. They were our city of refuge from a world of grown-up people, who were well enough in many ways, but who were quick to detect and punish anything broken, from a bowl to a rule.

* * *

We were five in number and we were young. It was a wise mother who gave us The Old Stairs for our city of refuge and then allowed us sanctuary in it.

Good housekeeping prevailed in the rest of the house, a plain white farmhouse set among the green, yellow-starred fields of a peanut farm in Virginia. But good housekeeping took a holiday up The Old Stairs. There we had a citadel and we held it against law and order. Once in a great while, we fell into a fury of house-cleaning. Then dust flew from the small windows of The Old Stairs and soap and water left a nice fresh smell. Confusion reigned at such times, but it was a confusion that we ordered ourselves; and, when it was over, The Old Stairs settled back into the more comfortable state of thrown pillows and scattered books.

There were two rooms up there, connected by a narrow hall. The house had no attic. Any woman but our mother would have used these rooms for storage of things ordinarily consigned to attics. But she was not any woman. She was our mother. She had a vast sympathy for children, faring through an adult world, and she had also a vast impatience with the tireless energy of five children pent up in a farmhouse on a rainy day. They were destructive, she said, and she lacked strength to cope with so many at one time.

* * *

It may be that this was how The Old Stairs fell into our possession. A rainy day in Virginia, a rambling house set deep in its grove of elms and oaks, dripping with a soft, tireless rain, and five children were too much for an orderly woman. So Mother read us the Bible story about the cities of refuge and then provided us a city.

By this time, it should be clear that The Old Stairs meant more than just the flight of steps by which we gained our refuge. The Old Stairs meant the refuge itself, the two rooms connected by a narrow hall, in which we played at many things, where we read but never studied, where we sometimes pretended that we were grown up.

Well, we grew up. That could not be helped, of course. Besides, we wanted to grow up. We thought it would be wonderful.

* * *

It was up The Old Stairs that we sometimes entertained the children of the neighborhood, the unhappy ones who did not own any such city of refuge. We were kind to them, we overlooked their lack of an Old Stairs, we made them free of our freedom. Yet often they did not appreciate it. It does not always rain in Virginia and perhaps the four walls hemmed them in too closely. They preferred the swing under the mimosa tree and the orchard to the left of the lawn, even the barn where hay and corn were kept for the cattle and peanuts stored against a better market. They liked to throw and catch a soft ball which we made ourselves by wrapping pieces of string tightly around a central core. They liked to race on the lawn which was sown deep in clover and smelled sweet when the white clover bloomed.

We were imbued with the spirit of hospitality and we indulged them. We liked all those things, too. Particularly we liked the big wooden tables under the oaks where, in mid-July, we could cut watermelons and feast on the red hearts of the fruit of the vine. But, when the guests went home, we went back to The Old Stairs with a sense of relief. There were delights up there unknown to grown-ups and not always clear to children who preferred more active joys.

For there were books up The Old Stairs and maps and atlases and soft cushions and legless chairs. There was a carpet, of an ingrain weave, which had served its day in the parlor downstairs, and lace curtains which could not be mended any more. There were catalogues, too, seed catalogues full of pictures of farms of such marvelous symmetry and gaudy colors that we could not believe in them. Years later some of us were to travel a little and see such farms, say in Wisconsin. But Wisconsin was a long way from the Virginia of those days and the rich wheat fields of the Middle West had little to do with the poor soil in Tidewater Virginia which would grow peanuts, but not much else. The farms in the catalogues were less real to us than the greenwood in which Robin Hood held such merry adventures, much less real than the adventures of Alice when she fell down the well and went through the looking-glass.

* * *

Hans Christian Andersen lived up The Old Stairs, too. We could look out of the window and see ducks on the duck pond and marvel to think of the day to come when they would all be beautiful swans. Robert Louis Stevenson was there. Was there not a friendly cow, all red and white, grazing just behind the big red barn? The milk she gave with all her might was even then being poured for our apple tart. Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver took us on journeys of infinite delight. We knew what it was to make do with what we could salvage out of the shipwreck of active housekeeping downstairs. And the political significance of Gulliver in Lilliput went over our innocent heads as it should have done.

Judged by modern standards, we were poor children and we had few privileges. We had never heard of motion pictures and had never seen an automobile. Radio belonged to that grown-up world to which we would sometime attain. We went barefoot in summer and we attended a one-room district school in which, on a memorable occasion, a magic-lantern show provided a miracle of entertainment and where, on still another occasion, for the first time we heard a phonograph play.

* * *

But we thought of ourselves as highly privileged, as, of course, we were. We had a clover-starred lawn on which to play, a peanut farm and an orchard for our range, a wood from which to cut Christmas trees and garner mistletoe, and we had The Old Stairs.

In a sense it is all gone.

"All these are vanished clean away,
And the old manse is changed today;
It wears an altered face
And shields a stronger race.
The river, on from mill to mill,
Flows past our children's garden still;
But ah! we children never more
Shall watch it from the water-door!
Below the yew—it still is there —
Our phantom voices haunt the air
As we were still at play,
And I can hear them call and say:
'How far is it to Babylon?'

"Ah, far enough, my dear,
Far, far enough from here—
Yet you have farther gone!
'Can I get there by candlelight?'
So goes the old refrain.
I do not know—perchance you might—
But only, children, hear it right,
Ah, never to return again!
The eternal dawn, beyond a doubt,
Shall break on hill and plain,
And put all stars and candles out
Ere we be young again."

In another sense, it is all there, securely caught, immortal in the memories of those who were once "at play" up The Old Stairs.

M. W. J.

Lines From a Letter

—"We dug a cave once in a drift that formed along the lilacs where Henry keeps his bees. The sun shown bright through the afternoon.
The fine snow sifted, whispered with the wind
along the crust. Late afternoon, late winter, blue sky and sunshine dazzling on the snow, no lessons to be learned except how fast the sun goes down upon such joyful days, what frost can do to cheeks and appetites, and there were cookies for us afterward."

LOUIS STODDARD

Symphonic Magic

AND YET—I don't know—to me the orchestra remains supreme magic, an incomparable triumph of man, a god-like transmutation which merges seen and unseen in terms of a transcendent beauty. For consider—what are the gross materials of which the orchestra is made? They are bits of wood, metal, animal tissue. These substances the magician man endows with a curious power and through them releases the secret of nature from which they came. . . . They companion the proudest dreams, the uttermost reaches of the spirit. For it is not the sounds alone which move you, said Whitman; it is their exquisite meanings—the things of which you are reminded by the instruments.—From "Symphonic Masterpieces," by OLIN DOWNES. (New York: The Dial Press.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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JOURNAL

founded by Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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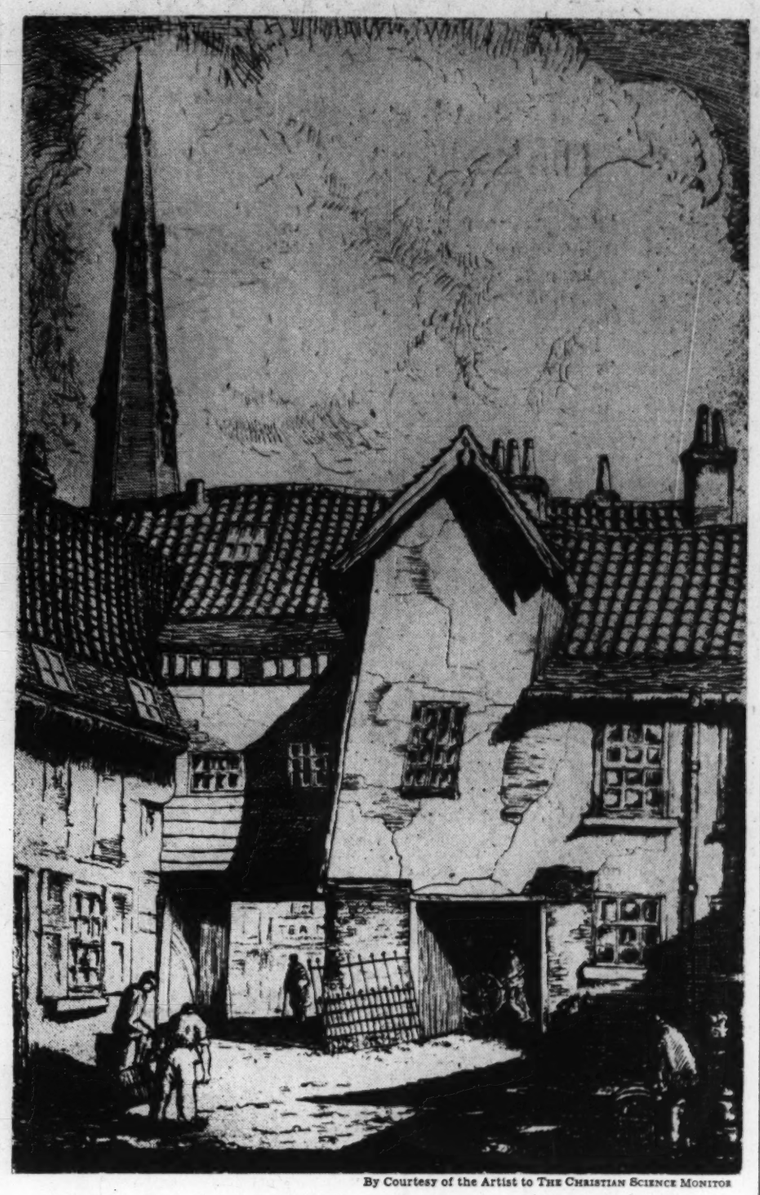

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE COURTYARD OF "YE OLDE WHITE HART INN" IN NEWARK, ENGLAND:
An Original Etching by H. Bernard Robinson

"YE OLDE WHITE HART INN" is claimed as one of the oldest inns in England, dating back to 1410. The etching shows an extensive courtyard which, in the days of travel by horse and coach, had generous stabling facilities. The façade of the old inn is unusual. For, across the front stretches a double row of carved figures, colored and gilded, each in its own niche.

In the background may be seen the spire of the Parish Church, a notable example of Gothic architecture and one of the largest parish churches in England.

Newark, which has a stirring history, retains many of its delightful "black-and-white" half-timbered houses of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, among which is the Governor's House where Prince Rupert and King Charles are said to have met and quarreled.

„Die Liebe befreit dich"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER BIBEL sind viele Fälle der beschützenden Fürsorge Gottes berichtet, wo Menschen buchstäblich oder bildlich in Gefangenschaft waren. Als Petrus von Herodes gefangengenommen und ins Gefängnis geworfen wurde, betete die Kirche ohne Unterlaß für ihn. Und es ist berichtet (Apg. 12, 7): „Und siehe, der Engel des Herrn kam daher, und ein Licht schien in dem Gemach; und er schlug Petrus an die Seite und weckte ihn und sprach: Stehe behende auf! Und die Ketten fielen ihm von seinen Händen".

Als Daniel, der in die Löwengrube geworfen worden war, dem König später seine Sicherheit erklärte, sagte er (Dan. 6, 23): „Mein Gott hat seinen Engel gesandt, der den Löwen den Rachen zugehalten hat, daß sie mir kein Leid getan haben; denn vor ihm bin ich unschuldig erfunden; so habe ich auch wider dich, Herr König, nichts getan".

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 161): „Heilige Inspiration hat Gemütszustände geschaffen, die imstande waren, die Wirkung der Flammen null und nichtig zu machen, wie in der Bibel in dem Fall von den drei jungen hebräischen Gefangenen, welche in den feurigen Ofen zu Babylon geworfen wurden; während ein entgegengesetzter mentaler Zustand von selbst Verbrennung herbeiführen könnte".

Diese „heilige Inspiration" errettete Daniel in der Löwengrube und erschien dem Petrus als ein Engel, der ihn aus dem Gefängnis befreite. Dieselbe „heilige Inspiration" errettet heute die Menschen, wenn sie Gott um Schutz und Befreiung von den Gefahren bitten, die sie in belagerten Städten oder auf Schiffen in Gefahrzonen auf dem Meer bedrohen. Wie das geistige Bewußtsein des göttlichen Schutzes zu erlangen ist, ist in der Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft klargemacht.

In ihrem Gedicht „Befriedigt" hat Mrs. Eddy den schönen und inspirierenden Vers geschrieben (Gedichte, S. 79):

„Die Liebe befreit dich und erhebt mich
Über die Knechtschaft des Hasses.
Dort ist das Leben Licht und Weisheit Macht,
Und Gott ist das All".

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft werden wir gelehrt, daß Gedanken, die von der Liebe und der Wahrheit erfüllt sind, von feindlichen Einflüsterungen nicht überfallen werden können. Es ist also unser Vorrecht, uns mental gegen das Böse zu verteidigen und uns davor zu schützen. Wenn diese Vergeistigung unseres Denkens stattfindet, wird unsere äußere Erfahrung einschließlich Gesundheit, Geld, Heim und Gelassenheit in unserer Arbeit gesichert sein. Diese Versicherung ist überzeugend; und wir können ihre Herausforderung nicht unbeachtet lassen. Dies ist der Weg, den Jesus lehrte.

Wenn unser Gedankenzustand von Leidenschaften, Haß, Zweifel, Furcht und Rachsucht hin und her geworfen wird, wird unser äußerer Zustand dieses verwirrte Denken ausdrücken. Wenn Liebe in unserem Denken herrscht und uns für die Engel Gottes empfänglich macht, werden diese eintreten und uns von den Fesseln befreien, die uns scheinbar gefangenhalten.

Wie die Sonne nach einem Schneesturm den Schnee schmelzt, so schmelzt Liebe die Härte menschlicher Enttäuschung und Vereitlung, die zu Bitterkeit und Wiedervergeltung führt. Die Liebe erhebt uns über die „Knechtschaft des Hasses", und von diesem Standpunkt geistigen Denkens aus können wir die Wunderlichkeiten der Erde als unwirklich sehen. Barmherzigkeit und Gerechtigkeit erscheinen über dem Wirrwarr, der durch sterbliches Denken verursacht wird, und wir sehen bisher unbekannte Schönheit und unvermutete Harmonie Zweifel und Verzweiflung verdrängen.

Eine der ersten Lehren, die ein Kind in einer christlich-wissenschaftlichen Sonntagsschule lernt, ist, daß Gott die Liebe ist. Wenn die älteren Kinder diese Tatsache je vergessen, brauchen sie sich ihr nur zuzuwenden; denn die Tatsache ändert sich nie, wie hart auch eine Lage zu sein scheinen mag.

Christus Jesus heilte Fälle von Krankheit und Geistesgestörtheit, die seinen Jüngern unheilbar schienen, weil er das Einssein von Vater und Sohn und die Unwirklichkeit von allem erkannte, was dem Vater unähnlich ist. Dieses Beten und Fasten, dieses Sichzurückziehen vom materiellen Denken in das Reich des Geistes gab Christus Jesus Macht und Gewalt über die Materie und heilte die Kranken. Seine Weihe für das, was seines Vaters war, befähigte ihn zu einem standhaften und beständigen Beten, das heilt. Wenn wir als seine Nachfolger den Unsrigen oder Fremden, deren Sorgen unsere Teilnahme erregt, gern helfen wollen, müssen wir jenes heilige Denken, das Christus Jesus so vollkommen zum Ausdruck brachte, zu erlangen und zu bewahren trachten.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 299): „Meine Engel sind erhabene Gedanken, die an der Pforte eines Grabes erscheinen, in welches die menschliche Annahme ihre teuersten irdischen Hoffnungen gelegt hat. Mit weißen Fingern weisen sie aufwärts zu einer neuen und verklärten Zuversicht, zu höheren Idealen des Lebens und dessen Freuden. Engel sind Vertreter Gottes. Diese aufwärts schwebenden Wesen führen nie zum Selbst, zur Sünde oder zur Materialität, sondern sie leiten uns zu dem göttlichen Prinzip alles Guten, dem jede wirkliche Individualität, jedes Bild oder Gleichnis Gottes zustrebt. Geben wir ernstlich auf diese geistigen Führer acht, dann verweilen sie bei uns, und wir beherbergen ‚ohne . . . Wissen Engel'". Dies sind die Engel, die uns aus dem Gefängnis sterblicher Annahmen befreien und uns über die Erdennebel in das Reich geistiger Wirklichkeit erheben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Rendezvous

Impatient of delay
A hurried moon shoulders the clouds aside,
Turning her eager face toward the West
Where tall hills await her coming.

E. E. L.

"Love looseth thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY INSTANCES are recorded in the Bible of God's protecting care when individuals were either literally or metaphorically imprisoned. When Peter was apprehended by Herod and put in prison, unceasing prayer was made for him by the church. Then, as it is recorded (Acts 12:7): "Behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison: and he smote Peter on the side, and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands."

Daniel, who had been cast into the den of lions, later, in explaining his safety to the king, said (Daniel 6:22), "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 161), "Holy inspiration has created states of mind which have been able to nullify the action of the flames, as in the Bible case of the three young Hebrew captives, cast into the Babylonian furnace; while an opposite mental state might produce spontaneous combustion."

It was this "holy inspiration" which saved Daniel in the lions' den, and which appeared to Peter as an angel, freeing him from prison. This same "holy inspiration" is saving men today when they look to God for protection and deliverance from the dangers that beset them in besieged cities or in ships in danger zones at sea. How to obtain the spiritual consciousness of divine protection, is made clear in the revelation of Christian Science.

In her poem, "Satisfied," Mrs. Eddy has written this beautiful and inspiring stanza (Poems, p. 79):

"Love looseth thee, and lifteth me,
Ayont hate's thrall:
There Life is light, and wisdom might,
And God is All."

We are taught in Christian Science that thoughts filled with Love and Truth cannot be invaded by hostile suggestions. It is our privilege, then, to defend and protect ourselves from evil mentally. If this spiritualization of our thinking be accomplished, our outward experience, including health, finances, homes, and serenity in our work, will be assured. This assurance is convincing, and we cannot turn our backs upon its challenge. This is the way that Jesus taught.

If our mental state is rocked by passions, hatreds, doubts, fears, and aspirations for revenge, our outward state will express this chaotic thinking. If love reigns within our thinking, making us receptive to the angels of God, they will enter and loose us from the bonds which seemingly imprison us.

As the sun melts the snow after a winter storm, so love melts the hardness of human disappointment and frustration that leads to bitterness and reprisals. Love lifts us above "hate's thrall," and from this standpoint of spiritual thinking we can look upon earth's vagaries as unreal. Mercy and justice appear above the chaos caused by mortal thinking, and we see hitherto unknown beauty and unsuspected harmony replacing doubt and despair.

One of the first lessons the child in a Christian Science Sunday School learns is that God is Love. If the older children ever forget this fact they need only to turn to it, for the fact never alters, whatever the hardships that seem to attend a situation.

Christ Jesus healed cases of illness and dementia which to his disciples seemed incurable, because he realized the oneness of Father and Son, and denied reality to anything unlike the Father. This prayer and fasting, this withdrawing from material thinking into the realm of Spirit, gave to Christ Jesus power and authority over matter, and healed the sick. His consecration to his Father's business enabled him to maintain a stable and continuous attitude of prayer, the prayer which heals. If we, as his followers, are eager to help our loved ones or the stranger whose sorrows excite our sympathy, let us strive to attain and hold to that holy thinking which Christ Jesus so perfectly exemplified.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 299): "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes. With white fingers they point upward to a new and glorified trust, to higher ideals of life and its joys. Angels are God's representatives. These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers. By giving earnest heed to these spiritual guides they tarry with us, and we entertain 'angels unawares.'" These are the angels which loose us from the prison of mortal beliefs and lift us above the mists of earth to the realm of spiritual reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Morning in Old Nuremberg

EACH DAY in old Nuremberg began for us with a knock at the door, quite late for Nuremberg but quite early for us, and the entrance of Katie, the round, little, fourteen-year-old chambermaid, whose hair fell in two long red plaits from under an old-fashioned white mob cap. . . . Her procedure was invariably the same. First she would place the tray down on a carved wooden bench next to my bed, ring a tiny brass handbell and then, when I opened one eye, she would drop me a curtsey, wish me good morning, tell me what a fine day it was, all in one breath, and then scuttle shyly to the door, before I had realized that she had arrived.

Ours was a charming *Gasthaus*, probably sixteenth century, with ceilings that sloped quaintly down to their corners and bare wooden floors that creaked as you crossed them. The view from my window was a never-ceasing joy as, each morning, I opened the casements wide, breathed deeply of the sunny atmosphere and thanked the powers that be in Nuremberg for respecting these fascinating, tip-tilted roofs, brown, red, and green, with quaint chimneys and slanting peaks to greet us from the long ago.

It was all too interesting to linger long over breakfast. By nine o'clock my Pal and I were usually adventuring along alluring old streets, that finally bring you to one of the most picturesque squares in all Germany, the cobble-stoned market, where Nuremberg housewives with bags and baskets are out for early shopping. . . .

What a colorful market is the *Alte Stadt!* We looked over the cheerful, chattering crowds; seas of aprons and kerchiefed heads, hundreds of little push carts and barrows with striped umbrellas over them and then many tiny shops, where fat, jolly-looking men welcomed us in to inspect their stocks. They all seemed to have time to talk and laugh and enjoy life, while they sold their big yellow cheeses, sausages, hams, fruit, toys, almost anything you could want.—From "Legendary Germany: Oberammergau and Bayreuth," by REGINA JAIS. (New York: The Dial Press.)

Song Without Words

Long hours of reading notes and practicing
Before her fingers could completely span
An octave, made all music seem a thing
Beyond attainment, even though she ran
Interminable scales, and knew that old,
Black, square piano in the parlor hid
More magic than her awkward hands could hold,
Or coax from underneath its glossy lid.

And then one day it happened! Golden, clear,
The melody came through like sunlight. Caught
Into the spell, she bent her head to hear.
This was the answer she had always sought—
The voice that would not ever fail to sing
In her own secret heart, as in each string!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Trade Comments Pages 14, 15, 16 Financial News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1941

Niche Likely For Women In Defense by Air

Plans already afoot to use 180 volunteers in recent N. E. maneuvers as nucleus for more.

A permanent place in the United States' aerial defense system seemed assured today for the 180 women volunteers who worked at the Boston information center during the four-day air defense maneuvers just completed in New England.

Capt. Thomas J. Cody, Commanding officer of the information center in the Chelsea armory, told newsmen tentative plans had been drawn to organize the women as a nucleus of "five companies corresponding to the specific work that they have been trained to do."

"The maneuvers proved most definitely that women can do this work and do it efficiently," he said.

The women were trained to receive and evaluate information telephoned by thousands of civilians who spotted theoretical invading aircraft.

The Army, Navy and Air Corps are mapping plans to make permanent the nation's first civilian air raid defense.

Announcement of the move was made yesterday by the Army's Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, the Navy's Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward and the Army Air Corps' Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold as the initial experiment ended.

Flaws in the civilian "spotting" system, in which 10,000 observers reported "raiding" bombers, will be ironed out in forthcoming trials on the southeast and Pacific coasts.

Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Chief of the new Air Defense Command, hailed the mock "invasion" of the northeast's key industrial cities as having "inestimable value" in developing the permanent set-up.

Conceding the system needed further development, General General Chaney said it nevertheless demonstrated the basic soundness of the Army's original plan. He termed as efficient the work of "spotters" stationed at 700 posts in the aerial war game area.

Before the snow storm grounded several planes and ended the final exercises yesterday three hours before the scheduled 6 p. m., E. S. T., closing, six out of seven "attacks" on the New York sector and 10 of 11 "raids" on the Boston area had been intercepted.

General Drum said the Coast Guard would play a part in the next tests, expected to be held in July or August, and that coordination of that service branch and the Army and Navy "is going on right now."

Governor, Mayor Just 'Drop In'

It isn't every family that receives a visit from the Governor and Mayor on the same day—but that's what happened to one family living in Old Harbor Village Federal Housing apartments.

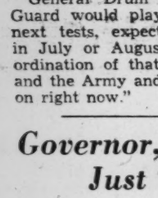
Answering the doorbell and expecting to see the mailman or a house-to-house salesman, a housewife was astounded to find Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

They explained that they were making a tour of such projects and wanted to see the interior of one of the apartments. In response to the housewife's invitation, they dropped in, sat down for a little chat, admired the three children and then went on their way.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy this morning, clearing this afternoon, continued cold, fair and colder tonight, lowest temperature near ten degrees. Sunday fair and cold. Fresh northerly winds today diminishing tonight.



Massachusetts: Snow in the interior and heavy in the east central portion with snow or sleet on the coast with sleet or rain on the extreme southeast coast this morning. Cloudy preceded by light snow in the east portion this afternoon with little change in temperature today. Clearing and colder tonight followed by fair and colder tomorrow.

Maine: Snow, mostly heavy over the east and the south portions, somewhat warmer in the north and central portions today. Tomorrow considerable cloudiness and colder with snow flurries in the north portion.

New Hampshire: Snow, mostly heavy, in the south portion this morning. Mostly cloudy, except snow on the coast this afternoon with little change in temperature today. Clearing and colder tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	20	New Orleans	47	44
Chicago	22	18	New York	38	37
Denver	17	17	Norfolk	38	37
Kansas City	31	27	Philadelphia	30	28
Los Angeles	83	51	St. Louis	31	30
Miami	84	60	San Francisco	55	52
Minneapolis	14	14	Washington	34	33

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 25.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:52 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 10:09 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:43 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Monday, 10:58 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:19 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:20 p. m. Sunday.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1941, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Community Defense

While our Nation is preparing to defend itself against possible enemies from without, we must not overlook the more insidious and dangerous enemies within—those evil social conditions that undermine morale, destroy character, encourage disloyalty, and imperil the American way of life. More than ever before we must build up our first and strongest line of defense—strong, courageous, intelligent, high-minded, and liberty-loving citizens.

This is primarily a community job. Hence, the theme of the Greater Boston Community Fund 1941 Campaign is: "DEFEND YOUR COMMUNITY NOW."

More than 200 human-service agencies, serving the 46 cities and towns of Metropolitan area, will participate in the 1941 Campaign, to be conducted from Jan. 18 through Feb. 5. The Campaign goal of $4,883,000.00 is the minimum required to do the most necessary work, and should be generously oversubscribed. Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and Henry R. Guild is General Chairman of its 1941 Campaign.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

Just as men and women of all parties, races, and creeds unite to conduct the Community Fund Campaign, so do the Fund agencies minister to all, without distinction as to race or creed. They render service free or at less than cost to persons who honestly cannot pay full rates.

Last year Community Fund agencies aided 42,233 families, helping them to achieve self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. The agencies gave 107,970 meals and 56,414 nights' lodgings to homeless men; helped 10,996 needy persons to obtain justice through legal aid; aided 20,815 travelers and runaways; gave 173,850 days' care in homes for the aged; gave special protection, care, and guidance to 13,112 children; enrolled 25,242 men, women, and children in settlement house classes and groups for wholesome work, play, study, and citizenship training; and enrolled 97,222 young men and women in the character-building activities of youth agencies.

Serve Large Population Area

Those receiving this service lived in 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston. The constructive and preventive work done by these agencies makes this whole Metropolitan territory a more wholesome, stable, and prosperous community in which to live.

About 75 of these organizations are members of community chests in Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Dedham, Hingham, Lexington, Needham, Newton, Watertown, Wellesley, and Winchester. These chests join their appeals with that of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

In any thickly populated metropolitan area there is special need for the improvement of social conditions and for the provision of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund offers the most efficient and effective way yet devised for financing organizations and institutions devoted to this vital endeavor. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society and create better living conditions for all.

The Community Fund and its agencies represent democracy in action; religion at work.

The Campaign management encourages the making of budgeted subscriptions, payable quarterly or monthly, since by this method contributors may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to the vast program of social and community services supported by the Fund.

Reports of Curley as Head Of State Democrats Persist

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Despite denials by William J Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, that he will relinquish that position, reports still persist that James M. Curley, Democratic National Committeeman from Massachusetts, will take over the post.

Back of this report is the understanding that Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, insists the State Chairmanships shall be filled by members of the National Committee, which means Mr. Curley in this State.

According to reported plans Mr. Burke would be given a minor appointment in the Federal service to clear the way for the chairmanship change.

Under the Flynn plan the National Committeeman as State Committee Chairman would control all Federal patronage, a situation which would be of immense pleasure to Mr. Curley.

This plan would provide Mr. Curley with a distinct political advantage in the forthcoming Boston mayoralty campaign in which Mr. Curley has been mentioned as a major opponent of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Political observers will watch carefully the development of the Flynn program, having in mind the controversy which arose during the recent Presidential campaign when it was reported that the former Governor would direct the Roosevelt drive in Massachusetts. The final result was that Mr. Curley was finance director and he and Mr. Burke co-operated in the handling of the Roosevelt campaign.

Airport Proposal

When Governor Saltonstall proposed an immediate $10,000 to purchase an airport site in Bedford for a major alternate field to the East Boston airport in the Boston Metropolitan area, it appeared the proposal would be whipped through the Legislature with utmost speed.

Today the project is running into major committee delays due to Bedford and Concord opposition to the proposed site. The members of the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety are widely split on the proposal, some favoring the Bedford site, others the Norwood airport and the remainder now opposing all airport plans.

Thus it appears that the measure will not reach the House Ways and Means Committee at least until February. Such delays are affording the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations time to complete an exhaustive study of the airport problem with particular attention to State policy regarding aviation. The organization is seeking to determine the problems, advantages and disadvantages surrounding State subsidization of commercial aviation and civil aviation through airport building.

The results of the survey will be presented to the Ways and Means Committee, it is believed.

Budget Cost

Operation of the State on the basis of the Governor's budget, bond issue and distribution proposals, will cost every man, woman and child in Massachusetts nearly $44 during the 1941-42 biennium, it has been determined.

During the last biennium the cost was approximately $40 for each of the 4,316,721 residents of Massachusetts, as tabulated by the latest census.

Edgar M. Mills.

Now's a Good Time To Feed the Birds

Save your "scraps" for the birds, is the word issued by the Massachusetts Audubon Society as members kept one eye on feeding stations now surrounded by deep snow and the other eye on the Society's annual meeting convening today at the University Club.

"The birds, which have been rather irregular so far this winter, will come scurrying out of the woods to partake of your offerings," an officer of the Society said today. "Undoubtedly many of your old friends, including the Hairy and Downey woodpecker, will visit feeding stations now that the woods are filled with snow."

Service Near Normal on All The Rail Lines

Efforts to keep ahead of the storm resulted in keeping transportation well on the move.

Most transportation lines serving Boston reported near normal service this morning following last night's heavy snow fall.

With the prospect of another blizzard such as disrupted most travel lines last February, transportation companies rushed extra men into snow removal work last evening in an effort to keep ahead of the storm.

Except for the air lines, whose planes were grounded while the vast runways at East Boston were being cleared, all of the usual facilities were available for Boston-bound travelers today.

Commuter trains on the Boston and Maine, New York, New Haven and Hartford, and Boston and Albany were slightly off schedule. Railroad officials attributed this to the increased passenger load, resulting in extra long station stops. Other delays were caused by drifts and clogged switches.

Through trains had less difficulty, having no suburban stops to make and the snow outside of the Boston area was reported not so heavy.

The Boston and Maine reported that its combined New Englander and Red Wing from Montreal arrived on time. The Gull, from the Maritime Provinces, was 48 minutes late and the night sleeping car train from Bangor was 37 minutes late.

Although arriving too late to benefit the Mt. Hood Golf and Recreational Association's Annual Winter Carnival which was postponed yeterday for lack of snow, the storm brought cheer to other winter sports areas. Generally good skiing conditions were reported in the Berkshires and in southern New Hampshire.

Last night's winter carnival scheduled to be held at Lake Waban on the Wellesley College campus was cancelled—because of the snow.

Italian Fresco At Hub's Museum Choice 1350 Work

Considered an installation of first importance, a fresco of about 1350 has just been acquired by the Musuem of Fine Arts, Boston. It represents the crucifixion and measures 135 by 108½ inches. Let into the wall of the gallery of fifteenth century Italian paintings, it gives the impression of actual painting on that wall.

Of the School of Rimini, it is believed to be the only work of its type in any collection in America, and no such work is known in northern Europe. It is closely related in style to the series of frescoes by an unknown master in the Church of St. Agostino at Rimini. Although some of the fresco at the right has been destroyed, its condition on the whole is very good. Much surface dirt and overpainting have been removed.

It is not known from which Italian church it came. It passed from an Italian dealer to an American collector and thence, through an American dealer, to the Museum. It provides an opportunity to study the characteristics of the monumental frescoes which distinguish fourteenth-century painting in Italy.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Concert and dance for the benefit of the War Relief Emergency Fund Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, presented by the Choral Society. George Sawyer Dunham, conductor; Alice Girouard, accompanist, and Harriette Wolffers, solo violinist. In the Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Albion Metcalf, pianist, Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court, Boston, 2 p. m.

At the Charles Street Forum, "How to Combat Racial and Religious Friction in America" discussed by Leon R. Land, leader of the Bronx Free Fellowship of New York. The Rev. Everett M. Baker will introduce the speaker, at the Charles Street Meeting House, Mt. Vernon and Charles Streets, Boston, 4 p. m.

Exhibition of costume designs and stage settings for presentation of musical review "After Dinner Music" in behalf of the Scandinavian Building Fund. Designed by Gerald Braun, instructor at the Copley Fashion School. At 655 Boylston Street, Boston, 4 to 8 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum, Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will discuss "America's Responsibility in the Present Crisis." At Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 8 p. m.

Monday

Lecture on "The Church and Wealth" by Edward Talimadge Root. Last of series entitled "The Function of Wealth in the Kingdom of God," sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of Churches, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 136 Bowdoin Street, Boston, 1:30 p. m.

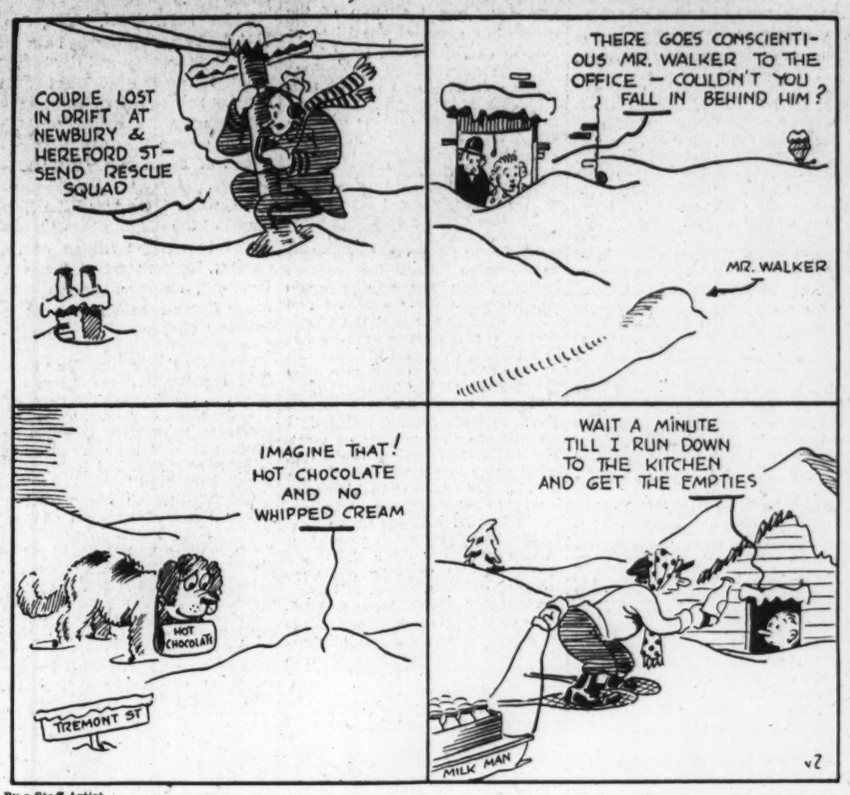
Seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association, Hotel Statler. Educational program open to the public, including presentation of hair styles by Miss Helen Templeman, and talk on cosmetics by Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, 2 to 5 p. m.

Lecture on "The Cult of Force" by Dr. William Leonard Langer, Professor of History at Harvard University. Seventh of series entitled "The Rise of the European Conflagration of Ideas." The Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.

Radio Timetable: Page 10.

'Oh the Snow, the Beautiful Snow!'


COUPLE LOST IN DRIFT AT NEWBURY & HEREFORD ST— SEND RESCUE SQUAD
THERE GOES CONSCIENTIOUS MR. WALKER TO THE OFFICE — COULDN'T YOU FALL IN BEHIND HIM?
MR. WALKER
IMAGINE THAT! HOT CHOCOLATE AND NO WHIPPED CREAM
HOT CHOCOLATE
TREMONT ST
WAIT A MINUTE TILL I RUN DOWN TO THE KITCHEN AND GET THE EMPTIES
MILK MAN
v2

By a Staff Artist

Youth May Go to Sea These Days and Get Ahead

Log of the Port of Boston

As rapidly as young men can be trained in the duties of seamen, and for other posts in a ship's crew, they are being absorbed by the American merchant marine, where opportunity is knocking at the doors of America's youth as it has not done for many years.

Of course, the youth must have a yearning for the sea, and some other qualifications, but the "graduates" of the Civilian Conservation Corps who volunteered for sea training when Uncle Sam opened the door, are making good aboard American ships.

About 150 young men who have been "educated" aboard the school ship American Seaman, and in other maritime schools set up by the United States Maritime Service, have been concentrated at the Boston school on Gallop's Island, and sent out from there to jobs as fast as requests have been received.

Wisdom of the United States Maritime Commission in establishing training schools for seamen at Boston, New York, St. Petersburg, Fla., and other cities, is today being praised by shipping men who would otherwise be more hard pressed for men to man their vessels than is the actual case. The Government program began in August, 1938.

Boston's school at Gallop's Island, opened about June 17, 1940, was intended to train young men in the work of deck, engine, and radio departments of ships. Lieut. Kenneth S. Davis of the Coast Guard who was given supervision of the training, explained today that changes in the original plan were found to make for more efficient results, and to expedite the entire training program. At the present time, only radio operators and cooks are being trained at the Boston school, he said.

Since the national defense program was speeded up, the need of new men for the increasing merchant fleet of the Nation became more evident. Seamen who were once mechanics or tradesmen, are leaving the sea to return to their original calling, in navy yards, shipbuilding plants and factories. They left these occupations when the long era of depression set in. The result is a more or less acute shortage of experienced seamen, in opinion of ship owners and marine officials.

Another, although lesser factor, is the drain on the supply of seamen resulting from the Selective Service Act, shipowners declare. This phase is likely to become more serious as the scope of the draft is broadened, shipping men say. Only a few, as yet, have been taken by the draft from sea jobs, but with any increase in the number of seamen called for military duty, the situation will be much more serious, and the American merchant marine, which is an important auxiliary to the Navy, will suffer, according to Thomas McGowan, local agent for the National Maritime Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"Existing Selective Service laws should be changed to conform with those of the first World War," he said, "when seamen as a class were in deferred groups. Today there are no deferred classes, each case being handled individually.

"Another factor delaying the filling of job on ships," he added, "is the requirement of the draft boards that a seaman on the beach (out of employment) report to the board before accepting a job on a ship. Ships call for men on short notice, but the draft boards meet only at night."

Ship From India Expected

Three days behind schedule, the American Export Lines steamer Express is expected to reach Boston Tuesday from India. When the craft was in the South Atlantic, a request was received by Capt Edmond Fayle, to search for the missing Italian commercial transatlantic air liner reported to have been forced down about 500 miles off the Brazilian coast. Four days and three nights of zig-zagging to cover a wide expanse of water, failed to disclose a clue.

Cut in Rates Won

Shipping interests won their first skirmish with the railroads in the question of reducing railroad freight rates for canned goods from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic seaboard, when their petitions to the Interstate Commerce Commission for suspension of the proposed lower rates were granted. The roads proposed to cut the rate from $1.16 to 96 cents a 100 pounds, effective Jan. 23, but the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association, Boston Port Authority, Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and other groups objected, on the basis that it would draw the bulk of the eastbound canned goods movement away from the water lines. The suspension of the proposed rate is expected to delay any reduction for several months, at least, during which time hearings will be held before the ICC.

Living Room Becomes Gallery In Plan to 'Democratize' Art

Eight artists, most of them still in their twenties, have set out to democratize art by making original paintings and drawings accessible to the person of modest means. One of them, Alexander Eliot, and his wife thought of the plan and gathered their friends together. The young couple agreed to move most of their furniture into their bedroom and clear the rest of their apartment—the living room—for use as an exhibition gallery.

Even though he may be represented in exhibitions of importance and have all the academic preparation considered necessary, the artist without a purchaser or patron faces something of a problem, unless he has independent resources. "For a long time," Mr. Eliot explained when interviewed at his home at 100 Pinckney Street, "I felt there was a bottleneck in the business of art, due partly to the fact that paintings were priced too high for the average person." Thousands of people, he added, showed a desire to own original paintings, but when they looked at the prices in the catalogues—$100, $200, $250 for a lesser known artist's work, and more for the pictures of the noted, they lost all hope of possession.

The prices worked out by the group, who have called themselves the Pinckney Street Artists' Alliance, are: Prints and drawings $5 to $10; water colors $10 to $25; and oil paintings $25 to $50. They will begin to exhibit on Jan. 28, and the gallery will be open each day except Saturday and Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mr. Eliot, who is represented in private collections in Arizona and Massachusetts, studied with Laurence Beal Smith in Boston, with Josef Albers and Xanti Schawinsky at Black Mountain, N. C.; and at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Laurence Kupferman, whose $15 etchings will be reduced to $10 for the Alliance Gallery, studied at the Museum School, too. He is a member of the Society of American Etchers and the Philadelphia Water Color Club. He has exhibited at leading art museums and the New York World's Fair. His drypoint, "Abandoned House," was awarded the Kate W. Arms memorial prize in the annual exhibition of the Society of American Etchers, while his "Marlborough Street Mansion" won him the San Francisco Art Association prize.

Others of the group who studied at the Museum School are King Coffin, who instructs summer classes at Scituate, Mass.; Richard de Menocal, who has painted in Mexico; Arthur Lougee, an instructor at the Stuart School of Design, Boston; and Elizabeth Titcomb, who has painted in Budapest and in Mexico. Howard Turner, who studied with George Demetrios and Eliot O'Hara and who has painted considerably in Europe, was formerly an instructor at the Elizabeth Peabody House. Samuel M. Greene studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and at Harvard University. He has exhibited at the New York World's Fair, at the Worcester Art Museum, the Andover Museum, the San Francisco Museum, the Rhode Island School of Design, and other well-known institutions. He is an instructor at Wellesley College and at Harvard.—P. P. S.

New Art Work

By a Staff Photographer

Exhibit and Exhibitor

Mrs. Alexander Eliot holding Elizabeth Titcomb's "Clowns," an oil painting on paper, about to be hung in the gallery of the new Pinckney Street Artists Alliance.

Labor Leaders Generally For Lend-Lease Bill

Greater part of organized labor in Bay State for the measure with some modifications.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The greater part of organized labor in Massachusetts favors the lend-lease bill with some amendments, it was indicated by inquiry here today among labor leaders.

Presidents of the two major wings of the labor movement—the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—approved the measure with modifications.

Opposition was vigorously uttered by some others. This hostility centered in a group of unions within the C. I. O.

The C. I. O. therefore stands divided on this question in Massachusetts, as its most important element appeared to indorse the bill.

A. F. of L. With Green

As for the American Federation of Labor, which has more members than the C. I. O. in this State, sentiment seemed to side with President William Green. In a recent statement at Washington, Mr. Green declared himself for the general principles of the bill with amendment of some of the details, and urged its passage.

Statements favoring the lend-lease bill follow:

Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

"I am inclined myself to the belief that because of the unknown future it is going to be necessary for the President to have at his disposal enough discretionary power to protect the welfare of the Americas.

"The position taken by President Green of the American Federation of Labor indorsing the general principles of the lend-lease bill is to be commended. I feel he has expressed the views of the workers of the Nation.

"In conjunction with President Green, I, too, believe that certain details of the bill should be amended, particularly that a reservation should be attached limiting the power granted to the period of time warranted by the emergency. But I also feel that this is not a moment in which to quibble about reservations.

"It is our purpose to continue to co-operate to the fullest degree in the national defense program for our own salvation."

"A Great Job"

Joseph A. Salerno, President of the C. I. O. State Industrial Union Council and State Director of the Textile Workers Union of America:

"With certain qualifications I am personally for the lend-lease bill."

Jacob Blume, Manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Boston, biggest C. I. O. union in the city:

"I am wholeheartedly in favor of the policy of the President. I think he is doing a great job for freedom and humanity. I certainly favor the lend-lease bill. I do not see why anyone should not support it."

E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston and Vicinity (A. F. of L.) with 16,000 members:

"I am in favor of the general principles of the lend-lease bill. I believe also in what Mr. Willkie and Mr. Kennedy say, that Congress should not relinquish all its power but should limit to a definite term the authority vested in the President. At the end of that term, if Congress finds that we are in a bad or a worse condition, it may then extend the grant of authority. After all, we are not dealing with a home problem alone, as I see it."

"Tremendous Situation"

J. Arthur Moriarty, secretary of the Boston Typographical Union, which is not now affiliated with either the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O.:

"I think on the whole we favor the lend-lease bill. Of course it has tremendous power in it, but we are in a tremendous situation."

Harry T. Grages, Secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, the Boston Federation of the A. F. of L.:

"Practically all the lend-lease bill is O. K. with the exception of a few things that may need clarification or removal."

On the other hand, opponents of lend-lease bill made these comments:

Fears Dictatorship

Michael Tyson, Secretary of the Greater Boston Industrial Union Council and Business Agent for the local union of the United Furniture Workers of America, C. I. O.:

"I don't favor the lend-lease bill. I believe it is leading toward dictatorship, and would be harmful to labor and its rights."

John Schubert, International Representative in Boston of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, C. I. O.:

"I am very much opposed to the lend-lease bill."

Jesse Prosten, Business Agent for the local Packinghouse Workers' Union of the C. I. O. and a Vice-President of the State C. I. O. Council:

"I am definitely opposed to the lend-lease bill for many reasons."

German Lauds Army Life At Fort Devens

Being a soldier in Uncle Sam's Army is a good way to become a more useful and settled American citizen, according to Franz G. W. Robinow, a native of Hamburg, Germany, now in training at Fort Devens, Mass.

Recruit Robinow had been in the United States a comparatively short time when he was called in the draft and so far has found Army life agreebly different from what he had expected.

The young man, whose father was formerly a high official in the German Government's Department of Communications and represented Germany at The Hague and the League of Nations, fled Hamburg with his parents in 1939 and was in England awaiting a visa to come to America when the war broke out. They were the last members of the family to leave Germany, a sister having gone to Chile, and twin brothers to London and Johannesburg, South Africa, before them.

Franz Robinow believes Americans do the soundest thinking on current events, and he looks forward with confidence to the time when the United States will face the material and moral task of assisting European reconstruction. There is reasonable hope that one day his family will be reunited here, and he expects, through his knowledge of America gained in the Army, to assist his brothers and sister in adjusting themselves to American ways of life.

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Voluntary Medical Care Plan Held Better Than Compulsory

Initiated as a preferable alternative to compulsory health insurance, Boston's first plan of voluntary insurance for medical care began paying its first doctor's bills today, Dr. Hugh Cabot announced.

Dr. Cabot, who is Medical Director of White Cross, added that his experience with this voluntary prepayment system the past year had intensified his conviction that the compulsory type of health insurance was not desirable or necessary for the United States.

He declared that the doctors directing the White Cross medical service had developed a system of paying doctor's bills which had no precise duplicate in the history of medicine.

"We have worked out an economic standard of medical charges," said Dr. Cabot, who for many years has been one of Boston's leading surgeons, spent nine years at the Mayo Clinic, 11 years as Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Medical School at the University of Michigan, and has held other important posts in his profession.

Basis of Payment

"What we are paying for is knowledge and skill, and not show or emotion," continued Dr. Cabot.

"Payment traditionally has not been made in recognition of the real ability, skill and judgment of doctors.

"We have put into operation here the most equitable plan of payment that I believe has been developed in my day.

"I do not see how this sort of thing could be done under compulsion."

In the White Cross plan, the adult subscriber makes a payment of $1.25 a month in groups of five or more, if enrolling individually 25 cents a month more or 50 cents a year additional when paying annually, with 50 cents a month a child in either case. There are certain small extra charges.

The total income goes into a pool to be paid to the participating physicians after the deduction of not more than 20 per cent for necessary administrative expense. The physicians fix what they will pay themselves, and it is their scale that is unique.

The first pool, which has been accumulating since White Cross began work last May, was turned over this week to Dr. Cabot, and he began sending out checks to physicians.

A board of laymen runs the business end of the plan, handling all financial relations with the public. A board of doctors takes care of the medical end covering all medical and financial relations with the doctors.

Unit System

"We have worked out a unit system for payment of doctors," said Dr. Cabot. "The smallest unit is an office visit of about ten minutes, in which nothing else is involved. This is the basic unit, of which every other charge is a multiple. The unit idea is not new. It is in use in the voluntary insurance plans of the State Medical Societies of California, New Jersey and Michigan.

"What is new here is that the payment to surgical specialists is not above that made to medical specialists, and limitation of the system to a group of physicians of assured capacity. Each must be a graduate of a Grade A medical school and have at least courtesy privileges at a hospital approved by the American College of Surgeons. I doubt if there is any other plan under which such selection has been practiced.

"A higher standard of medical service is thus assured than would be possible under a compulsory insurance system.

"There has been a tremendous exaggeration about the surgery business. We are scaling down the payments for operations and taking care to see that the physician who gives everything he has to a serious case will get as much as the surgeon who puts in a brief period on a purely technical job.

"I have a record of the service given in each case. On this data we allocate the number of units. The basis employed is the actual intelligence and effort involved.

"This week we are making payments to 46 physicians who actually treated patients up to Nov. 1. We have about 130 physicians in this vicinity. I think the White Cross plan is working out very well."

Charles R. Gates, Executive Director of White Cross, added his own judgment in declaring voluntary health insurance preferable to compulsory.

Hotel Samoset Sold

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 25 (AP)—Sale of the Samoset Hotel and cottages at Rockland to Adriel U. Bird and William A. Doe, both of Boston, by the Maine Central Railroad is announced by E. S. French. The railroad had operated the 150-room hotel for 30 years.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Dancing Hussars"; News in English; Operetta Music; National Anthem; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Herbert Hodge: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News: Commentary by George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, Jan. 26

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German People's Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.

Guatemala—7 p. m.—Concert in the Acustic Bowl of Central Park. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Overture; Operetta Fragments; News in English; Hungarian Folksongs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra Selections. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Herbert Hodge: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News: Commentary by A. G. MacDonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday, Jan. 27

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Camp Edwards Scheduled As 'Home' of 26th

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Jan. 25 (AP)—This new army base on Cape Cod probably will be "home" for the recently-mobilized 26th (Yankee) Division of Massachusetts during its entire training period, except for temporary absences of the men for field maneuvers.

Indicating there was little likelihood of the division being transferred to another section of the country, Major. General James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Army Corps area, said during an informal visit to the camp yesterday:

"The division will participate in field maneuvers, both corps and army. . . . that being the case, the division must, of course, leave here temporarily because there is no space available here for army or corps movements. But this will be the division base."

Commenting on the arrival of newly inducted trainees, General Woodruff said that in about two months there would be 10,000 of the new soldiers here to be absorbed into and trained by the Yankee Division.

Inspection of the new camp hospital was one of the chief objects of the General's informal visit. He said he was pleased with the appearance of the camp and the troops generally.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Stanley Chapple, conducting. 8:15.

Copley Society of Boston—
Joint recital by Blanche Haskell, soprano, and Elizabeth Siedhoff, pianist, Walter Arno, accompanist. 4:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Mischa Elman, violinist. Leopold Mittman, accompanist. 3:30.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 2:10, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Victory," Frederic March and Betty Field. 10 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:05, 9:45. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper, Eddie Bracken and Hedda Hopper. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn, and Olivia De Havilland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:50. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Unbehaving Husbands," Harry Langdon. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Your Out of Luck," Frankie Darro and Kay Sutton. 12:45, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:20.

Scollay—
"Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 10:08 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The U. S. Marines." "Information Please." "Radio's 'Take It or Leave It,'" latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 12:20, 4:50, 9.

Telepix—
"Quentin Reynolds' Christmas Under Fire." "Information Please." "Old New Orleans." "Life in the Marine Corps." "Rube Goldberg's Inventions." "British Columbia," color cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:38, 5:12, 7:38, 10:12. "Revolt of the Zombies." 10:55 a. m., 1:29, 4:03, 6:29, 9:03.

Tremont—
"Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone, Warren Williams, Peggy Moran. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:45. Evenings 6-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Black Diamonds," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Arise My Love, Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Too Many Girls," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2, 5, 8:05. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Out West With the Peppers." 1:50, 5:16, 8:22. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:38, 6:48, 9:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney. 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1-11.

Harvard: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:30, 9:40. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Girls Under 21," Paul Kelly. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 2:57, 6:12, 9:22. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:25, 4:40, 7:50.

Dorchester: "Fugitive From a Prison Camp," Jack Holt. "Friendly Neighbors." 2. Continuous from 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 2:55, 6:20, 9:25. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." 1:40, 5, 8:05.

Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 12:30, 3:41, 6:30, 9:10. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2:00, 5:20, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45. "Kit Carson." 3:35, 9:35.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2, 5:46, 9:13. "Men Against the Sky." 4:25, 7:52.

Park: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Fugitive From a Prison Camp," Jack Holt. 1:10 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Westerner," "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:40, 6, 9:19. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:31, 4:50, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Man From Montreal," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "One Crowded Night." 3, 5:40, 8:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 6, 9. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 4:15, 7:45, 10:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler and Marjorie Weaver. 1:31, 5:01, 8:11. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:06, 6:16, 9:26.

Mystic: "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Colorado," Roy Rogers. 2:15, 5:40, 8:40. "Leather Pushers." Richard Arlen. 3:42, 6:49, 9:47. "Kings of Royal Mounted" Serial No. 9. 1:55, 5, 8.

Orpheum: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Dulcy." Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:37, 5:08, 8:02. "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. 12:20, 3:30, 6:25, 9:19.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:25, 8:15. "Rangers of Fortune." F. MacMurray. 4, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:20, 8. "Little Men," Ralph Morgan and Frankie Darro. 2, 9:40.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Kit Carson." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Melody and Moonlight," J. Downs. "Drums of the Desert," Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray.

Strand: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York." Sidney Toler.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2, 6:30.

Davis Square: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. "Phantom Strikes." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen. "King of the Lumberjacks," John Payne. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Little But of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Hullabaloo." Frank Morgan. 1:30, 7:30.

Strand: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Youth Will Be Served." 1:30, 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Pier 13." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Five Little Peppers in Trouble," Edith Fellows. 2:15, 8. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Ann Miller. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "East of the River," 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Girls from God's Country." 3 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." Marjorie Rambeau. 2:30 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Argentine Nights." Ritz Brothers. 1:54, 8:24. "The Quarterback." Wayne Morris. 2:31, 6:40, 9:47.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday, Jan. 26

6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France" Forever" program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional Program.
4:30 p. m. — Inter - Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m. — World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:45 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Jan. 27

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl	"The Citadel"; drama	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Tango Time"	Home Hour	Carnival; music	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Saturday Revue	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies 'Leaders in Dance Time'	Jimmie Rogers' Orch. Recorded BBC News	Novachord Solos Studio program
1:45 Mrs. Roosevelt				
2:00 Community Bulletin	**Metropolitan Opera: Licia Albanese, Lucille**	Music for Everyone	"Music in a Mellow Mood"	Ed Parseley and His Saddle Pals
2:15 "About Us"	**Browning, M. Stellman**	Music for Everyone		
2:30 **J. P. Warburg on Lend-Lease Bill**	**in Puccini's "Madame**	"Golden Melodies"; Milton Shrednik's Orch.	**Governor Hurley, Conn.: "National Unity"**	Adele Bailey, talk Five Star News
2:45				
3:00 **Columbia Concert Orchestra**	**Butterfly"**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley Choristers	Sports and music
3:15	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30 **Columbia Concert**	**Licia Albanese, Lucille**	"Saturday Soiree"; Irving Miller's Or.; vocal	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45 **Orchestra; News**	**Browning, M. Stellman**			Sports and music
4:00 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	**in Puccini's "Madame**	"Camous Capers"; vocalists; orchestra	Serenade	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	**Butterfly"**		Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	"Entracte"; Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: 'A World in Fantasy'
4:45 Tommy Dorsey's Or.		"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Delland, piano	
5:00 So. American News	"Entracte"; Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Program Previews	'Sing Before Supper'; variety musicale	**Curtis Institute of Music program**	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 **British Shopping**			Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 **Ex. The Colors**			**Frank Ryan**, sports	Boston Quiz
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Talk; Dinner Music
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swooner"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender" dramatization	Carl Wonberg's Orch.
7:15	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Five Star News
7:30 **Report to the Nation**	"Little Ol' Hollywood"; variety program	Dramatic sketch	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45		Concert Album		"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club"; quiz program	Birthday Ball	**"Knickerbocker Playhouse"; dramatic sk.**	"The Soldiers' Quiz" from Camp Edwards.	Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music
8:15 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	'Concert Hall of the Air'	'Truth or Consequences'; quiz program	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30	**Rep. Martin Dies on 'Unamerican Activities'**		News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
8:45				
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	Song of Your Life; Harry	National Barn Dance	Gabriel Heatter	Classical Album
9:15 Maria Kramer's Orch.; vocalists	Salter's Orch.; guests	Henry Busse, Hoosier	Billiard interviews	Classical Album
9:30	**News; NBC Symphony**	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	Track Meet from Boston Garden	Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	**Orchestra, direction**			Five Star News
10:00 Serenade	**Alfred Wallenstein**	Station E-Z-R-A: comedy sketch	**Chicago Theater of the Air": Marion Claire**	Track Meet from Boston Garden described by John Reilly
10:15 Public Affairs	**NBC Symphony Orchestra, direction Alfred**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra; Ben Cutler's Orchestra	**and Igor Gorin in "Blossom Time"**	
10:30 Weather; News	**Wallenstein**			Dance Digest
10:45 **News of the World**				
11:00 **Eddie Cantor, m. c.;**	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Eddie Cantor, m. c.;**	Dance Digest
11:15 **Amos 'n' Andy; Bob**	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Eddie Cantor, m. c.;	**Bob Hope; Burns and**	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 **Hope; Burns and**	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Bob Hope; Burns and	**Allen; Fibber McGee**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 **Allen; M. Rooney**	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Allen; others	**and Molly; others**	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00 Press News; "Matinatta"	War news; Music; Instrumental trio	War news; Organ Recital, Dr. C. Churbuin	Radio Carollers	
8:15			Radio Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	Radio Carollers	
8:45 Circle	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Marker	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow House; children's prgrm	Good Morning Cheer
9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	'Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan		Lee Gordon and His Gordonaires	Bob Emery's Rainbow House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
9:45 Wings Over Jordan				Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	**Primrose String Quartet**	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	**Primrose String Quartet**		"Musical Album"	Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30 **Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra**	Southernaires; Negro male quartet	"Chills and Thrills" Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Music of the Masters
10:45				
11:00 News; "News and Rhythm"	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Music of the Masters
11:15	Irving Miller's Orchestra	St. Paul's Service		Music of the Masters
11:30 Trinity Church; Dr. Oliver J. Hart	"Old Refrains"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Music of the Masters
11:45	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service		Radio Review
12:00 News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	**Music Hall Symphony**	"Wings Over America";	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	**Orchestra; Jan Peerce,**	dramatization	Italian string music	Joseph Tall's Program
1:00 **P. Saltman, pianist**	**tenor; Andor Foldes,**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15 Beacon St. Window	**pianist**	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30 People's Choral	News	"On Your Job"; dramatization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45 Union	American Legion talk		Lutheran Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:00 **A. F. of L. Program:**	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:15 **speakers**	Foreign Policy Association	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30 Press news; "Meet	Greater Boston Community Fund program	**University of Chicago Round Table**	El Paseo Troubadours	**Christian Science Program**
2:45 the Music"			Cedric Foster, news	
3:00 **N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orch.;**	**Great Plays: "Summary of Early American**	Vocalist; orchestra	Religious drama	Zelma Larrson's Music
3:15	**Drama"; original radio**	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Religious drama	Zelma Larrson's Music
3:30 **Bruno Walter,**	**drama**	Ovanguren, guitarist	Young People's Church	Zelma Larrson's Music
3:45 **guest conductor**		"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larrson's Music
4:00 **N. Y. Philharmonic**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15 **Symphony Orch.**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Gen. Chaney, talk	Azaelas
4:30 **Andre Kostelanetz'**	News; "Garden Gossip",	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Boston Olympics vs. Atlantic City Sea Gulls
4:45 Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	
5:00 **"Design for Happiness"; orchestra**	Movlan Sisters, songs	**Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air**	"The Musical Steelmakers"; variety orchestra	hockey game from Boston Garden
5:15	Olivio Santora, yodeler		Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
5:30 Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
5:45 "Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"			
6:00 **Silver Theater: dramatization**	Religious Program	"Spreading New England's Fame	"Double or Nothing"; quiz program	News Service
6:15	Religious Program	News Service		The Friendly Singer
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	'Show of the Week';	Religious Hour; dramatization
6:45 with Gene Autry	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	
7:00 **The World Tonight**	**News from Europe**	**Jack Benny's Program:**	**Joseph Szigeti, violinist;**	The Smilers
7:15 **The World Tonight**	**News from Europe**	**variety; orchestra**	**orchestra**	The Smilers
7:30 **Screen Guild Theater: drama**	**News for the Americas**	"Bandwagon" Charlie	News Service	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45	"Music for Listening"	Barnet's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	
8:00 **Helen Hayes Theater: drama**	**Star Spangled Theater: dramatization**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; orchestra**	**American Forum: "How Is Our Democracy Threatened?"**	C. Hageman
8:15	"Adventures of S

'Red Feather' Donations List Makes Strides

Contributions of $100 or more to the 1941 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign announced today are:

$10,000, anonymous, additional (total to date $20,000).
$8,905, Mr. and Mrs. Sewall H. Fessenden, Br.
$6,950, Mrs. George H. Monks.
$6,000, anonymous (5).
$5,000, "A Friend."
$4,000, anonymous; Miss Mabel Lyman.
$3,900, "A Friend."
$3,650, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Winthrop.
$3,000, anonymous; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Rothwell.
$2,500, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Agassiz; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Swift.
$2,250, I. Benjamin and Hyman C. Berkowitz.
$2,200, Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane.
$2,000, Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul, additional (total to date $10,000); Mrs. Charles Goddard Weld.
$1,800, anonymous (2).
$1,500, anonymous; "A Friend"; Mrs. George H. Crocker; Miss Katharine Endicott; Mr. and Mrs. Bennett S. Ferguson; Theodore C. Haffenreffer; Mr. and Mrs. Noel Morss; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sohier; Miss Helen Thomas.
$1,400, anonymous (3).
$1,300, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitman, Jr.
$1,200, anonymous (5); Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Aldrich.
$1,100, anonymous; John R. Macomber; Miss Ida B. Reed.
$1,000, Prof. Julian L. Coolidge; Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. King; Mrs. Frank B. McQuesten; Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Mintz, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody; Mrs. William S. Spaulding.
$950, Edward E. Cohen; Mrs. Charles D. Sias.
$880, Mrs. George A. Lyon.
$870, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lyman.
$800, Charles M. Cox.
$700, Arthur Adams; Mrs. T. Russell Sullivan.
$650, Professor and Mrs. Edward L. Moreland.
$555, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Thurman and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Thurman.
$550, Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Butler; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Emmons.
$500, Miss Eleanor Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bacon; Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Sr.; Charles S. Bird, Jr.; Mrs. Julian L. Coolidge; Amory Eliot; Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Boyd; Horace O. Bright; Mrs. George L. DeBlois; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Enestrom; estate of Timothy J. Kenny; Joseph E. O'Connell; H. Harrison Proctor; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rockwood.
$475, Miss Mary B. Lawrence.
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And Here Is Refrigeration in the Raw

William Whitaker; William P. Plouffe

Ice Cutting in the New England Area

Upper left—"Periodically, through the night, two or more men, armed with long pike poles, pull the floats the length of each channel." Upper right—"Rotary saws on runners are cutting the first field, the flying teeth of the saws ripping down two-thirds of the way through the foot-thick ice." Lower left—"The pink is gone from the sky, the channel men are on their way home and the plows have moved down the lake to cross-hatch a new field." Lower right—"The pump house has standing room only."

Ice Crop Is Bay State's Coldest Harvest

Ice is America's coldest harvest. Its most glorious days are behind it, for the mechanical refrigerator is a relentless opponent, but it still is a notable industry.

The season is short—a week on the average—and the date of its beginning can be anywhere from the first of January to the end of March. The ice must be so thick, and no thicker; twelve inches is ideal.

First of the harvest army to move into action in Massachusetts is the layout man, who must plan the progression of the cutting with an eye not only to the best ice, but to movement of equipment, distance from the ice house, etc.

When the first "field" is staked out—enough to keep the big crew of perhaps eighty men busy until the next field can be made ready—a two-foot channel is cut at an angle into the lake from the bottom of the conveyor. At right angles to this channel, another, about ten feet wide, is cut toward the first day's field.

"Floats" in Open

So that the harvesting crew, when it arrives the next day, may not find the channels frozen over—at two below zero still water freezes a quarter of an inch in thirty minutes—"floats" of the exact width of each channel are left in the open water. Periodically through the night, two or more men, armed with long pike poles, pull the floats the length of each channel.

And now, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the harvest starts in earnest. The plows—which are not plows at all but rotary saws on runners—are cutting the first field, the flying teeth of the saws ripping down two-thirds of the way through the foot-thick ice. One begins by cutting a long bite the length of the field parallel to the channel and about eight feet from the edge. When the big crew arrives at 7:30 a. m., this strip will be sheared off and floated away, leaving clear water between the usable ice and the conveyor.

When the morning harvest begins to bring the cakes up the endless chain of the conveyor, the pumps will suck thousands of gallons from the lake, to send it out in a rushing mill race which will carry the waste ice from the shavers back into the dark water near shore.

At 7:30 o'clock the big crew scatters to its regular posts. To the uninitiate, ice-harvesting seems to divide into equal parts of getting ice and getting rid of ice.

Careful Preparations

Before the ice house can receive its cargo of cakes from the lake, every piece of movable equipment, every tool, every spot where a man must be sure-footed, must be divested of the ice sheath it acquired the day before. Some men chop at the two long chains of the conveyor and at the heavy wooden bars which connect the chains laterally every four feet. Others clear the elevator mechanism, which raises the long conveyor ramp along the outside of the house as the ice piles up inside.

By 7:45, the jigger saw is out on the ice, ready to cut the floats off from the main field. The jigger saw apparently was designed to look as much like a man sawing as possible. Jacked up on a runnered framework, its five-foot blade is moved up and down on a slant by a jointed arm which saws away with a motion only slightly less than human.

While the jigger idles on the sidelines, out of gear but with the saw jerking spasmodically as if flexing its muscles for the job to come, part of the lake crew carefully tamps the float.

Water, which naturally would freeze the saw-cut ice into solidity, is kept from entering from the bottom by cutting only part of the way through. And when the float is sawed clear of the field by the jigger, the eight-inch slits of the plow must be closed to water on all four edges. This is accomplished by tamping snow into the cracks with wedge irons, five-foot metal bars flattened into dull blades at one end.

At Last, the Jigger

Finally, the jigger goes to work. The eight-foot strip of marginal ice is cut off and pushed out of the way. Then the other three sides of the float are sawed and the huge iceberg, thirty feet long and just a hair narrower than the 10-foot channel, is poled toward the conveyor.

As it nears the end of the big channel, it goes under a narrow wooden bridge, on which two men, lifting and dropping their wedge irons in unison, split it crossways along the plow cuts. The 10-foot strips, each the required 22 inches in width, are floated into the narrow channel, where more men with wedge irons split them the other way into individual cakes.

At last the conveyor lags push them up on the ramp, carrying them under the shavers, which smooth off the surface plane, and slide them along the elevator gallery, whence they are poled down small ramps and into the storage rooms, the last stop before their final trip to the domestic ice box.

By now the sun is far above the housetops. The pink is gone from the sky, the channel men are on their way home and the plows have moved down the lake to cross-hatch a new field.

Bar Group's New Quarters

The new quarters of the Bar Association of Boston, located at 21 School Street, were opened to members today. The entire second and third floors of the building, with a private entrance from School Street, are occupied by the organization.

Troy Attacks Saltonstall's State Budget

Hearings on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $189,545,000 financial program for 1941-42—including the budget, bond issues and highway fund distribution—will begin in about two weeks, it is announced by Representative Albert Bigelow, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Meanwhile the budget was undergoing criticism yesterday from Representative John E. Troy (D) of Boston, Democratic floor leader in the Massachusetts House, who said some of the expenditures were designed to win back a "tremendous loss" of votes at the last State election.

Representative Troy, pointing to the proposed bond issues and the Governor's statement yesterday that more bond issues may be necessary for airports and piers, said:

"It would seem that the Governor, after asking the people to bear a heavy tax burden to reduce the State debt, now wants to increase that debt with a total amount that is not even known at this date. He has asked for a bond issue of $5,300,000 to be spent on worthy projects, and the newspapers state that two additional bond issues, amounts unnamed, are being considered.

"I am positive businessmen and industrialists will not look with favor on an increased State debt when the Government, in rearming for national defense, must increase Federal debt."

Christian Science Lecture Jan. 27

George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Monday evening, Jan. 27, at 7:45 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles used simultaneously.

At 7:15 p. m. the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45 p. m., will be radiocast, and stations WRUL and WRUW will give their call letters from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Chapple Leads Symphony

The Arts in Boston

Stanley Chapple, the English conductor, leading the Boston Symphony Orchestra as guest, proffered this program at yesterday's concert in Symphony Hall: Elgar, Introduction and Allegro for Strings; Delius, "Paris: A Night Piece"; Bax, Overture to a Picaresque Comedy; Brahms, Symphony No. 4 in E minor. The Bax item was performed for the first time at these concerts.

The first half of the concert gave an interesting survey of modern English music of the conservative school. Elgar, a great favorite with his countrymen, was represented in one of his best aspects by this Introduction and Allegro, a vital score, peculiarly English in its vigor. The Delius gave us the Englishman under the artistic influence of French impressionism. Bax, for once, turned in this composition from Celtic mysticism to British boisterousness.

The most interesting thing about this British group, indeed, was that the conductor, by bringing them thus together, made us see the essential Englishness of them all. Perhaps he did this intentionally, to destroy the canard that there has been no English music since Byrd.

No one could deny that Elgar is an English composer. But see how Delius, apparently able to stand the half-lights of impressionism only about so long, breaks forth every little while into the open air of the moors.

And observe Bax putting aside his somber ruminations and shouting like a schoolboy at play. He doesn't insist on any particular comedy; this is simply "a piece of music associated with some such character as D'Artagnan or Casanova," he says. "The listener may make his own choice in the matter." Whatever your choice, you have here at all events a forthright piece of music, which would do very well for a Pop concert.

Mr. Chapple gave a straightforward account of the symphony. Here, and throughout the concert, he proved himself a thorough musician, with a complete knowledge of the orchestra and of the music he was performing. It was evident that he was fully aware of the superb quality of the instrument under his hand, and that he had won the sympathetic collaboration of the players. He was very cordially received, and was warmly applauded at the close of the program. L. A. S.

R. I. Has Shortage In Skilled Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The shortage of skilled workers in Rhode Island daily is becoming more acute, James E. Batty, Manager of the State Employment Security Office, reports.

Among the 21 fields in which the shortage exists, Mr. Batty listed the following occupations: Stenographer, toolmaker, plastic molding machine operator, cylindrical grinder, fabric cementers, and metal pattern makers.

The Employment Security Office, a branch of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board, also has received many requests for skilled workers in plants outside Rhode Island which it has not been able to fill, Mr. Batty reports.

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FIRE in our building Sunday, Jan. 19th, caused more or less smoke and water damage to our stock. Damaged goods must be disposed of at any price—some are only slightly soiled. We wish to thank both the Boston Protective Dept. and Boston Fire Dept. for the very efficient manner in which they protected our goods from greater loss.

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, scarred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and are reduced because we are out of some sizes and colors.

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JORDAN'S MUSIC CENTER—NINTH FLOOR—ANNEX

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

American Indian Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A comprehensive exhibition of American Indian art is now on view at the Museum of Modern Art. The purpose of the exhibition is not only to represent the cultural contributions of the American Indian to national life, but to create new interest in Indian arts and crafts in order to help develop the marketing of Indian wares. The exhibition, sponsored by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board and the Office of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of the Interior in co-operation with the Museum, will continue on display through April 20.

The exhibition, including material from the Department of the Interior's collection, loans from museums in the United States and Canada, and private collections, traces the development of Indian art from pre-historic times to the present. One whole floor of the Museum is devoted to each of three divisions of the exhibit, "Prehistoric Art," "The Living Traditions," and "Indian Art in Modern Living."

Articles on view range from two fragmentary exhibits said to be 15,000 years old to rugs and modern jewelry made recently on Indian reservations. Stone and wood sculpture, pottery, metal-work, weaving, jewelry, paintings, and mosaic work—also are included in the showing.

* * *

The exhibit is partly the result of interest shown in Indian handicraft displayed at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco in 1939. That exhibit, which covered an acre and a half and included a market for arts and crafts of various Indian artists throughout the United States, was seen by 1,500,000 persons.

An interesting item is a series of underground ceremonial chambers, or kivas, lighted only by a hole in the top of each chamber, as were their prototypes hundreds of years ago in the Southwest. The original ceremonial chambers were discovered in the Awatovi ruins in northeastern Arizona, the murals on their walls painted several centuries ago on successive layers of plaster. The chambers were excavated in 1939 and layer after layer of the murals peeled from the walls by an expedition from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. Under the direction of Fred Kabotie, Hopi Indian artist, the murals have been reproduced for the exhibition by descendants of the prehistoric Hopis who painted the original walls of the kivas. The reproductions have been painted on layers of adobe backed by thin sheets of wood which form the walls of the series of ceremonial chambers, or kivas, in the Museum.

As a graphic background to the life and culture of the Indians—prehistoric, traditional and contemporary—whose art will be shown in the exhibition, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board commissioned the New York City WPA Art Project to execute two maps of America north of Mexico indicating the prehistoric Indian culture areas and the geographic units of the historic period. These maps, of which the larger is 12x25 feet, are placed at the entrance to the second and third floors of the Museum to serve as background material for visitors who wish to study the distribution of the various Indian cultures.

* * *

The map at the entrance to the second floor indicates the various western historic cultures — the "Living Traditions." These cultures have each been given names suggesting the circumstances which have conditioned them. Indications are given of the general sections of North America inhabited by the Woodsmen of the North, the Apache Mountain People, the Navaho Shepherds, Pueblo Farmers and Desert Dwellers of the Southwest, the Seed Gatherers of the Far West, the Woodsmen of the East, the Hunters of the Plains, the Fishermen of the Northwest Coast and the Eskimo Hunters of the Arctic.

At the third floor entrance is a map showing areas where lived the Engravers of the Arctic, the Stone Carvers of the Northwest Coast and Far West, the painters of the Southwest and the Sculptors of the East, all artists of the prehistoric period. Research made it possible to assemble a cross section of the artistic achievement of the American Indian in prehistoric times. Stone carvers are shown to have inhabited the northwest coast of Canada and the southwest coast of California; engravers were found in Alaska. The sculptors of prehistoric times predominated in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys, as indicated by findings from Indian mounds and burial places. In the Southwest, painting was the most developed art.

The Museum of Modern Art

Plains Indians on Horseback, Gouache by Oscar Howe, Sioux

'Sharps and Flats'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Although it may seem a little derogatory at first sight, the essayist, musical or literary, has at least one thing in common with the vaudeville or music-hall artist. Unsupported he has instantly to capture the interest of his audience and, what is still more difficult, to keep it. The writer of fiction, of course, has the support of a full company of characters. But we see a Hazlitt shuffling on to the stage alone as Coleridge saw him, "browhanging, shoe-contemplative, strange." Yet at his best, to borrow the words of a fascinated admirer, "sentence follows sentence with the healthy ring and chime of a blacksmith's hammer on the anvil; the words glow and the sparks fly; gently they fade and the essay is over." The odd figure, shy-eyed but queerly unreticent, shuffles off into the silence of the wings again.

Or, coming nearer to our own time, a corpulent conjurer advances to the footlights and begins to perform slick verbal tricks. "In the years 1835 to 1898," he remarks with a Chesteronian chuckle, "they believed in nothing but good manners; and the essence of good manners is to conceal a yawn. A yawn may be defined as a silent yell." And so words, for all the world like performing animals, sit on their hind legs, jump through hoops, turn somersaults and behave in a manner entirely foreign to their natural selves. Paradoxes, produced like rabbits from the conjurer's top hat, go off like Chinese crackers. A bow, not exactly from the waist downwards, and a very entertaining if not invariably convincing show is over.

A quieter and less staccato performer than G. K. C. is Robert Lynd (Y. Y.) who, interested in everything, makes everything interesting. He "gets across" to his audience by sheer charm and nimble-wittedness. These literary examples indicate by their contrast that "personality" is just as necessary to the essayist as it is to anyone else whose business it is to catch and keep the public ear.

* * *

To write about music intelligibly and intelligently is difficult, lamented an English composer the other day, adding with a sigh that to read about it is apt to be depressing—perhaps he had just been running through his press cuttings. But Charles Lamb could find inspiration in pork and no doubt Chesterton would have scintillated on baked beans. One even recalls having read somewhere an exciting essay on the habits of shrimps. Surely, as a stimulus to the pen, music can rival the witchery of pork and beans, or shrimps? One must confess, however, that much of what is written about music is only too provocative of "silent yells." But it is high time to explain that the responsibility for these discursive remarks on the essay really rests on Mr. J. A. Westrup, the author of "Sharps and Flats" (London: Oxford Press. Sir Humphrey Milford. 8s. 6d. New York: Oxford. $2.75).

He writes with a quiet, persuasive voice and is quick to seize and hold one's interest. His subjects range from "Schönberg contra Hindemith"—a rather weak attack on atonality—to "Hymns and Their Tunes." The most charming essay has the title "An Amateur Musician." It describes a visit to the little Provençal town of Carpentras near Avignon, which boasts a cathedral and a library, and where "little happens except the market to disturb the unruffled succession of events"—a bit of the old France which so many of us have loved in the past.

* * *

One read of the little hotel, opposite the cathedral, with its familiar, rich variety of odors in one's very nose. As so often, the proprietor was his own chef, but what is, or was, less usual, he played the flute for recreation in the evenings. Our essayist heard traditional Provençal tunes, carols, dances, folk songs, "all with their queer liveliness which seems so out of place in such a lazy people." The player not only did his own cooking but to some extent his own composing. "I could have written operas," he declared to his listener, with true Provençal boastfulness, "if I'd had the chance to learn music—counterpoint and fugue and harmony. I could—you'd have seen."

But this enthusiastic amateur would talk music by the hour and had a fair working knowledge of its history and development. One mentions this essay—which is as vivid in its own way as a picture by Christopher Wood—not because of any special musical interest but because it confirms a fact sometimes overlooked: that the first essential of writing intelligibly and intelligently about music, or anything else, is the ability to write. Musical knowledge is not enough.

* * *

Nearly 40 years ago Debussy foretold that Wagner's works would survive only as "some splendid ruins." The title "On Ruins" led one to hope that Mr. Westrup had followed up this idea of the effect of time on classical masterpieces. But having gained at the celebrated torso, Bach's "Art of Fugue," he gives a "silent yell" or two and wanders off to such topics as "listening," "music and life," "music and the people," until the essay itself looks rather like, as the old song says, "One of the ruins that Oliver Cromwell knocked abaht a bit." But against this minor disappointment must be placed the admirable "Medieval Music" and "Thought on Bach's Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary." Many others deserve the same adjective but a review must not decline into a catalogue.

There are some Elgar letters addressed to Joseph Bennett, the critic. One written from Bordighera (1903-4) says, ". . . I'm going to improve my harmony by listening to vinedressers and muledrivers; it is wonderful what a natural musical gift these people have. . . . I am in the ass trade largely at the moment. . . ." But the animal which he acquired—"the most vicious-looking beast you ever saw (outside a concert room)"—is soon discarded. The writer goes on to ask: "Why do mules always try to kick me on the head?—are they composers who have passed human existence—what is the metempsychosis?" This was tactful to a critic. The natives are described as "mainly diatonic"—a description that perfectly fits these attractive essays. Mr. Westrup's readers will hope for more "Sharps and Flats."

Bruno Walter on the Podium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

As second guest conductor this season of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society Bruno Walter began his engagement by leading in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 16 a program made up of Handel's Concerto Grosso for String Orchestra in G minor, Op. 6, No. 6, and Bruckner's Eighth Symphony. To Philharmonic-Symphony audiences Mr. Walter is, of course, an old friend, and as such this audience welcomed him.

The Handel concerto he conducted from the piano since he himself played the continuo. This arrangement was not wholly satisfactory, because from time to time the piano anticipated perceptibly the attack of the strings. But that aside, the performance of a work that ranks among the noblest and most beautiful of Handel's compositions was marked by fine sympathy and uncommon breadth of style.

Of all the Bruckner symphonies the Eighth not only soars oftenest to celestial heights, but contains the least of earthly dross. Mr. Walter, to whom the interpretation of Bruckner is as a sacred office, set forth the symphony in a way that no one who listened is likely to forget. The "heavenly length" of the Adagio could be likened only to an apocalyptic vision, and the closing pages of the symphony seemed a gathering of cosmic rays. And yet, looking earthward, Mr. Walter could do full justice to the rustic celebration of the Scherzo and the enchanting beauty of its Trio.

Carnegie Hall held a still larger audience on the afternoon of the nineteenth when Mr. Walter directed his second program. That was of a more usual nature, comprising Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, Debussy's "La Mer," and the three customary selections from the "Damnation de Faust" of Berlioz. But the list, though usual enough, tested the conductor's versatility. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Walter came through with colors flying. That he achieved and more. In particular the "Eroica" was done with irresistible eloquence, and one should also emphasize the rich sense of instrumental color shown in the scores of Debussy and of Berlioz.

* * *

The New Friends of Music continued in the Town Hall for their late afternoon and early evening concert of the nineteenth, in which the participants were Mack Harrell, baritone, and the Primrose Quartet. Mr. Harrell's contribution was a group of songs by Schubert, delivered with his habitual care and finish. All the songs were selected from the settings of texts by Goethe, and it was especially good to hear the relatively neglected songs of the harper from "Wilhelm Meister" so finely sung. The Primrose Quartet gave a good account of the quarters by Frank Bridge in E minor and by Schubert in C major.

A real novelty emerged at the Town Hall concert of the Kolisch Quartet on the evening of the twentieth, for, besides the C major Quartet (K. 465), of Mozart and Schubert's D minor Quartet, the quartet No. 6 of Bela Bartók had its world première, and in the presence of the composer, who came out on the platform to bow. All four of the movements are labeled Mesto (Sad), though the first three are marked in addition Vivace, Marcia, and Burletta-(Moderato).

It must be confessed, though, that at a single hearing they all sounded pretty sad, no matter what the pace, or whether the manner was meditative or burlesque. However, the work poses no "ultramodern" problems, nor is it lacking in obvious invention, and naturally there is the workmanship of a man who knows his trade. In time its intrinsic importance will doubtless be determined. The Kolisch Quartet put excellent playing to their credit.

* * *

Metropolitan Opera is still pursuing its diversified course. "Tannhäuser," on the evening of the seventeenth, provided as Venus a Metropolitan début for Elsa Zebranska, who has been described as a Latvian mezzo-soprano, and who last season gave a successful Town Hall recital. Mme. Zebranska made a strikingly handsome goddess, but the voice, which in the Town Hall had seemed imposing, sounded disappointingly small, or else she used it timidly.

Elisabeth, for the first time this season, was embodied by Lotte Lehmann, who hardly suggested the youthful châtelaine of the Wartburg and whose singing in the higher reaches was by no means agreeable and in the attempt to hit the high B natural in which "Dich teure Halle" culminates suffered a calamitous overreach. And it was anything but a happy evening for the orchestra, conducted by Erich Leinsdorf, and a disastrous one for the choiring pilgrims, who seemed convinced that every wayfaring man is entitled to his own pitch.

Compensating factors were the splendid singing of Lauritz Melchior, when once he had got well under way, as Tannhäuser; the suave lyric style of Hertert Janssen as Wolfram, and the sharp relief in which Mack Harrell made Biterolf stand out in the Hall of Song.

"Otello," on the following afternoon, had its seasonal return, with Ettore Panizza as conductor, Giovanni Martinelli as the Moor, and Lawrence Tibbett as Iago, just as of old, but a new Desdemona in Stella Roman.

Emphasis on Comedy

By John Beaufort

New York

Among the funniest of the four recent comedy arrivals on Broadway is "My Sister Eileen," at the Biltmore Theater. It was made, and delightfully, by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov from the New Yorker magazine stories of Ruth McKenney. George S. Kaufman directed it with a touch as light as it was sure. And the players, magnificently led by Shirley Booth, make this saga of seamy living in a Greenwich Village semi-basement flat the happiest sort of housekeeping that any audience has a right to expect.

Granting that comedy derives in almost every case from the author's point of view toward a situation, the factor which distinguishes "My Sister Eileen" from the other recent arrivals in the lighter vein is that comedy treatment was the only possible approach. One could not imagine these hilarious adventures being recorded in solemn chronicle.

The McKenney sisters' declining funds, their contretemps variously with a Greek landlord, the plumbing, a curtainless window, an encroaching subway, and the Brazilian navy; Ruth's early failure to sell her stories, and Eileen's inability to impress theater managers provide a series of crises which may be recalled only in terms of ridiculousness and humor. It should also be noted that, however antic the dispositions of the remaining characters, they remain recognizable and agreeable.

* * *

This might pass as a superfluous observation were it not that likable comedy folk have been rarer than fellow travelers this season. For a distressing while, it looked as though we might never see a happy comedy character again. The high rate of failure among the 18 comedies presented here since last fall was due in no small part to the distastefulness of so many of the characters and situations portrayed. It was as if the managers had agreed, "The times are so out of joint, the public will laugh at anything." A naïve over-optimism.

One need make no reservations in hailing "My Sister Eileen" as a genuinely funny play. The mirth at the Biltmore is of the quality and quantity generated by some other comedies of longer standing: "Charley's Aunt," the uproarious revival at the Cort; "George Washington Slept Here," at the Lyceum; "The Man Who Came to Dinner," at the Music Box; and "Life With Father," at the Empire. These last two, veterans of 1939, are still unsurpassed on the current Broadway comedy list.

Calling "My Sister Eileen" the funniest of the new comedies is not intended as a slight to "Old Acquaintance," "Mr. and Mrs. North," or "Arsenic and Old Lace." All have been admirably done and are furnishing quantities of laughter. "Arsenic and Old Lace," in fact, probably ranks as the outstanding hit of New York at this moment.

But "My Sister Eileen" is intrinsically comedic, whereas each of the other three plays contain underlying elements which might as easily have produced drama or even tragedy if differently utilized. Mr. Van Druten's "Old Acquaintance," at the Morosco, is a study of two women friends of long standing. One is vindictive, selfish, loveless, and successful. The other is warm, tender, generous, a critics' rather than the public's writer. The first is divorced and has a grown-up daughter. The second has never married but has had a number of affairs.

Had Mr. Van Druten exercised his facile and appreciative pen in another manner—which may very well be to say, had he been another playwright—"Old Acquaintance" could have served as a drama or even tragedy. Though not in its present state without serious overtones, his new work is principally a comedy which bespeaks a shrewd understanding of women as it achieves some brilliant heights. And wherever the peaks occur, there you will find Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood—each high on her own mountain top—playing brilliantly together and separately.

The emphasis in "Mr. and Mrs. North," at the Belasco, is divided between murder and mirth. By the treatment that Owen Davis has given the original stories of Frances and Richard Lockridge and by the festive sort of domesticity realized in the playing of Albert Hackett and Peggy Conklin in the title roles, "Mr. and Mrs. North" takes a light view of the crime wave which strikes their Greenwich Village flat. Yet this might have been quite another and a grimmer play—and was, too, if the reports of its earlier melodramatic version are correct.

* * *

The final entrant among the new comedies, "Arsenic and Old Lace," offers a theater phenomenon that is possibly unique. The story is about two sweet old ladies who consider it a kindness to poison lonely old gentlemen; a homicidal-maniac nephew at large in their house, and of a drama critic who discovers the crimes. It was hailed almost without qualification after opening at the Fulton, on Jan. 10.

Since most of its central characters are demented, the success of "Arsenic and Old Lace" doubtless has much to do with the emphasis that Howard Lindsay, Russel Crouse, and Bretaigne Windust have thrown upon Robert Kesselring's play. There is some undeniably brilliant playing by Josephine Hull, Jean Adair, Allyn Joslyn, John Alexander, and Boris Karloff. Admitting that the situations, many of which are macabre, have been managed in such a way that they neither offend nor repel the spectator. "Arsenic and Old Lace" nevertheless owes no little part of its huge success to the callousness of the time.

To complete the report on Broadway comedy, one should note the continued presence of "Twelfth Night," at the St. James, and of "Separate Rooms," at the Plymouth.

On the whole, Broadway's list of comedies has at last assumed respectable proportions after a series of disappointments and discouragements on both sides of the footlights. Between Fortieth and Forty-eighth Streets, 10 comedies are now being acted.

* * *

Risé Stevens' first M-G-M role will be the feminine lead opposite Nelson Eddy in an adaptation of "The Chocolate Soldier." A member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Miss Stevens is not expected in Hollywood until May 1, after the opera season has closed. "The Chocolate Soldier" is based on George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man." Music is by Oscar Straus; book by Rudolph Benrauer and Leopold Jacobson. The stage musical was first presented on the New York stage in 1909.

* * *

It is announced at M-G-M that Robert Young will report soon to Director Norman McLeod to play a featured role in "Lady Be Good," a musical starring Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell, and Tony Martin.

* * *

Columbia has invited John N. Garner, formerly Vice-President, to represent that office in the Forthcoming "Senate Page Boys." Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce are starred in the cast.

AMUSEMENTS

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VAN HEFLIN • JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY
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Eves. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
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MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
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Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

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MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL OLD ACQUAINTANCE with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
Directed by Auriol Lee
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Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st. W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
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WICKS ORGANS
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Californians Fail to Dominate the Annual Mid-Winter Golfing Festival

Golden State Linksmen Lose in Major Tourneys

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The results of the major tournaments in this year's California mid-winter golf festival once again emphasized the fact that this is one field of sport in which Californians are not predominant. While the Golden State has had splendid representatives in Olin Dutra (1932 P. G. A. champion and 1934 United States Open winner) and Lawson Little (winner of the British and American amateur titles in two successive years and 1940 U. S. Open champion), it must yield pride of place in the matter of developing golf champions to the Lone Star State of Texas.

California has yet to produce a quartet of champions the equal of Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan, Ralph Guldahl, and Jimmy Demaret and judging by the calibre of the present golfers it will be quite some time before this State achieves the same prominence in golf that it has in other lines of sport. From 1935 through 1940 only twice have Californians finished in the first 10 high-money winners. Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles ranked eighth in 1935 with a total of $4,405 and Lawson Little was fifth in 1940 with $5,717.

Any of 50 Liable to Win

Interviewed before the $5,000 Oakland Open, Fred Corcoran, manager of the tournament bureau for the Professional Golfers' Association, said that unlike the old days when Walter Hagen, Bobby Jones, Leo Diegel, Gene Sarazen and Tommy Armour were the only big names in golf and dominated every tournament in which they competed, any one of 50 golfers is liable to win any of the major tourneys of today. His statement had already been verified at Los Angeles with the unexpected victory of John Bulla and was again proven true at both Oakland and San Francisco. Leonard Dodson (who had only won around $600 in 1940 and had never triumphed in a tournament of the class of the Oakland Open) first played into a three-way tie with Ben Hogan and E. J. Harrison and then registered his sixth play-off victory by defeating them over 18 holes the next day. Although two of his play-off wins were achieved in the Oklahoma and Iowa championships his others were against such high-class opponents as Harry Cooper in the 1936 St. Petersburg (Fla.) Open . . . Horton Smith in the 1937 Hollywood (Fla.) Open . . . and Bruce Coultart in the Philadelphia Open the same year.

The names of the finalists in the Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored $5,000 San Francisco National Match Play Open championship—Johnny Revolta (winner) and Harry Cooper (runner-up)—have been absent from the list of the 10 leading prize winners for the past two years although they both were listed from 1935 through 1938. The fact that they won their way through to the finals while such present-day stars as Hogan, Nelson, Snead, Demaret, Little, and Guldahl were eliminated in the earlier rounds, substantiated Corcoran's statement that "any one of 50 golfers is liable to win any of the major tournaments now-a-days." Revolta and Cooper were both happy to meet each other in the final round for two reasons. First, they were assured of a good-sized check . . . and also it meant that they would not have to face the problem of trying to win against a long hitter such as Thomson and Snead. "I am tired" said Cooper, "of having those fellows continually shooting over my head."

To Increase Oakland Prize

The Oakland Open, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of that city, attained its greatest success this, the fifth year of its presentation. The paid attendance figures were a record, likewise the gate receipts. So encouraged are the sponsors that they plan to raise the prize money to $7,500 in 1942 and if the tournament is the success they anticipate they will stage a $3,500 event for Northern California professionals during the following summer. The 280 guarantors who subscribed $2,800 not only received two season tickets and all clubhouse privileges but will also be paid back $5 of the $10 they put up in order to finance the tournament

One of the principal incidents of the day's play in the Oakland Open at the Sequoyah Country Club was the dramatic exit of Ed. Oliver from the tournament. A telegram from his draft board at Wilmington, Delaware, ordered him to report there on Wednesday, Jan. 15 and he only had time to play the first nine holes of the initial round which he toured in 39. Thirty minutes later he was on his way to Wilmington by plane. However, before he left the golf links he good-naturedly allowed the photographers to take a number of "military" shots of him using a golf club for a rifle. When he reported to his board he was granted at least three weeks of grace and he immediately set out to rejoin his brother professionals here in California. It is expected that he will be placed in the exempt class as he has a mother and some brothers and sisters to support. Oliver will long be remembered in golfing circles as the player who collected more money through being disqualified from the 1940 United States Open than he would have had he become the ultimate winner. So much publicity was given the incident of his (and two other members of a three-some) being disqualified for driving off before the scheduled starting time, and so much practical sympathy was showered upon Oliver that he became in great demand for exhibition matches. It is reliably reported that he made around $15,000 in 1940 and if that is so then his exhibition matches must have brought him over $10,000 as his total winnings for the year were $4,725. Should he be ordered into a uniform he will be missed from the ranks of the touring professionals as he is not only one of the best of the young golfers but also one of the most popular.

H. A. R.

Jackson Threat To Jay Bozeman's Winning Streak

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Tenacious Clarence Jackson, 59-year-old expert of Detroit, loomed today as a serious threat to the winning streak of Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., in the annual three-cushion billiards tournament.

Bozeman needs a decision over Jackson today to move into a first-place tie with Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia and Allen Hall of Chicago. Reiselt and Hall already have won six straight matches in the championship event.

Jackson gave Hall a tough struggle last night before the Chicagoan, three-time runner-up in title meets, won by 50 to 44, in 62 innings. Reiselt's sixth victim was lanky John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, 50 to 40, in 54 innings.

But it remained for Welker Cochran of San Francisco to post the best game of the tournament so far, requiring only 32 innings to dispose of Joe Moriarty, Chicago, 50 to 24. This was Cochran's fifth straight triumph without a loss.

Two second division players sprang mild upsets in the other two matches. Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y., defeated Tiff Denton, Kansas City, 50 to 38, in 69 innings, and Paul Lewin, Chicago, defeated Joe Chamaco, Mexico City, 50 to 44, in 77 innings.

In addition to the Bozeman-Jackson test today, the schedule pits Art Rubin, New York, against Len Kenney, Chicago; Jake Schaefer, Cleveland, against Moriarty; Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago, against Crane; and Art Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis., against Herb Peterson, St. Louis.

Standings:

	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game
Hall, Chicago	6	0	8	44
Reiselt, Philadelphia	6	0	8	50
Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.	5	0	6	44
Cochran, San Francisco	5	0	8	32
Lookabaugh, Chicago	4	1	5	54
Schaefer, Cleveland	4	1	7	38
Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis.	4	1	8	47
Rubin, New York	4	2	10	38
Denton, Kansas City	3	3	7	59
Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles	3	4	7	47
Lewin, Chicago	4	6	9	42
Jackson, Detroit	3	5	7	57
Chamaco, Mexico City	2	4	7	58
Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	3	6	6	57
Moriarty, Chicago	2	7	8	79
Kenney, Chicago	1	9	8	51
Peterson, St. Louis	0	10	6	0
Hoppe, New York	0	0	0	0

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Minnesota 8, Michigan Tech 0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Boston Bruins traded 38-year-old Eddie Shore to New York Americans for Eddie Wiseman. Hank Greenberg, Detroit, signed contract to play outfield for 1940.

Three Years Ago

Rae Crowther, ex-Colgate star and line coach under Dick Harlow at Harvard, named new line coach at Pennsylvania under George Munger.

Five Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham won disputed mile race from Joe Mangan in Prout Games at Boston. Cunningham "bore out" blocking Mangan's challenge and won by scant foot in 4:17.7.

Sophomore Speedboy —By Pap'

JOHNNY QUIGLEY
-A SCHOOLBOY SENSATION A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO, HE IS READY TO STEP OUT IN VARSITY COMPETITION IN THE COLORS OF MANHATTAN COLLEGE
EXCUSE MY DUST !!
AS A FRESHMAN LAST YEAR HIS LIGHT WAS HIDDEN UNDER A BUSHEL
MANHATTAN
HE WAS ONLY A SCHOOLBOY WHEN HE BEAT THE NATION'S TOP QUARTERMILERS, INCLUDING ARCHIE WILLIAMS, THE 1936 OLYMPIC CHAMPION, IN THE 1939 PRINCETON INVITATION MEET
PAP'
AP Features

Sea Gulls Here To Play Boston On Garden Ice

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Atlantic City
Jeremiah, lw		rw, Wychnenka
Spain, c		c, Piche
Guibord, rw		lw, Riley
Burr, ld		rd, Dill
Thompson, rd		ld, Dyte
Moon, g		g, Ceryance

Boston spares: Costello, Desrosiers, Stubbs, Shaughnessy, Fitzgerald, Ray, Yourkewicz, Barry.

Atlantic City spares: Cheetham, Scott, Coughlin, Tobin, Fasano, Heiser, Dixon, Finkbeiner.

Face-off at 3 p. m.

The Boston Olympics will face off against the Atlantic City Sea Gulls at the Garden tomorrow afternoon and will make a determined effort to settle several scores with the Atlantic City entry.

In the first place the New Jersey sextet holds a 5-to-2 edge in victories in the season's series between the two teams, their latest triumph having come a week ago tonight when the Olympics were visitors at the Auditorium. And in the second place the Gulls, innocently enough, were the cause of the O's losing their regular goalie, Vic Polich, for a spell.

Despite the wide edge the Gulls have opened up, they are only one notch above the Olympics in both the championship and the Boardwalk Cup series. Atlantic City is in third place, and the O's in fourth.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 24

Oklahoma 49, Missouri 32.
Georgia 46, Sewanee 19.
Tennessee 37, Mississippi State 28.
Alabama 48, Vanderbilt 24.
Auburn 45, Tulane 41.
Colorado 41, Utah State 34.
Detroit 59, Mexico University 33.
Idaho 41, Oregon 30.
Washington 40, Oregon State 34.
Stanford 35, California 31.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 53, Nevada 38.
Alma 58, Adrian 32.
West Virginia 63, West Virginia Wesleyan 43.
Olivet 45, Hillsdale 42.
Ferris Institue 47, Aquinas 15.
Ottawa (Kan.) 30, College of Emporia 21.
Washburn 35, St. Benedict's 31.
Southern Illinois State Normal 38, Indiana State 25.
St. Peter's 52, Jersey City Teachers 37.
Peru Teachers 53, Nebraska Wesleyan 34.
St. Vincent 24, St. Francis (Pa.) 21.
Mississippi College 80, Mercer 62.
Macalester 42, St. Cloud Teachers 40.
South Dakota State 37, Abderdeen Northern T. 35.
Scranton 47, Lasalle 45.
Union (Va.) 58, North Carolina A. & T. 27.
Stevens Point T. 52, Oshkosh Teachers 50.
Butler 45, Franklin 32.
N. C. A. G. U. (Indianapolis) 53, Concordia 31.
Manchester 44, Taylor 41.
Anderson 65, Huntington 44.
Thiel 44, Ohio Chiropody 15.
Findlay 30, Ohio Northern 28.
Morris Harvey 54, New River State 49.
Iowa Wesleyan 38, Parsons 36.
Mount Union 53, Bowling Green 44.
Montana 47, Montana State 42.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 35, Cape Girardeau T. 24.
Utah 32, Brigham Young 27.
Idaho Southern Branch 35, College of Idaho 23.
Kearney Teachers 38, York 33.
Georgetown (Ky.) 51, Kentucky Wesleyan 43.
Jamestown (N. D.) 40, Wahpeton Science 34.
Minot Teachers 39, Mayville T. 38.
Stout 52, Winona T. 48.
Northern Illinois T. 37, Chicago T. 20.
Whitewater T. 42, Platteville Teachers 38.
Western (Ky.) T. 56, Evansville 52 (overtime).
Dickinson T. 37, Ellendale Normal 35.
Calvin 57, Assumption 36.
Kansas Wesleyan 47, Bethany (Kan.) 38.
New Mexico Aggies 49, Silver City Teachers 46.
Greeley State 28, Western (Colo.) State 18.
Ricks 47, Weber 35.
Sterling 45, Oklahoma City 40.
New Mexico Mines 38, New Mexico Normal 33.
Northern Montana 54, Eastern Montana Normal 30.
Laverne 49, Redlands 46.
Whittier 49, Occidental 43.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	23	6	2	53
Baltimore	22	16	2	46
Atlantic City	17	16	3	37
Boston	13	21	2	28
River Vale	13	23	1	27
New York	12	26	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	13	3	1	27
Washington	11	2	1	23
Atlantic City	8	8	0	16
Boston	6	6	1	13
River Vale	5	11	1	11
New York	4	14	0	8

Results Jan. 24

Baltimore 4, Atlantic City 3.
Washington 5, New York Rovers 2.
River Vale 3, Boston Olympics 2.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The names of 82 players who have been invited to compete in the annual Augusta masters golf tournament here April 3-6 were announced today. The list includes 13 players not previously qualified, who earned their bids by their performances in the 1940 U. S. amateur and open championships. Heading this group is Amateur Champion Dick Chapman.

Four more players will be invited before the tournament starts. The national amateur champions will be polled to name a deserving amateur who is not otherwise qualified, the open champions will name a deserving pro in the same way, and the other two places will go to the professionals not already invited who make the best scoring records on the current winter tour.

Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, won the Masters last year with a 72-hole score of 280. As usual, the tournament will provide the climax of the winter tour.

* * *

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Bernard Rehberg, Rochester, captured individual honors last night in the annual Chautauqua region speed skating championships on Chautauqua Lake, scoring two firsts and a second. Rehberg won the senior men's 220 and 440 and was second in the three-mile event for a total of 80 points. Times were not kept because the rink was not accurately measured.

* * *

RANCHO SANTA FE, Calif.—Home Pro Bill Nary lifted the $3,000 Bing Crosby golf tournament out of the doldrums yesterday.

He blasted five strokes off par and tied the course competitive record of the Rancho Santa Fe Country Club with a 67 to lead the field in the first stages of this fifth annual event.

Nary, who knows every blade of grass of this par 36-36—72 course, posted nine-hole scores of 35-32, tying the record Big Ed Oliver hung up last year, in his winning round, and almost came in with a 66. He lost a penalty stroke on the 18th when his tee shot landed in a barranca and was forced to lift out. He took a spoon and reached the green and was down in two putts for a par 5.

* * *

NEW LONDON, Wis.—Torger Tokle, powerhouse jumper for the Norway Ski Club of New York City, tested gigantic Mosquito Hill here yesterday preparatory to the Central U. S. Ski Association championship meet on Sunday.

Tokle leaped more than 150 feet in practice jumps on a somewhat slow slide hampered by recently fallen flakes.

Ideal tournament conditions were forecast for a strong field of 123 skiers, including 10 national and regional champs, Olympic jumpers and former champions.

Among top-notch entrants were Ellsworth Mitchell, National Class B champion; Melvin Hoiem, National Class C champion; Ted Zoberski, defending champ in Class A; Eugene Wilson, California State champion, Bob Roecker, National distance champion; Ralph Bietila, Central Class C champion, and Wayno Mantyla, Central Class B champion.

* * *

NORMAN, Okla.—Tom Stidham, who teaches "power" football and frowns on such tricky tactics as the T formation, resigned yesterday as head coach at the University of Oklahoma, a job he inherited four years ago from his former boss, Major Biff Jones.

Ending the first head coaching job of his career with two years of his contract still unfilled, Stidham goes to Marquette University in Milwaukee which is reported to have handed him a three-year contract at the same salary he was drawing here.

The university athletic council accepted his resignation "with regret." Walter Kraft, council president, said the council would meet again in the "very near future" to consider a successor.

* * *

NEW YORK—The Governors of the American Hockey League balanced their circuit's two divisions in numbers today by granting a franchise to Washington, D. C.

They also extended their agreement with the National League until after the play-offs and decited that the play-offs for the Calder Cup will begin March 18 and will be conducted on the same basis as last year.

* * *

Joe Dobson, the righthander obtained from Cleveland along with Catcher Frank Pytlak, yesterday forwarded his signed contract to the Boston Red Sox. Dobson, who won three and lost seven for the Indians last season, probably will be one of Manager Joe Cronin's relief pitchers.

* * *

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—Drawlin' John Kimbrough, one of the great football players of all time, is going back to Broadway in a few days, and he's in a stubborn mood.

The great Texas A. and M. fullback, who breezed to All-America recognition in 1939 and 1940, isn't hankering to play professional football, and it's going to take considerable inducement—on deposit in some reliable bank—to win him over.

* * *

NEW YORK—Bobby Madrid of Fresno (Calif.) State College, National junior 5,000 meter champion and record holder, will make a "grand tour" of the major eastern indoor track meets, it was announced yesterday from headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Madrid's main objective will be the national three-mile championship at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 22, but he also plans to run in the Millrose A. A., Boston A. A. and New York A. C. meets.

* * *

NEW YORK—Cornell, the No. 1 threat to Dartmouth's supremacy in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, and the last-place Yale team got together last night to keep the league program moving through the annual examination-time dead spot.

The Ithacans, winners of three out of four league games and seven of 10 contests this season, hardly figure to have more than a brisk workout. They beat Yale 39-25 at New Haven two weeks ago and tonight they'll have the advantage of playing on their home court. Yale has lost all three league games.

Penn is the only other league team listed tonight, facing Army's weak team in a non-league contest. Outside the major circuit, the most important contests on a light schedule send Navy, beaten in three out of five starts, against North Carolina's southern conference champions, and the unbeaten Baltimore University quintet against Blue Ridge College, which substituted for Wyomissing Poly.

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Fast-improving Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., had another winter tennis cup within hand's reach today as he arranged for a semi-final match in the annual Florida West Coast tournament.

Already winner of the Dixie tournament at Tampa and the Florida State at Orlando, Kovacs was favored over Jack Kramer of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

In the other semifinal, Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the nation's second ranking player and 1939 champion, faced Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore.

Riggs defeated Frank Guernsey of Orlando, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, yesterday while Sabin was trouncing Hal Surface of Kansas City, 9—11, 6—3, 6—4.

In the top bracket, Kovacs eliminated Norman Brooks of San Francisco, 12—10, 4—6, 6—3, and Kramer beat Gardner Larned of Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 24

National League

Detroit 4, New York Americans 2 (overtime).

American Association

St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 1.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

Montreal at Toronto

American League

Buffalo at Cleveland
Providence at Pittsburgh.
New Haven at Hershey.
Springfield at Philadelphia.

American Association

Kansas City at Minneapolis.
St. Louis at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League

Boston at New York Americans.
Toronto at Detroit.
New York Rangers at Chicago.

American League

Providence at Indianapolis.
Hershey at Buffalo.
Cleveland at New Haven.
Philadelphia at Springfield.

American Association

Omaha at St. Louis.
Kansas City at St. Paul.

1940 Cycling All-America

(Amateur Bicycle League of America)
(All Round Performance)

	Points
George Huribuit, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.	275
Furman Kugler, Somerville, N. J.	195
Jerry Kandler, Milwaukee, Wis.	190
Iggy Gronkowski, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.	115
George Woof, San Francisco	92
Johnny Weber, Milwaukee, Wis.	85
James Tolle, Irvington, Ind.	84
Isamu Fujiyama, Honolulu, T. H.	75
George Edge, Philadelphia	74
Harry Nalsmith, Somerville, N. J.	67
Bruce Burgess, Irvington, Ind.	65
Francis McCabe, Honolulu, T. H.	64

Motorboat Industry Now Confident of Big Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The entire motorboat industry now unanimously is in agreement that 1941 will be a banner year from the standpoint of recreational boating. The National Motor Boat Show, which closed here last week, dispelled all doubts that public interest in the sport may have been curbed by national defense activities or that viewpoints on the future may have drawn pursestrings on spending.

The national show attendance rolled to a substantial gain over last year and sales were surprisingly large. One factor which overwhelmed the exhibitors was the large representation of dealers from all over the country, particularly the Gulf, Pacific Coast and midwestern sections. Instead of fears that there will be no market response, boat builders and marine engine and accessory manufacturers now are faced with a problem of getting out production to meet spring and early summer deliveries of orders already on hand.

No appreciable dent has as yet been made in recreational boat building by the national defense program, but when present supplies of materials run out, the production problem may become more serious. Prices, too, may rise when the current building schedule is completed and stock models are exhausted.

Both the industry and sport, however, are geared for an active year. Engine and accessory manufacturers state that motor and equipment replacement orders indicate that the recreational fleet will be used more than ever this year. Racing schedules already are taking form, and there will be no letdown in the number and size of regattas during 1941.

Dealer promotion in the boating field also will reach a new high through participation in regional boat and sports shows which are scheduled in greater numbers this year than ever before. Five of these more outstanding events, booked during February and early March, are the Miami Motor Boat Show, Jan. 29 to Feb. 6, at Miami, Fla.; the Chicago Motor Boat Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, Feb. 1 to 9; New England Boat and Sportsman's Show, Boston, Feb. 1 to 9; Philadelphia Boat and Sportsman's Show, March 3 to 8; and the Michigan Sports and Boat Show, Detroit, March 8 to 16.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 25, 1941

Problem No. 2317

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1913. Good key with excellent block and interference defenses to the threat.)

Problem No. 2318

By H. C. Wowry

Black 10 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Boston Transcript, March 10, 1936. The Transcript problems always reflect John Barry's high esthetic standards.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2315. B-K1sq

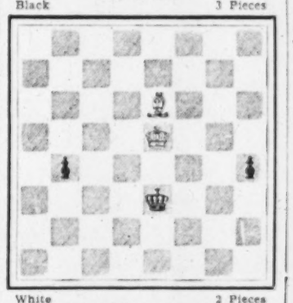
No. 2316. 1. R-KB3 Q-B7 or B5
2. B-Q6
1. Q-Q8
2. Q-K5ch
1. Q-B2
2. R-Q3ch
1. QxQ
2. Kt-B6ch

End-Game No. 546. Black wins: 1 QxKt. (Black); 2 PxQ, B-R6ch; 3 K-Kt, R-K3; 4 Q-B2, RxP; 5 BxR, KtxB; 6 White resigns.

End-Game No. 547

By R. Reti

Black 3 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

White to play and draw

(Submitted by H. Barnes of Winnipeg, who considers it "a study of classic simplicity.")

Chess and the War

A recent dispatch dealing with censorship listed chess problems among subjects automatically eliminated in correspondence in captive countries. This is in line with the story of the difficulties of the Spanish end-game composer Rinck whose Spanish correspondence was regarded suspiciously by the censors during the war because of the chess notation. In fact, one story had it that Rinck was actually jailed until a chess-playing censor finally realized that the notation was not a special cipher designed to forward treasonable matter.

Emanuel Lasker

The last chapter has been written in the career of one of the great chess masters of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Dr. Lasker held the world's championship from 1894, when he defeated Steinitz until 1921, when he lost to Capablanca. Numerous tournament successes from Amsterdam, 1889, where he finished second, to New York, 1924, where he finished first, ahead of Capablanca and Alekhine, were coupled with match successes, against the strongest of his contemporaries Steinitz, Tarrasch, Janowski, Marshall and Schechter. His match with the latter was drawn, and he needed to win the last game of a 10-game match to retain his title.

Dr. Lasker was also a notable scholar, winning his doctorate in mathematics at Heidelberg in 1897. He was the author of a number of books dealing with philosophical and mathematical subjects.

In 1927, when Lasker was 68, his arch-rival Capablanca considered him to be the most dangerous opponent in the world for a single game.

Keres Game

Paul Keres, Estonian grand master, recently competed in the Soviet championship. Although his score indicated that he was not at his best, he did play several games that rewarded him for his determination to win. His losses are reported to have come from trying too hard sometimes.

Falkbeer Counter-Gambit

Keres White	Petrov Black	Keres White	Petrov Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 B-Kt2	B-B3
2 P-KB4	P-Q4	14 CastlesQR	
3 KPxQP	P-K5		Kt-QB3
4 P-Q3	Kt-KB3	15 P-KR4	P-KR4
5 QKt-Q2	PxP	16 P-KKt4	BxKt
6 BxP	QxP	17 PxB	QxKtP
7 KKt-KB3	B-QB4	18 Q-K3	Kt-QKt1P
8 Q-K2ch	Q-K3	19 P-K6	Kt-Q4
9 Kt-K5	Castles	20 PxPch	RxP
10 Kt-K4	KtxKt	21 B-QB4	P-QB3
11 QxKt	P-KKt3	22 RxKt	QxB
12 P-QKt4	B-K2	23 Q-R6	Resigns

Marshall Game

Frank J. Marshall, retired United States champion, is participating in the championship of the club named in his honor in New York City. The game below, his first-round victory, shows that his courageous and enterprising style is retained with undiminished effectiveness. Marshall's chess career began practically with the 20th century, and one of his great successes was in 1904 at Cambridge Springs, where he finished first ahead of Pillsbury and Lasker.

This game may not be sound at every point, but Marshall's determination to attack and sacrifice, or vice versa, presented difficult problems for the defender.

Wing Gambit

Marshall White	Cass Black	Marshall White	Case Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 Kt-Q2	P-R5
2 P-QKt4	P-K4	14 P-K5	Q-B1
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 PxKtP	P-KKt4
4 B-B4	PxP	16 BxKtP	PxP
5 P-B3	Q-B3	17 BPxP	P-QKt4
6 P-Q4	P-KR3	18 R-QB	PxB
7 PxKP	KtxP	19 KtxP	Q-K3
8 KtxKt	QxKt	20 Kt-Q6ch	K-Q
9 Castles	B-Q3	21 Q-B2	BxP
10 P-Kt3	B-K2	22 QxBch	K-K2
11 B-B4	Q-B3	23 QxR	Resigns
12 R-K	P-KR4		

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	18	8	2	85	55	38
Boston	15	7	9	94	70	39
Detroit	13	9	8	71	58	34
Chicago	11	11	6	64	71	28
Rangers	10	13	7	80	78	27
Canadiens	10	16	3	68	81	23
Americans	6	16	7	52	101	19

Result Jan. 24

Detroit 4, New York Americans 2.

By-Plays

Football

We were very much interested in reading the article written by Carl L. Storck, president of the National Football League, on that organization's outlook for 1941. Of course much will depend upon what the future demands of the country may be regarding the youth of the sports world; but unless they become more urgent than they are at present, the 1941 season is expected to be the best in the history of that professional organization.

We have always been favorable to professional football, and as time has gone on we have become more and more convinced that it has a valuable place in the field of sport. The 1940 season was most successful both from a financial and a spectacular point of view. And the professional games have in no way tended to lessen the interest taken in the college and school games. What is still more we believe that they never will.

In fact we believe that the success of the professional game is causing the college authorities to seek ways and means of making their game more appealing to the general public. This was shown by the action taken by the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee at its last meeting, when it made some changes in the code that covers the college game.

There are two of these changes which we would like to refer to here. One is the rule that brings the ball out to the point of down on a fourth-down forward pass that fails in the end zone. We believe that this will do much toward increasing scores. And scores are what the most enthusiastic football fans are looking for.

We rather question the free substitution rule. It seems to us that it is going to have a decided tendency to slow up the game. It is also going to give the coach more power in directing each play than he has had in the past, especially as the substitute can now at once communicate with the other members of the team. But it is only fair to wait and see just how this change does work out.

Coach Lou Little of Columbia had a proposed change which we wish the rules committee had adopted. That was the widening of the goal posts and the lowering of the cross-bar. This would have resulted in more field goals and we are among those who favor making that form of scoring more popular. We do not favor bringing the posts back to the goal line and it seems to us that Coach Little's plan would make up for the 10 yards lost by keeping the posts where they are.

Unless the draft interferes there will be one of the finest lots of college stars coming up to the pros next fall that has come to them since their organizatio. These players will help in making the pro game better in every way. And while they will be missed by the followers of college football their places will be taken by new stars some of whom will no doubt perform just as brilliantly as did their predecessors. Football may be overemphasized; but we can think of no sport that has such an appeal on the general public as does the great fall gridiron game.

WHERE TO DINE

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Grilled Hamburg
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Lettuce • Slices of Tomato
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. . . . on toasted roll
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Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:00 A.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 11 a. m.)	100,000
Previous day's sales	411,960
1941 volume to date	10,408,890
1940 volume to date	12,878,560

Stocks Show Modest Gains; Trading Light

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Fractional advances were fairly well distributed in today's early stock market trading but activity was light.

Gainers at the opening included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, du Pont, Consolidated Edison and National Distillers.

Among encouraging items marketwise were:

The Department of Agriculture estimated cash income from farm marketing and federal payments in December amounted to $837,000,000 against $801,000,000 in the same 1939 month. Receipts from both crops and livestock, it was added, declined less than seasonally from November to December.

The largest upturn in December non-agricultural employment in the past 11 years was reported by the Department of Labor. Some 540,000 more workers received jobs during that month, it was said, with total employment outside of farm areas now standing at 37,100,000. This was a new peak for recent years and nearly 1,500,000 greater than in the final month of the previous year.

Shipments of pneumatic casings during 1940, the rubber manufacturers' association announced, reached the highest level since 1929. This, it was explained, represented the heavier rate of automobile production and sales of replacement tires.

Canadian Business Reaches Peak Level

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian business operations, advancing steadily since the first quarter of 1939, reached a peak level in 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Canada's physical volume of business, best barometer of economic conditions, averaged about 145.0 in 1940 compared with 125.5 in 1929, the bureau said.

The bureau's report confirmed a previous estimate that the level of productive operations would be the highest in Canada's history.

Although final figures are not available it was expected that the physical volume of business for December, 1940, would show a slight recession from November, 1940.

Wholesale prices and high-grade bond prices played important roles in the uptrend, the survey reported.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —The behavior of the market since Tuesday would appear to justify the risk involved in anticipating the start of another upturn in prices shortly, with the steels and coppers, which have held their recent gains in a satisfactory manner, continuing to provide the leadership.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Burlington Mills Corp., $2.75 cu cv pf	68¾ Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Ill-Iowa Pow 5% pf	$1.25 ..	Feb. 25	Feb. 3	
3d Natl Bk & Tr Co (Springfield, Mass.)	50c S	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	

Stock

1st Natl Bk & Tr Co (Bridgeport, Ct)	20% ..	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	

Extra

Amer Re-Ins	10c ..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Heller (Walter E.) & Co	5c ..	Mar. 20	Jan. 31	
Lincoln Natl Life Insurance Co (Fort Wayne, Ind.)	20c ..	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
Peo Gas Lt & Coke pf	50	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
3d Natl Bk & Tr Co (Springfield, Mass.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Vick Chem Co	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	

Accumulated

Amer Loco 7% pf	$2 ..	Mar. 7	Feb. 25	
Keith-Albee-Orpheum 7% pf	$1.75 ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14	

Special

Heller (W. E.) & Co	5c ..	Mar. 20	Jan. 31	

Irregular

Commoll, Ltd	1c ..	Feb. 25	Feb. 14	
Diamond Match	50c ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Do	25c ..	June 2	May 13	
Natl Bearing Met	30c ..	Mar. 5	Feb. 20	
Petrolite Corp, Ltd	20c ..	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	

Increased

Lansing Co	30c Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	

Regular

AmEnvCo 7% pfA	$1.75 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25	
Do 7% pf A	$1.75 Q	June 1	May 25	
Do 7% pf A	$1.75 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25	
Do 7% pf A	$1.75 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25	
Am Hides&L 6% pf	75c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Am Home Prod	20c M	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	
Am Re-Ins Co	40c Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Am Stpel Fdrs	50c ..	Mar. 15	Feb. 10	
Atl Macaroni Co Inc	$1 ..	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	
BaldLocoW 7% pf	$105 S	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Bkrs&ShInsCoNY	$1.25 Q	Feb. 11	Feb. 3	
Bridde&Saco Wat Co	$1 Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	
Bohn Alum&Brass	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14	
Bklyn Tel&Mess	$1.25 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	
Burlington Mills	25c ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Case (J I) Co pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12	
Charis Corp	15c ..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Chile Copper	50c ..	Feb. 25	Feb. 7	
Cont Corp Am	25c ..	Mar. 3	Feb. 5	
Corp Inv Ltd Cl A	5c ..	Feb. 15	Jan. 30	
Diam Match pf	75c S	Sep. 2	Aug. 12	
Dom Bdge Co Ltd	30c Q	Feb.25	Jan. 31	
ElPasoNG 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Granby Con Min S&P Ltd	15c ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	
Heller (W E) & Co	10c Q	Mar. 20	Jan. 31	
Kable Bros Co	5c Q	Jan. 28	..	
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	
Kansas City Life Insur (Mo)	18 S	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	
Knickerbocker Pd	8c ..	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	
Lincoln Natl Life Insur Co(Ft Wayne,Ind)	30c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
Do	30c Q	May 1	Apr. 25	
Do	30c Q	Aug. 1	July 26	
Do	30c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	
Nat AutomotFib pf	15c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Nat Bearing Met 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
NatGypsum pf	$1.12 Q	..	..	
Nat Oats	25c ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 18	
Niagara Shr Corp Md pf "A"	$1.50 Q	Mar. 19	Mar. 7	
Pac G&E 6% pf	37½c Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Do 5½% pf	34⅜c Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Paterson Sav Inst	50c S	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Plainfield Tr (NJ)	50c S	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	
St Louis Car Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Feb. 21	Jan. 25	
Scranton Lackawanna Trust Co	75c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Secord (L) Candy	20c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Sedalia Water Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Signode Steel-Strap	25c ..	Feb. 7	Feb. 3	
Do pf	62½c Q	Feb. 7	Feb. 3	
US Fire Insur Co	50c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	
US Pipe & Fdry	50c ..	Mar. 20	Feb. 28	
Vick Chem Co	50c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Warren Fdry&Pipe	50c ..	Mar. 3	Feb. 15	

Pere Marquette Gains

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway announced its 1940 net income, after all charges, totaled $1,251,917, an increase of $624,916 over 1939. December net was $241,627, up $89,138 from December, 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:00	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	Jan 23
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	— ⅛
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 24
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Jan 24
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	Jan 22
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 24
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	8½	8½	8½	Jan 24
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 24
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19½	19¼	19¼	Jan 24
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	Jan 24
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 24
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	155	155	155	..
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 24
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	..
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Jan 24
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	76½	76½	76½	Jan 23
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	3	17½	17½	17½	Jan 24
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 22
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	7	50	50	50	— ⅜
21	12½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 23
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	2	49	49	49	Jan 24
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7½	7½	Jan 23
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	Jan 23
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	4	37½	37¼	37½	Jan 23
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 24
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	7	90½	90	90½	Jan 24
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	182¾	182¾	182¾	Jan 20
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	29½	29⅛	29⅛	Jan 24
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jan 24
115	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	3	115	115	115	Jan 21
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120¾	120¾	120¾	Jan 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 24
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 23
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 23
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jan 23
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	5	1	1	1	Jan 23
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	3	16	16	16	Jan 24
28¼	10¾	Am F P $7pf .35k	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 21
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	2	36¾	36	36¾	Jan 24
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 24
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jan 23
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	49¼	48½	48½	Jan 22
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 22
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jan 24
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 24
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 18
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	Jan 24
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	2	90½	90	90½	Jan 24
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 24
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 24
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	Jan 24
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 24
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf17¼k	6	44	43½	43⅞	Jan 23
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	5	36	36	36	— ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	8	6⅞	6¼	6¼	Jan 24
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 23
54	30¼	Am Sm & R(1½g)	23	42¼	41⅞	42¼	Jan 24
155½	122	Am S R pf (7)	2	151⅞	150⅞	150⅞	Jan 22
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Jan 24
33⅜	19½	Am StlFdrs(¼g)	3	26	26	26	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jan 24
36¾	20¼	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 24
32¼	17¼	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15	15	15	— ¼
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Jan 22
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	1	166¾	166¾	166¾	..
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	71	71	71	— ¼
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	72	71½	71¾	Jan 24
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jan 21
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 24
12⅝	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	Jan 24
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Jan 23
12	6	Am Woolen	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 24
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	7⅞	7¼	7¼	Jan 24
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	4	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 21
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Armour Ill	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	4	Armour Ill p pf	9	56½	54½	56½	+ 2¼
64¼	35	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 20
68	58½	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
43¾	22⅜	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 23
11	6¼	Artloom (¼g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 20
9½	3⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9	4½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jan 20
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	97½	97½	97½	Jan 24
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Jan 23
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	2	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	12	16⅜	16	16¼	Jan 24
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 21
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	23½	23⅜	23½	Jan 24
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	7	7	7	7	Jan 23
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	Jan 24
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	70	70	70	Jan 24
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 21
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	42	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 24
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Looco ct	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	Jan 24
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 22
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	5	9½	9¼	9⅜	Jan 24
8¾	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	Jan 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	7	9	8¾	9	Jan 24
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	2	22	22	22	..
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jan 22
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 24
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	14	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ¼
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jan 24
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 22
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jan 24
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	11	85½	85⅛	85½	+ ⅝
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	130¾	130¾	130¾	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jan 23
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jan 24
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	32½	32¼	32¼	Jan 24
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 24
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	⅜	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 21
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	6	37¼	35¾	37	Jan 24
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	3	4½	4⅜	4½	Jan 23
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	10	11¾	11½	11¾	Jan 24
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	Jan 24
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40⅞	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan 18
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
24⅞	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 23
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	Jan 24
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	6	11½	11¼	11¼	Jan 24
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 24
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	2	31	31	31	..
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 21
21⅝	12¼	Burlng Mill(1a)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 24
53¼	33¼	Burling pf (2¾)	3	53	53	53	Jan 24
12½	7¼	Burr Add (.15g)	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
25⅛	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 23
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20	20	Jan 24
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Jan 22
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 24
12¾	6	Byron Jack (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 20
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1½	1½	1½	..
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jan 24
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	14	14	14	Jan 22
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jan 24
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	37	37	37	Jan 23
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 21
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 20
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	9	3½	3½	3½	Jan 24
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	54⅞	54¾	54¾	Jan 21
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	47	46⅝	46⅝	Jan 24
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Jan 24
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19	18¾	18¾	Jan 24
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 24
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	8	5⅛	5	5	Jan 24
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	5	31¾	31⅝	31¾	Jan 24
83⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	16	4½	4½	4½	Jan 24
22	15	Chain Belt (½g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 16
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(1.90e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 24
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jan 21
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ¼
101	84½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jan 23
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	6	3	3	3	Jan 23
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 13
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1	¾	¾	Jan 16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan 15
1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:00	Net Ch'ge
15⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 24
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43¼	43	43¼	Jan 24
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	4	52	51¾	52	Jan 23
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 22
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 23
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 22
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Jan 23
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	2	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	Jan 23
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	1	67½	66½	67½	+ 1¼
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	Jan 24
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 24
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	6	36¼	36¼	36¼	Jan 24
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 24
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	3	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	Jan 24
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Jan 24
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jan 24
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jan 15
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅝a)	14	12⅞	12½	12¾	Jan 24
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Jan 23
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	2	28¾	28½	28¾	Jan 24
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	3	18½	18	18	Jan 23
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	7	20	19¾	19¾	Jan 24
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 23
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	81½	81½	81½	Jan 24
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 23
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 24
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)

Commerce and Finance

Vigorous Buying Activity Among Wholesalers and Manufacturers

Business and Industry

China Gets Rails From Disused Roads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Free China has plenty of openings for railroads if it only had the rails. One interesting solution to this problem has developed through the necessity for isolating French Indo-China, under Japanese domination now, from Yunnan province with which it was formerly linked by the French railway line painfully constructed through mountain and jungle.

The Chinese have been serving military and civil necessity alike by yanking up the rails from the Indo-China border. Around the beginning of December more than 90 kilometers of line had been thus removed.

It is believed that extensive damage has been done to bridges and tunnels, so that the Japanese will not find it easy to reconstruct the line in the event that they attempt this well-nigh impossible task (hard enough with nothing but nature to fight, and in this instance probably subject to constant extra harassment by Chinese guerrillas). Whatever happens to the immoveable assets of the railway, there will be no waste of the previous rails.

Set Up New Lines

These are being taken up to railhead at Kunming where they are promptly going down on the ties again in connection with new lines to the north and west of the Yunnan capital. One line is toward the Yangtze port of Suifu and it eases the burden of truck traffic between Kunming and Chungking.

The other is toward Tali on the Burma road and it will cut the amount of truck traffic (and therefore of gasoline consumption) for bringing American, Russian and other goods in from Burma.

It is understood that a major difficulty lies in the fact that the French railway is notable for its curves, and that the rails needed on new lines don't always take the same twists. However, the ingenious Chinese workers have set themselves the task of working out a technique of rail-straightening, and on a basis of past experience it seems safe to assume that this will form no major obstacle.

The French railway track seems all up between the French border station of Laokai and the Chinese Maritime Customs station at Mengtsze. By early spring it is believed that the whole Kunming-Mengtsze portion of the line will have been removed, although presumably it will not be deemed necessary to demolish tunnels and bridges over the upper parts of the road and of course the Chinese would prefer to spare themselves demolition effort now, and reconstruction effort later.

The "scorched earth policy" has dictated much worse sacrifices before this, but seldom (save in the case of factories whose machinery could be removed inland) has it been possible to profit as much as in the present instance.

Roads Being Built

A number of other railways are still being built in free China but such lines as the Chungking-Chengtu railway, now perfect over most of its length aside from the actual laying of rails, are not being considered as serviceable at any early date because of the lack of rails.

Especially on the line just mentioned, this factor was taken into account virtually from the start if the beginning occurred under wartime conditions. Photos of the railway right-of-way to Chengtu show that tunnels, roadbed and bridges have been scrupulously constructed by Chinese direction and labor according to the highest foreign standards. Once rails are made available, these lines can be completed in jig-time.

Record Auto Output Seen for January

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., revised its estimate of the probable output of passenger cars and commercial vehicles this month by placing the figure at 525,000 assemblies.

This aggregate, if realized, would be 15 per cent above any previous January in the industry's history, and the best total for any month since May, 1937, when assemblies totaled 540,377.

Ward's estimated this week's production at 121,948 cars and trucks compared with 124,025 last week and 106,400 this week a year ago.

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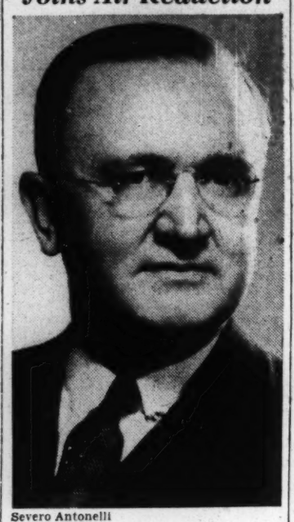
Telegraphic Address: Woodcut Edinburgh

Joins Air Reduction



Severo Antonelli

Thomas B. McCabe

Elected a director of Air Reduction Co. Mr. McCabe is President of the Scott Paper Co. of Chester, Pa., a director of the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co. of Brunswick, Ga., Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, and a member of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense.

British Liquidation Of U. S. Securities Seen Progressing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sir Frederick Phillips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury, said that liquidation of British securities in the United States was "progressing very satisfactorily."

Sir Frederick said that was the gist of a report he made to Treasury and securities commission officials at a conference in the office of Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

Mr. Morgenthau recently disclosed a British estimate that at the beginning of the year the British owned $616,000,000 of "market" securities and $900,000,000 of direct investments in the United States.

His liquidation report, Sir Frederick explained, referred to the "market" securities.

The British official told reporters he also was negotiating with "a very large number" of American investment trusts for the sale of the direct investments.

This phase of liquidation, it was explained, was awaiting the arrival in the United States of a high British official carrying a list of these investments. The name of the official was not learned, but he was said to have arrived in Lisbon to take a clipper plane for the United States.

Rise in Demand For Oil Expected During February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the February market demand for domestic crude oil at 3,628,900 barrels a day, or a total of 101,610,000 barrels.

This is 37,900 barrels more daily than the estimated January demand and 1 per cent more than the actual demand last February.

The bureau forecast crude oil exports at 3,500,000 barrels, 400,000 less than the January forecast but 200,000 higher than February, 1940, exports.

Officials said the market demand for motor fuel likely would total 39,000,000 barrels or a daily average about 7.6 per cent higher than the actual demand in February a year ago.

N. E. Tel. & Tel. Net Shows Small Gain

By the Associated Press

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reported a net income of $9,895,097 for the year ended December 31, as compared with a net income figure of $9,828,934 for 1939.

Larger dividend appropriations in 1940, however, gave the company an "income balance" of $560,891 for last year as compared with $1,161,457 for 1939. Income available for fixed charges was reported by the company at $14,934,672 for last year, or slightly less than $200,000 above the figure for the previous year.

Merchants Co-operative Treasurer Retires

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants Co-operative Bank, the largest co-operative bank in Massachusetts, Albert E. Duffill, who has been associated with the bank since 1887 and has been Treasurer for the past 53 years, retired from active service as Treasurer, effective February 1, 1941.

Mr. Duffill will continue with the bank for a time in a less active capacity and will remain as a director and Clerk of the Corporation.

The directors elected as Treasurer Mr. Burton T. Spencer, who received his early banking experience with eight years of service in Worcester banks and who, for the past 11 years, has been associated with the Banking Department of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Spencer will assume his new duties February 1, 1941.

The other officers reelected are Henry H. Pierce, President; J. Harris Aubin and Harland A. Perkins, Vice-Presidents, and Girard N. Jones and William P. Stevens, Assistant Treasurers.

Retail Sales 8 to 14 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Vigorous buying activity among wholesalers and manufacturers this week was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The mercantile agency, in its weekly trade review, said: "Producers frequently reported orders in excess of current production, although operations were being pushed to new record high levels."

Dollar sales in retail stores averaged 8 to 14 per cent above the like 1940 week for the nation as a whole.

"Retail trade continued to make a satisfactory showing compared with last year and with the best January records in previous years," the credit agency said. "Retailers' reports from various sections of the country indicated that sales were shaping up to the largest first-month volume since 1930. Some centers were reporting new all-time highs for the period.

"On the whole, merchants were favorably impressed with the buoyancy of trade during the inclement weather of the latter part of last week, reporting a brisk consumer response to promotions even on the worst shopping days.

"Home furnishing lines remained outstanding in department store turnover, but ready-to-wear was giving a good account of itself where stocks were large enough to permit advertised clearances. In the automobile trade, demand held at unprecedentedly high levels for this season.

"Sales comparisons with a year ago for the seven broad regions were estimated as follows: New England, 5 to 8 per cent; East, 7 to 12 per cent; Middle West, 9 to 18 per cent; South, 12 to 20 per cent; Southwest, 8 to 15 per cent; Northwest, 3 to 6 per cent, and Pacific Coast, 7 to 10 per cent."

Cotton Spinning Operations in Dec. 105 P. C. of Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during December at 105.0 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 105.9 per cent in November last, and 100.7 per cent in December a year ago.

Spinning spindles in place Dec. 31 totaled 24,532,146, of which 22,817,658 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,498,466 and 22,685,968 during November last, and 24,943,302 and 22,777,936 during December a year ago.

Active spindle hours for December totaled 8,656,811,149 or an average of 353 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,614,028,981 and 352 for November last, and 8,039,846,028 and 322 for December a year ago.

Retail Auto Sales In 1940 Equal To 4,094,354 Units

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported that retail sales of passenger cars and trucks in the United States during the calendar year 1940 totaled 4,094,354 units. This compared with sales of 3,244,278 units during the preceding 12 months.

The 1940 totals were 3,461,791 passenger cars, an increase of 27 per cent, and 632,563 commercial vehicles, a gain of 21.5 per cent over 1939.

Highest single months sales volume was 411,277 cars and trucks delivered in April. This was a gain of 32 per cent over the same month of the preceding year.

Passenger car sales in December, 1940, totaled 317,379 and truck sales numbered 60,728, increase of 15.7 and 46.7 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding month of 1939.

Railroads Prepared, Executives Assert

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25 (AP)—The nation's railroads, profiting by lessons learned in the World War, today are ready to transport any quantity of material needed in America's preparedness drive, a group of railroad executives declared.

"We can do the job—we can handle anything," was the typical comment expressed by rail chiefs in informal interviews at the 40th annual dinner of the Pittsburgh Traffic Club last night.

Martin W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, spoke of improvements in passenger and freight services during the past quarter-century, and declared that "now we are in perfect condition."

"There are no problems of preparedness that bother us," he added.

"I was never more optimistic. The Pennsylvania is looking forward to 10 per cent more business in 1941 than 1940. Business prospects as long as the defense program is in progress transcend anything America has ever witnessed."

Cement Output, Shipments Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the Portland cement industry produced 11,147,000 barrels in December, 1940, shipped 8,192,000 from the mills and had 23,305,000 in stock at the end of the month. Production and shipments increased 17.5 and 20.7 per cent, respectively, over the previous December. Mill stocks decreased 0.6 per cent.

Reciprocal Trade Plan Seen Essential to Post-War Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Henry F. Grady, the man who played an important part as Assistant Secretary of State in promoting Secretary Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements program, has returned to San Francisco as President of the American President Lines with the conviction that a similar trade program will be more essential when war ends in Europe and Asia than in 1934 when Mr. Hull started the program.

By basing his conviction on three economic facts, this shipping executive who has served the United States in many important posts, is able to draw a picture of the trade position of the United States today and after the war. His conviction requires a long-range consideration of the Nation's tariff policies, and an ability to make the two-plus-two of foreign trade add up to four. Here are the three main factors on trade he cites:

Excess of Exports

1. In 1940 this nation's aggregate excess of exports over imports amounted to $1,331,117,000. In 1939 the export excess was $738,000,000. In all the years from and including 1913 to 1940 the export excess totaled $33,000,000,000. That means the United States sold to other nations $33,000,000,000 more than it bought from them. Each of these 27 years showed an export excess.

2. In 1914 this Nation had $2,000,000,000 in gold. In 1939 and 1940 the gold imports to this country were four times the amount in the country in 1914, $3,123,000,000 in 1939, $4,607,000,000 for 11 months of 1940. The Nation now has $25,000,000,000 in gold, which is worth at the 1914 price, for purposes of comparison, about $15,000,000,000.

3. United States capital is not being invested in foreign countries on a large scale today, and there is little likelihood that it will be for a long time. It is estimated that private investments, outside of $10,000,000,000 in World War loans, in foreign countries today total about $16,000,000,000.

To Dr. Grady this seemingly complex trade situation is one of simple balance, the balancing of one factor against another. We sold $33,000,000,000 more to foreign countries than we bought. How was it balanced off? By loans in the 1920's, by gold imports in the 1930's and 1940.

Gold All In U. S.

Certain that there is very little gold left in other countries and also that there is little likelihood of United States capital being invested in foreign countries, Dr. Grady asks a few simple questions. "How and where are those nations going to get any money to buy our exportable commodities? How can there be any trade with us if we have all the money? Who will pay for the South's cotton, for California's specialty crops, for Michigan's automobiles? How can Argentina, Australia, Canada, and all these other countries pay for our goods?"

Answering his own questions, Dr. Grady concludes that there is "only one limiting factor to the United States' future trade." That is the extent to which this Nation will buy other people's goods. The only possible way other nations can get any money to pay for United States goods, he says, is from United States purchases of their goods. For these reasons the new American President Lines' executive is certain that the Hull trade agreements program or one similar to it must be revived and extended when wars are at an end.

While Dr. Grady blames the early unbalance in United States trade with other countries on the "short-sighted" tariff policies of the Government, he believes that today the Government is integrating its tariff, financial, political, and cultural policies on a long-range basis.

Must Promote Trade

Dr. Grady has taken into account that this country is holding much "flight" gold of conquered countries, Norway's gold, and some from France. He also takes into account that Great Britain has had to block funds of Canada and Australia so that their money for commodities, which they would normally buy in the United States, is spent in Britain. He doesn't blame Britain for this stand. But all these factors considered, he still insists the only way for the United States to promote trade is to trade.

Dr. Grady believes that the great future to American trade is in the Orient. "Aggression in China must end," he said. And when it does he envisages a great demand for American products, because China has a vast purchasing power and vast needs. He cited the fact that it doesn't take a big jump in an individual's purchasing power in China to vastly increase the whole Nation's purchases. "Add one inch to every Chinaman's shirt," he said jokingly, "and you take all our surplus cotton and then some."

Key City

San Francisco has an important key role to play in this world trade picture of the future, Dr. Grady thinks. It is strategically located. Its harbor is unexcelled. Its shipping facilities are the best. What is more, the City has the men who understand shipping and who can promote world trade.

"The personnel," he said, "is more important to a city than the harbor, but putting the two together as here in San Francisco, the combination is ideal." He thinks, however, that San Francisco Bay should be operated as a regional harbor with a minimum of rivalry between cities and terminal warehouses on either side. "We need more co-operation in the harbor and less oratory," he said.

Italy Offers New 5 P. C. Bond Issue

ROME (AP)—The Italian Government has offered a new issue of nine-year 5 per cent bonds at 97.50 lire to redeem nine-year bonds due May 15 and to raise funds needed by the Treasury.

The last bond issue in February, 1940, yielded 16,000,000,000 lire (about $800,000,000).

(The lire is quoted in the New York Foreign Exchange Market at 5.2 cents.)

Moreau Re-elected Head Of Amoskeag Industries

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Arthur E. Moreau was re-elected President of the Amoskeag Industries, Inc., at the annual meeting recently. Stockholders were told pay rolls increased from 4,600 to 6,000 by companies occupying space in the mills. The company has disposed of all its tenement property, except a few parcels of real estate. All that remains outside the mill yard now are 116 lots.

Arthur O. Roberts was re-elected Vice-President, Willard D. Rand, Treasurer; Fred M. Caswell, Assistant Treasurer and John R. McLane, Clerk. Fifteen directors were also re-elected.

Commodity Prices Advance 0.5 P. C. In Jan. 18 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.5 per cent during the week ended Jan. 18, largely as a result of further advances in livestock and meat markets, according to the index prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. Changes in prices for most industrial raw materials continued narrow.

Prices of commodities at wholesale now average about 1 per cent above the level of a month ago, 80.6 per cent of the 1926 average, and are over 1½ per cent higher than a year ago, the report stated.

Higher prices for agricultural commodities, hides, silk, jute and copra were responsible for an advance of 0.3 per cent in the raw materials group index. Prices of semimanufactured and manufactured commodities rose 0.4 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively.

(1926 = 100)

Commodity groups	Jan. 18 1941	Jan. 11 1941	Jan. 11 1940	P.C. changes to Jan. 18 1941 from Jan. 1940
All Commodities	80.6	80.2	+0.5	+1.6
Farm products	71.4	71.0	+0.6	+2.7
Foods	73.7	73.0	+1.0	+3.2
Hides & leath prd	102.9	102.8	+0.1	—0.8
Textile products	74.6	74.2	+0.5	—3.1
Fuel & lig materials	72.6	72.6	0	—1.1
Metals and met prds	97.8	97.8	0	+1.9
Building materials	99.7	99.6	+0.1	+7.1
Chem & allied prdcs	78.6	78.2	+0.5	+1.2
Furnishing goods	96.4	96.4	0	+0.6
Miscellaneous	76.9	77.1	—0.3	—0.8
Raw materials	74.3	74.1	+0.3	+0.5
Semimfg articles	81.1	80.8	+0.4	—1.0
Mfg commodities	83.8	83.4	+0.5	+2.3
All com other than farm products	82.6	82.3	+0.4	+1.5
All com other than farm prod & foods	84.5	84.5	+0.1	+0.5

Public Offerings Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new security issues during the week ended yesterday, Jan. 24, totaled $73,794,500 compared with $77,131,247 the previous week and $29,767,990 a year ago, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Most of the total represented issues sold by public utilities to refund outstanding obligations.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$13,385,000	$29,122,500	$16,905,990
Pub. Utility	$9,787,000	.....	10,962,000
Railroad	.....	11,925,000	.....
Industrial	.....	28,000,000	.....
Miscelleneus	.....	2,626,000	.....
Stock	622,500	5,457,747	1,900,000
Total	73,794,500	77,131,247	29,767,990

Brokers' Loans Rise $5,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $328,000,000.

The week ended Jan. 22 and the total represented an increase of $5,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $487,000,000.

Commodity, Cotton Mart Memberships Advance

NEW YORK (AP)—The rapid advance in commodity prices was reflected this week in a $25 advance in the price of a membership in the Commodity Exchange, Inc., which sold for $425.

A cotton exchange membership went for $3,500, up $600 from the last sale.

Yesterday the Associated Press weighted index of 35 wholesale commodities reached 78.72 per cent of the 1926 basic figure of 100.

A week ago the index touched 78.87, high for 1940-41 and highest since November, 1937.

The low for 1940 was 68.89, registered Aug. 20, with the recovery movement setting in the next day, with 69.11. Since then the figures have increased steadily, with only momentary setbacks.

Exchange Seats Up $1,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of two New York Stock Exchange memberships, each at $31,000. The previous transaction was at $30,000, on January 17.

Canada Places Big Contracts In War Plan

OTTAWA (CP) — Total war purchasing and plant enlargement contracts placed on Canadian and United Kingdom account by the Department of Munitions and Supply and the two purchasing organizations it has replaced amounted to $1,105,832,939 at the end of 1940, the department said.

The total does not include contracts yet to be placed under the plant extension program, the department said.

Canada Spending

Of the total, contracts valued at $671,558,791 were placed on Canadian account. This figure includes plant extensions. Contracts placed by the civil aviation division for airport construction under the British Commonwealth air training plan totaled $17,047,938.

In both these classifications, some expenditures are included which are chargeable to other Empire countries.

Contracts placed on United Kingdom account totalled $263,038,792. This figure does not include contracts valued at $154,187,418, placed on United Kingdom account under the plant extension program, together with orders for the output of some of these plants.

Total number of contracts awarded was $73,899, with an average value of $9,100. Of these contracts, 11,167 were placed by the Defense Purchasing Board and the War Supply Board between July 14, 1939, and April 8, 1940, and 62,732 by the Munitions and Supply Department from April 9 to Dec. 31.

Revised Figures

"The revised figures of capital commitments by the British and Canadian governments for the construction or extension of plants and for plant equipment which will be owned by the Crown now total $307,118,674," the statement said.

About 35 per cent of this sum is for the British account and 30 per cent for Canadian account, while the remainder is joint account, it disclosed.

Canada Now Second To United States In Exports to Bermuda

BERMUDA (CP Cable)—Figures just released show that Canada was second to the United States in 1940 exports to Bermuda, replacing the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom fell to third place and South America was fourth.

Total imports amounted to £1,469,504 ($6,563,988 in Canadian funds), of which Canada's share was £355,729 ($1,586,551). American exports totaled £599,626 ($2,674,332) and British £334,168 ($1,490,389).

The increase of Canadian exports was due to the efforts of Bermuda to buy within the empire. Local merchants have said repeatedly Canada has an opportunity to take a lion's share of the market in this colony if she would speed up her deliveries.

South America and the British West Indies ranked next as exporting nations, but were considerably less at £60,267 and £55,733 respectively.

New Zealand exports increased to £24,429.

Total exports of Bermuda during the year amounted to £83,608 which included re-exports of imports from foreign sources. Domestic exports amounted to £22,707—principally vegetables—of which Canada was the best customer, taking goods amounting to £14,763. The U. S. took £4,472, the B. W. I., £3,441 and the U. K., £31.

Canada Seeks New Uses for Wheat

TORONTO (CP) — Manufacture of starch and power alcohol from wheat was suggested as a means of using Canada's grain surplus in a statement by Cecil Lamont of Winnipeg to the Toronto Conference of the National Chemurgic Committee.

"Under ordinary circumstances prevailing in Canada the manufacture of starch and fuel oil from wheat is not economically feasible," said Mr. Lamont, who represented the Northwest Line Elevators Association.

"However, it is no ordinary condition which Western Canada faces today with her storehouses filled to overflowing with wheat, markets lost, desperate need for conservation of foreign exchange for war purposes and the 1941 crop about to be seeded."

Mr. Lamont said his organization also proposed that the Dominion Government take steps to establish a western division of the National Research Council "dedicated to finding new edible and inedible uses for farm products."

Bendix Aviation Net For Year $4.43 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corporation and domestic subsidiaries reports net profit of $2,835,321 for the quarter ended December 31, the first quarter of the fiscal year.

This was equal to $1.35 per share on the capital stock and compared with indicated net profit of $1,398,889, or 67 cents, in the corresponding 1939 quarter.

For the 12 months ended December 31 net income was $9,310,074, equal to $4.43 a share compared with 1939 consolidated net income of domestic and Canadian subsidiaries of $4,485,972, equal to $2.14 a share.

Takes New Post

"Dick" Whittington

Randolph C. Walker

Elected Chairman of the Board and President of Aircraft Accessories Corp., Glendale, Calif. Mr. Walker formerly was a partner in Sutro & Co.

Alberta to Expand Treasury System To Permit Barter

EDMONTON (CP)—Expansion of Alberta's treasury branch system to establish "a flexible barter system which would permit the exchange of goods without the use of actual money," was announced by Acting Premier E. C. Manning on behalf of Provincial Treasurer Low.

The expanded system is expected to go into operation within the next three or four weeks, Mr. Manning said.

"The right to barter their own goods is an unquestioned property right of our people and therefore, within provincial jurisdiction without a shadow of doubt," said the official statement.

"We have seen how much conflict can arise from any action which involves the financial system and we are most anxious that no such controversy should be perpetuated at the present time when the need for national unity and full support for the Federal Government in our war efforts are so essential."

The new features being introduced, the statement said, are:

1. Existing transfer voucher deposits will automatically become cash deposits from a date to be announced later.

2. A new non-negotiable transfer voucher will be introduced for the transfer of "trade claims."

3. Trade claims will be claims on goods and services as between persons having accounts with the treasury branches. They will not be claims on cash.

4. Persons may acquire trade claims for goods or for services or from treasury branches for money Such money received by the treasury branches for trade claims will be available for obtaining goods which have to be brought into the province or which cannot be obtained for trade claims or barter

5. Retail merchants accepting trade claims or their goods will be assured of satisfactory arrangements for the replacement of such goods.

6. "Consumers obtaining goods from co-operating retail merchants with non-negotiable transfer vouchers will be entitled to a 5 per cent bonus in trade claims on the price of all such goods bearing the Alberta trade mark and on a like amount of other goods obtained with transfer vouchers in any month."

Excess Reserves Drop $40,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks declined $40,000,000 to $6,860,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 22.

The Federal Reserve Board said the decline was due to several technical factors, including an increase in Treasury deposits in federal reserve banks.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended Jan. 22 member bank reserve balances decreased $4,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $24,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $8,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, offset in part by increases of $23,000,000 in gold stock, $3,000,000 in Treasury currency and $2,000,000 in reserve bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on Jan. 22 were estimated to be approximately $6,860,000,000, a decrease of $40,000,000 for the week."

Canadian Securities Trade Shows Increase

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—International trade in securities between Canada and other countries aggregated $15,557,735 in November, 1940, compared with $10,128,323 the previous month and $27,707,129 in the correspoding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Total sales in November, 1940, were $8,970,078 against $5,325,124 and $16,847,828, the report said. Purchases totalled $6,587,657 in contrast to $4,803,199 and $10,859,301.

Rise of About 15 P. C. in Use Of Chemicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1940 the chemical industry as a whole witnessed a material improvement in earning power and moderate expansion is in prospect for the coming months as well as for the full year 1941, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

The excess profits levy, continues the report, will prove particularly burdensome for various leading companies because of their better-than-average earnings record in recent years.

"Domestic consumption of chemicals for the year 1940 should record an increase of approximately 15 per cent," states the analysis. "The currently favorable industrial outlook points to the maintenance of chemical consumption at favorable levels.

Demand for Goods

"Sales of explosives and associated lines will continue to be greatly stimulated by our National Defense Program and by Britain's purchases of armaments. Even though total chemical shipments during the coming months cannot be expected to remain consistently above the greatly expanded levels of 1940, consumption for the full year 1941 is expected to register a material gain.

"Increased activity in the chemical industry is evidenced by the expansion programs which are being undertaken by various units in the industry. In some cases, expansion plans are being formulated to meet broadening chemical demand from normal channels.

"In other instances, production facilities are being enlarged to meet the needs resulting from the European War and from our National Defense Program. In the case of military explosives, the Government is undertaking, on a broad scale, the construction of plants to be operated by established corporations.

Exports Up Sharply

"Exports of chemicals and related products for the first 10 months of 1940 recorded a 49 per cent increase above the level for the corresponding period of 1939.

"In recent months the export trade has tapered off considerably, and the figure for October, 1940, was 19 per cent below that of a year earlier. This contraction is not considered at all unfavorable for the sharply expanded export levels witnessed after the start of the war could hardly be expected to be maintained. However, this country should continue to be favored with a large export trade in chemicals as long as the European War continues.

"In fact, exports may remain at favorable levels for some months after the termination of hostilities, in view of the time needed to re-establish industrial operations in the warring and invaded countries to a peacetime basis. The chemical industry will benefit particularly from a heavy volume of business with South American countries which are large consumers of chemicals formerly supplied by Germany."

Department Store Sales Rise 9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Jan. 18 were 9 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Jan. 11, sales had been 16 per cent above a year ago, and in the four weeks ended Jan. 18, they averaged 21 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

In the week ended Jan. 18, gains over a year ago, by Federal Reserve districts were: Boston 5, New York 4, Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 10, Richmond 13, Atlanta 6, Chicago 16, St. Louis 11, Kansas City 13, Dallas 19, and San Francisco 6 per cent.

No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 19
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Grain Status Seen Adequate For Emergency

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Philip R. O'Brien, new President of the Chicago Board of Trade, said today current low prices and abundant stocks of grain are the best arguments against closing grain exchanges, should the United States become actively involved in the war.

"Present governmental controls over marketing agencies are over-adequate to meet all emergencies," he said.

Part of Defense

"In the present emergency all the vast facilities of the Nation's commodity markets become automatically an integral part of the national defense mechanism. Commodities are the foundation of industrial production, and, it follows, that the efficient functioning of commodity markets adds to our national strength."

Mr. O'Brien said it is quite possible that the present record-breaking surplus of grain in the United States and Canada "can be a blessing." This surplus has been accumulated in recent years of normal to above average crops and reduced European takings.

"The North American wheat surplus is sorely needed in deficit areas in other parts of the world. Whether this grain will ultimately be disposed of at fair prices depends upon many factors.

"The needy nations of the earth, already impoverished by trade barriers, will be pauperized by the ravages of war. Undoubtedly some of our surplus will be distributed through the Red Cross, or other international relief agencies. Probably some of it will be used for relief here at home, and there is always the possibility of a recurrence of the drought years of the last decade, when we were obliged to import wheat for our own bread.

Grain Policies

"At any rate, whether our abundance of grain will be regarded as a blessing or a curse depends upon the intelligence used in shaping our national grain policies."

The huge North American wheat surplus as well as bright prospects for the new U. S. winter crop had a depressing effect on prices this week. July and September futures traded here can be satisfied by delivery of new wheat and these were the contracts which led the decline, dipping at times to the lowest level in about a month.

Failure of flour demand to expand, uncertainty about the war and possible farm program changes as well as farmers' policy in settling loans advanced by the Government on approximately 275,000,000 bushels tended to check trading activity.

Before the opening today wheat was 7/8-1 7/8 cents lower than a week ago. Corn was 1/8-3/8 down, oats unchanged to 1/8 higher and rye 2 1/4-2 5/8 lower.

U. S. Seen Having Sufficient Steel For All Purposes

NEW YORK (AP)—T. W. Lippert, technical editor of "Iron Age," said that well-meaning theorists had done the steel industry a vast amount of harm by engaging in a publicity campaign seeking a vast and unwarranted expansion of U. S. ingot capacity for defense and other needs.

"Some of the results of this publicity campaign are a flood of futures steel contracts, whipping up to public fears of steel shortages, and the wasting of energies that should be used in all-out building of defense," Mr. Lippert said.

Asserting that mills in the United States were turning out more steel than all of the remainder of the world together and that the pace could be maintained or even advanced as long as the emergency existed, Mr. Lippert said:

"The Government so far has failed to specify how much steel rearmament will require. The Government, of course, may not actually know. In any case, steel capacity today is more than ten-fold maximum independent estimates of defense needs. Therefore, recent demands for large expansion of capacity have nothing whatever to do with rearmament but rather would easily cloak theoretical economic planning which might itself interefere with defense if forced on the industry.

"No industry, defense or otherwise, is stymied for lack of steel, nor will be in the future if ordinary intelligence is brought to bear on the problem."

Farm Cash Income $9,094,000,000 in '40

By the Associated Press

Washington

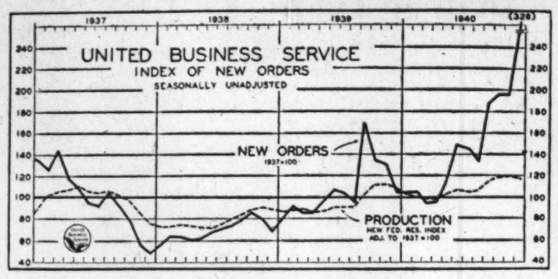
The Agriculture Department estimated that farmers received a total cash income, including government benefit payments, of $9,094,000,000 in 1940. This was an increase of $576,000,000 over 1939.

Income from crops totaled $3,504,000,000 in 1940 — an eight per cent increase over 1939. Income from livestock and livestock products totaled $4,824,000,000—also an increase of eight per cent over 1939.

Government payments totaled $766,000,000 compared with $807,000,000 in 1939.

The department said that farm income in January may be slightly larger than a year earlier due to slightly higher prices for meat products.

Incoming Industrial Orders At Record Level in December



Incoming orders for business in general reached a new all-time peak during December, according to a special report of the United Business Service.

The United Index of New Orders, based on the year 1937 as 100, soared to 328 in December from 195 in November. In December, 1939, the index stood at 106. This marks the fourth consecutive month in which new orders have exceeded the previous September, 1939, peak, giving some idea of the huge backlogs of unfilled orders that have piled up since autumn.

Largest gains in new business booked during December were reported by the textile, steel, machinery, and automobile industries. Bookings in the chemical industry held at about the November level, while moderate declines (largely seasonal) were recorded in the case of electrical equipment, furniture, shoes, and building materials. Nevertheless, demand even in these latter industries remained at near-record levels.

Private Enterprise Seen Able to Care For Quincy Housing

From time to time there has been discussion in diverse quarters relative to defense housing by the Government versus that by private enterprise, according to Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

"These discussions," continues Mr. Allen, "for the most part have resolved themselves into a question of the ability of private enterprise to provide adequate housing for current needs.

"Proponents of Government housing have strongly insisted that private enterprise, even when given the opportunity, has failed to do its part, therefore government housing is necessary. A contemporary periodical publishes a signed article purporting to show that in the Quincy area, where the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River plant is located, there is a decided lack of housing and that private enterprise is and has been doing little or nothing about it.

"This is contrary to the facts. Co-operative banks and other similar institutions, to say nothing of other types of lenders, have been, and are continuing to, finance large new developments in this area. Furthermore, these institutions are not only willing but anxious to co-operate in every possible way in helping to provide adequate housing for defense workers in the Quincy area.

"It is within this area that the largest demand for defense housing for Fore River workers has arisen. More than 86 per cent of the workers at the plant live within a ten mile radius of it.

"It is also a known fact that many vacancies still exist in and around Quincy. The author, in the article referred to previously, admits lack of facts on the number of privately constructed homes in the area.

"It would seem that there has been a veritable tempest raised in a teapot, and that our local institutions are not only capable of, but also are, coping with the situation adequately.

"An important point which has been lost sight of by proponents of Government housing is the far greater likelihood of ghost villages arising in the wake of the defense program, and hence increased loss to the public and taxpayers, if defense housing is undertaken in any given location by other than strictly local interests. Local interests financed by local money will be far more careful that the investment has the maximum chances of prolonged usefulness and return."

Zinc Prices Declared To Be Unduly High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The contention that prices of scrap and secondary zinc were unduly high was advanced by the defense commission following a conference with representatives of the industry.

Leon Henderson, defense commissioner in charge of price stabilization, said the group agreed to submit a report in a few days on how requirements of customers may be adequately met during the national defense preparation.

"Although the price of primary zinc has remained at 7.25 cents per pound at East St. Louis for the past four months, some producers of secondary zinc have recently been charging premiums above the price," the commission said in a statement. At the same time the price of zinc scrap, source of the secondary zinc, has jumped sharply.

Republic Steel Reported Planning New Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—The Republic Steel Corp. plans new financing which was expected to bring out $106,500,000 of new bonds for public offering next month, Wall Street financial circles heard.

The proposed new issues would raise funds for retirement of some existing securities and provide the company with a substantial amount of "new money."

American International Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—American International Corp., an investing concern, reported net assets as of Dec. 31 were equal to $6.66 a common share, compared with $4.53 on June 30 and $8.66 on Dec. 31, 1939.

Livestock Prices Tend Lower Despite Reduced Supplies

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In spite of reduced cattle numbers locally, steer buyers displayed a very bearish attitude and on every market day this week were out to lower costs if possible. Sluggish dressed beef markets proved to be the main depressing factor and the fact that salable supplies proved moderate staved off any sizable reduction in live costs.

As it was the rank and file of fed steers and yearlings finished weak to 25 cents lower than last Friday, but sharply under the high time of last week. Only the extreme upper crust of the steer crop escaped with the few loads of prime long feds available selling strong to 25 cents higher, culminating in a $16 top paid for two cars 1,368 lb. 14 months Iowa fed bullocks.

Next highest price was $15.75 for 1,213 lb. averages, while best long fed yearlings brought $15. However, the lion's share of the fed steer and yearling crop changed at $10.50-$13.50, with choice kinds ranging from $13.75 up to $15 in a limited way. Not much in the steer run had to sell under $9, with a sprinkling of common little southern bred steers on down to $8.

Heifers furnished about the only bright spot in the picture this week, closing mostly steady. A load of strictly choice 970 lb. yearling heifers topped for this class at $13.25, 1,055 lb. Nebraskas made $13, while medium to good shortfeds bulked at $9.50-$11.35.

The meager showing of good to choice cows held steady but all other sorts lost 15-25 cents. Choice cows ranged up to $9, bulk medium to good grades $6.50-$7.50, canners and cutters mainly $4.25-6. Best sausage bulls brought $8 on a steady market, while vealers lost 50 cents late to sell at $13.50 down. Stockers and feeders showed a weaker tendncy in sympathy with fat steers although a load of strictly choice 820 lb. highly bred Texas yearlings brought $12.15.

Swine prices worked lower, after reaching the highest point in 18 months last week. Butchers scaling 210 lbs. up lost mostly 10-15 cents compared with last Friday, instances off 25 cents, while limited shipping orders resulted in a decline of 25-40 cents on lights and under weights.

Fat lambs were under pressure late and closed unevenly 15-40 cents lower. The week's early top was $10.75 but this fell to $10.50 on the close paid by shippers and city butchers. Most fed western lambs late cashed at $10.15-$10.50 with weights up to 108 lbs. at the inside price.

Chase National Still Largest U. S. Commercial Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chase National Bank of New York retained its place at the head of the 1941 roll call of the largest commercial banks in the United States, released by the "American Banker."

Chase had deposits of $3,543,337,546 as of Dec. 31, 1940, a gain of $700,000,000 for the year. National City Bank of New York was second with deposits of $2,908,437,735.

Of the 10 largest banks in the country, six were of New York.

Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., San Francisco, held fourth place with deposits of $1,632,228,397; Continental Illinois, National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago ranked fifth with deposits of $1,491,577,548, and first National Bank of Chicago was eighth with deposits of $1,159,424,959.

The publication said its roll call indicated ample ability of the banks to finance expansion of defense and industry. For 300 of the top banks of the country the "American Banker" reported total deposits of $45,667,835,000, up $6,282,000,000 over a year ago.

U. S. Is Taking Steps To Guard Zinc Supply

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Defense Advisory Commission is taking steps to dam up any holes in metal markets through which zinc, a vital armaments metal, may be slipping to foreign countries other than Great Britain.

The New York Commodity Exchange, at the request of the commission, appointed a committee to get full details of all zinc contract dealings, with names of buyers and sellers, for the period Jan. 17 to date.

Even though zinc production is speeding along at record rates, there is a scarcity of the metal for immediate delivery in the cash market.

Zinc is an important ingredient in the manufacture of brass, the metal from which ammunition shell cases of all types are made.

Smelting facilities are being increased steadily, and at the moment around 63,000 tons of zinc are being turned out monthly, contrasting with an average of 54,000 tons a month last year. Yet, with all the increase, demand for the metal is taxing facilities.

Brokers See Trading Ban 'Detrimental'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of four regional exchanges testified Friday in opposition to a New York Stock Exchange rule restricting its members' activities on other exchanges.

The hearing was called by the Securities Commission to determine whether it should order the New York exchange to rescind its prohibition against multiple trading. This rule forbids a member of the New York Exchange who also is a member of a regional exchange to trade for his own account on the latter exchange in securities which are listed in New York.

This has the effect of preventing New York exchange members from acting as odd lot dealers on the regional exchanges.

"Precarious Position"

Clifford H. Reiter, President of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, said that his mart had been placed in a "precarious position" with reference to odd lot transactions because of the rule, and that if it loses the odd lot business "the exchange will disintegrate."

He explained that three odd lot dealers who were members both in Cincinnati and New York had dropped 10 dually listed securities and that after some difficulty the exchange had placed them with a single dealer. He strongly implied, however, that this situation was not entirely satisfactory.

Donald Skall, Treasurer of the Cleveland Stock Exchange, after testifying that odd lot books in four securities had been dropped because of the rule, said that he believed that the effect of the rule was "detrimental."

Mr. Skall recounted that one odd lot dealer in Cleveland was a member both there and in New York and that he had dropped books in 13 issues, of which 10 were placed with other dealers. One of these dealers dropped an issue incidental to taking one of those yielded by the New York member.

Asked by Gerhard A. Gesell, SEC counsel, why he believed the rule had a detrimental effect, the witness said that it reduced volume, prevented local members from making commissions in the dually listed issues and forced customers to pay larger commissions.

Obtain Exemption

John H. Huhn, Jr., Secretary of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, in a brief appearance on the stand, said that only two of the odd lot dealers there were also members in New York and that both had obtained exemption from the New York multiple trading ban. Because of that, he added, both dealers have continued odd lot trading in dually listed securities.

Kenneth L. Smith, President of the Chicago Stock Exchange, testified that his exchange had modified its regulations on outside trading by members in 1939 in order to clarify them and avoid any suggestion of limitation on their activities.

He denied that there was any connection between revision of the Chicago rule and the fact that a special committee of the New York exchange was then studying the problem of its members dealing as principals on regional exchanges, a study which led to adoption of the rule now in dispute.

Republic Steel Sets Profit Record Of $21,113,507

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. reported an all-time record net profit of $21,113,507 for 1940. The figure was twice that of the previous record of $10,671,343 in 1939.

Booming fourth-quarter operations averaging 95 per cent of capacity gave the nation's third-largest steel company $8,480,174 net profit in that period alone. This compared with $6,772,692 the final quarter of 1939, its previous record, and $6,183,879 in the third quarter of 1940.

Rate of earnings in 1940 was $3.30 on each of 5,670,628 common shares against $1.42 in the preceding year.

Republic said its 1940 operations averaged 78 per cent, and had climbed past the 95 per cent average in the fourth quarter to 99 per cent of theoretical capacity at present.

The corporation said that before figuring 1940 net income it had allowed about $8,000,000 for estimated federal income taxes, as against $2,450,000 in 1939.

Erie Road Net for 1940 Shows a Good Increase

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported net railway operating income of $13,853,996 for 1940, compared with $11,464,135 for the previous year.

Income available for fixed charges totaled $13,977,835 last year, against $12,148,914 in 1939, the road said.

Erie entered reorganization three years ago. Under an Interstate Commerce Commission reorganization plan approved by federal court, fixed charges including rentals of leased lines would be reduced to about $7,000,000 a year—approximately half former charges. On the basis of the old fixed charges, the 1940 net income would be $14,263.

Net railway operating income for December, 1940, was shown as $1,288,028, compared with $761,175 for the corresponding month of 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¾s 56-46	114.20	114.20	114.20
1 2s 53-51	104.26	104.26	104.26
3 2⅞s 60-55	109.12	109.12	109.12
2 2⅜s 65-60	108.22	108.22	108.22

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	101½	101½	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Alleghany 5s 50 st	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Am & For P5s 2030	56½	56½	56½
10 AmICChem 5½s 49	104	104¼	104¼
4 Am T&T 5½s 43	103 25-32	103 25-32	
14 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅝	108¾
2 Arm Del 4s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝
7 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝
15 AT&SF ₰1 4s '95 st	92½	92⅛	92½
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77¾	77½	77½
4 A C Line 4½s '64	65½	65½	65½
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	85	85	85
16 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	73	72⅞	73
15 B&O '95 A	44	43¾	44
15 B&O '95 st C	48½	48½	48½
10 B&O 2000 st D	43¾	43	43¾
19 B&O '96 st F	43¾	43¼	43¼
14 B&O cv '60 st	17¾	17½	17½
16 B&O 4s '48	73	72¾	72¾
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	60½	60½	60½
20 B&O S W '50 st	49	48¾	48¾
6 B&O T C 4s '50	56½	56½	56½
3 Bang A Ar cv 4s '51 st	55	55	55
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	135¾	135¾	135¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106	106	106
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	150	105	105
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	102¾	102¼	102¼
4 Boston&Me 4½s '70	24⅞	24¾	24¾
7 Bklv Un Gas 5s '50	94⅜	94¼	94¼
3 Bush Term 5s '55	46	46	46
1 Can Pac 5s '44	102½	102	102
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	68¼	68¼	68¼
10 Celanese 3s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1½	1½	1½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¼	6¼	6¼
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	52⅝	52½	52¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Cen RR N J 5s '87	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	90¼	90	90
7 C&O 4½s '92	131¼	131½	131¼
1 Chi &2Alton 3s '49	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	85½	85½	85½
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85½	85½	85½
99 CB&Q 4s III '49	99	98¾	98¾
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16½	16¼	16½
5 Chi & Ei Ill 5s '51 ct	16½	16¼	16¼
21 Chic Gt West 4s '59	33	32¾	33
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 CM&SP 4½s '89C	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	20	20	20
1 Chi&NW 4¼s '87	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
5 Chi NW 4½s 2037	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	19	19	19
1 Cri & P cv 4½s '60	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 CRI & P 4s '88	16½	16½	16½
25 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
6 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	108½	108½	108½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94	94	94
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93	92¾	93
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89¼	89	89¼
2 Col&So 4½s '80	15	15	15
10 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104	104	104
2 ComlMack inc '69 ww	116	115⅝	116
7 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
14 Con Edis 3½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Con SEdis 3½s'56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Con Oil cv 3¼s'51	106¼	105⅞	106¼
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'70	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Cuba Nn Ry 5½s 42 ret	16	16	16
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	20¼	20¼	20¼
12 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107	107	107
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53⅝	53½	53½
4 D&RG 4s 36	8½	8½	8½
2 D&RG West 5s 78	4	4	4
2 Duquesne L 3⅜s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
22 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104⅞	104¾	104¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

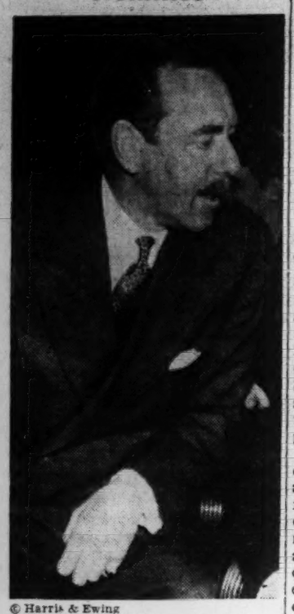
Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
17 Erie rfg 5s 67	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
14 Erie rfg 5s 75	18¾	18⅝	18¾
18 Erie gen lien 4s 96	45¼	44¼	45¼
35 Erie cv 4s 53 A	39½	39½	39½
32 Erie cv 4s 53 B	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
1 Erie cv 4s 53 D	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89¾	89½	89¾
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108	108	108
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	94½	94½	94½
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104¾	104⅝	104¾
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¾	99½	99½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	85½	85½	85½
8 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	66¼	66	66
19 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	39⅞	39⅜	39½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	29¾	29¾	29¾
14 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46¾	46½	46¾
101 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅝	12½	12⅝
7 Ill Cen 3½s'52	42⅞	42½	42⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	45	45	45
30 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	46⅞	47
30 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	48¾	48⅝	48¾
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45	45	45
5 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	18	18	18
1 Int Hydro Elec6s'44	51	51	51
1 IntMer Mar 6s '41	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 Int Paper 6s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	38¾	38¾	38¾
34 Int T&T 5s '55	41½	41	41½
1 K C South 5s '50	71¼	71⅛	71⅛
1 K C South 3s '50	67½	67½	67½
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62½	62½	62½
4 Lac Gas 5s '42	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Leh&NY 4s 45	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 LehValNY 4½s 50	48½	48¼	48½
11 LehVal 5s 2003 st	28¼	27¾	28¼
5 LehVal 4½s 2003 st	25½	25½	25½
13 LehVal 4s 2003 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	129	129	129
15 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100½	100	100½
5 Louis&N 4s 60B	109	109	109
8 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	90¾	90	90⅜
5 L&N 3s 80 St L.	87½	87½	87½
4 Manh Con 4s 45	79¾	79½	79¾
2 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	105	105	105
1 MichCen 4½s 79	68½	68½	68½
2 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	65½	65½	65½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	¾	¾	¾
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67	66⅝	67
1 MSP&SSM cn4s'38	10	10	10
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	84	84	84
20 M-K-Tex 5s '62a	16	15⅞	16
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30	30	30
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	14¼	14¼	14¼
28 MoPac 5s '77F	21¼	20¾	21¼
2 MoPac 5s '80H	22	22	22
22 Mo Pac 5s '81	21¾	21	21¼
2 Mont Pow 3½s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	34¾	34¾	34¾
8 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	40	39⅞	39⅞
1 NewEng T&T5s '52	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
26 NOrl Term 4s '53	72	72	72
6 NOTex&M 5½s '54	40	39½	40
35 NYC rfg 5s '2013	69	68¾	69
42 NYC 4½s 2013a	62⅞	62½	62¾
8 NYC cn 4s '98	67½	67½	67½
3 NYC cn 4s '46	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	86	86	86
4 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	74½	74½	74½
5 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 NYEdis 3¼s '65	107⅞	107¾	107¾
2 NYNH&H 5s '56	21	20⅞	21
29 NYNH&H 4½s '67	23¼	23	23¼
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24	23¾	24
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	100	10	100
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	110	110	110
22 Nor Pac 4s '2047	69½	69¼	69½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58	58	58
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	61	61	61
1 Pac Gas&E 4s '64	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2 Palmolive T 6s '44	44	44	44
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	109	109	109
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	123½	123½	123½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '65	108¼	108	108
14 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95	95	95
9 Pen RR 4s '48	118¾	113⅝	113¾
3 Pen RR 3½s '70	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	80¾	80½	80¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	71	71	71
14 Phillips Pet 3s '48	102	1-32	102
15 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5	5	5
10 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	18½	18½	18½
14 Phillips Pet 2¾s '48	102	102	102
5 PCC&StL ¼s5s '70A	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60C	60¾	60¾	60¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Prov Sec 4s '57	3½	3½	3½
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	83½	83⅜	83½
21 Readg 4½s '97 B	83	83	83
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Repub Steel 5½s '54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Repub Steel 4¼s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Repub Steel 4½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 St LIM & S 4s R&G '33	68	68	68
25 St L S F 4½s '78	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 St L S F 4½s 78ct st	11	11	11
15 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 St L S W 5s '52	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 St L SW 1st 4s '89	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	41	41	41
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	3	3	3
4 Shell Un 2½s '54	97¾	97¼	97¾
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	70	70	70
5 So Bel T & T 3s '79	107⅜	107	107⅜
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	107	107	107
26 Sou Pac 4½s '68	49	48½	48¾
36 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48¾	48⅜	48¾
71 So Pac 4½s '69	48⅞	48½	48¾
57 So Pac Rfg 4s '55	63¾	63⅜	63¾
7 So Pac cll 4s '49	47¼	47	47¼
17 So Pac 3¾s '46	58¼	58	58¼
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51½	51½	51½
4 South Ry 6½s '56	85½	85½	85½
11 South Ry gen 6s '56	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	92½	92½	92½
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	62¾	62¼	62¾
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108	107¾	108
1 Superior Oil 3¼s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
27 Tex Corp 3s '65	105	104¾	104¾
4 Tex Corp 3s '59	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Tex & P 1st 2000	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	70¼	70	70
17 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	70	70	70
13 Third Ave a1 5s 60	22⅛	22	22
3 Third Ave 4s 60	63	63	63
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	106	106	106
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	105½	105½	105½
1 Un Pac 2½s 71	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15 Unit Drug 5s 53	88¼	88	88
10 Un Stockyds 4¼s51	93½	93¼	93½
2 U S Steel 2.05s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	9¼	9	9¼
9 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Wabash 5s 80 D	9	9	9
2 Wabash 4½s 78C	9	9	9
4 Warner Bros 6s 49	96	96	96
6 West Shore 4s 2361	55½	55	55
35 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103½	103	103
20 Westn Md 4s 52	95¾	95¼	95¾
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	19½	19½	19½
3 Western Un 5s 51	80	80	80
2 Western Un 5s 60	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102½	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4s '72

Nominee



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Dean G. Acheson

Who has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

Acheson Nominee As Hull Assistant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Dean G. Acheson, directing chief of the Treasury for a short time in the early days of the New Deal, was nominated by President Roosevelt Jan. 23 to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Acheson, a lawyer who was Undersecretary of the Treasury in 1933, was named to succeed Henry Grady at the State Department. A native of Middletown, Conn., Mr. Acheson joined the Administration as Undersecretary of the Treasury in May, 1933. He directed the Treasury for several months when Secretary William H. Woodin was absent.

He resigned in November of that year, however, apparently to make way for the appointment of Henry Morgenthau as acting chief and later Secretary of the Treasury. Since then, he has engaged in law practice in Washington.

The President also sent to the Senate the renomination of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker for a four year term.

Postal Colony Provides Home For Mail Clerks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLERMONT, Fla.—When Postal clerks retire there is a home awaiting them in Florida at the Postal Colony near Clermont. Here they build attractive houses, plant orange groves, and talk about former duties in the Railway Mail Associations and Postal offices of the Nation.

The same President and Vice-President who helped attain the charter for the Postal Colony Company in 1923 are still at the head of the organization. They are Ernest Denslow, Ashtabula, Ohio, President; and W. R. Reading, Buffalo, N. Y., Vice-President. The organization now has 3,000 acres of groves under its care and expects to harvest 500,000 boxes of oranges, grapefruit and tangerines this coming season.

The development program of the Postal Colony includes a newly established park along the State highway, just south of Clermont. Here, members of the Colony gather every February for their annual picnic, where 500 persons enjoy an old-fashioned barbecue before settling the annual business session of the group.

Greater Montreal Up to 1,476,737

MONTREAL, Quebec — Greater Montreal's population is now nearly a million and a half. Lovell's Directory shows 1,476,737 residents within that area and 1,294,792 in the city of Montreal. Montreal includes Lachine, Longueuil, Montreal East, Montreal South, Montreal West, Town of Hampstead, Town of Mount Royal, Outremont, St. Lambert, Ville LaSalle, Ville St. Laurent, Ville St. Pierre, Verdun and Westmount.

Canada Views War's End: Effects Job Insurance Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 — Canada is expecting that job insurance will be in full operation throughout the Dominion in the early summer.

While no definite date has been announced, the work of organizing the Unemployment Insurance Commission is being speeded. Appointment of a new director of the insurance plan is expected to be made by the Government in the immediate future to fill the gap caused by the passing of Dr. Joseph Sirois, head of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations, and later chief of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

In the meantime, ranking officials of the Department of Labor are moulding the new organization into workable form. It has been estimated that the staff of the Commission at headquarters in Ottawa and at subsidiary offices throughout the country will number 3,000 or more. There will be 83 offices of fair size in the larger industrial centers and about 1,500 very small offices elsewhere in the Dominion.

These offices will be under the direction of five regional superintendents, the country being divided for administrative purposes into five areas, British Columbia and the prairie Provinces, according to present plans, being one and Northern Ontario, Southern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes the remaining four.

Agriculture Not Included

To understand this regional division of the country which is not yet definite and may be changed, it has to be borne in mind that agriculture, the main industry of the prairie Provinces, does not come within the scope of the insurance plan. Other forms of employment not included are forestry, fishing, lumbering, transportation by air or water, stevedoring and private domestic service. In this connection it is to be noted that lumbering may later on be included in the operation of the act. This is up to now undecided.

It has been estimated that during the first year's operations contributions to the insurance fund will likely reach a total of $58,500,000 of which employers and workmen will deposit approximately equal amounts of about $23,400,000 while the Government in accordance with its obligations under the legislation will contribute $9,700,000 or one-fifth of the combined contributions of employers and workmen. The cost of administering the insurance program, to be paid by the Government, will amount to about $5,000,000.

The plan will apply to about 2,100,000 employed persons out of a total wage-earning population of 2,795,000. Counting dependents, the insurance plan is expected to bring a certain measure of economic security to 4,660,000 people or about 40 per cent of the population of the Dominion. As pointed out in the House of Commons by Norman McLarty, Minister of Labor, when the insurance legislation was before the House, "This measure is necessary at this time to anticipate and in some degree counteract the probable dislocations which will follow demobilization and the cessation of war work."

While demobilization may be a long way off there is a very practical motive in hastening the establishment of job insurance at this time. By giving a sense of economic security, it is believed, workmen in war industries will have an additional incentive to put forth their best efforts in the country's defense. Another practical motive is that the insurance funds will be invested in government securities and thus aid in war financing. There is little likelihood of much unemployment among those contributing to the fund during the war. Little will have to be paid out in insurance benefits until the end of the war.

Scale of Assessments

Under the insurance plan there will be an ascending scale of contribution and accruing benefit for employed persons earning from $5.40 to $38.50 per week. Those earning from $5.40 to $7.50 a week will contribute 12 cents weekly, with the employers adding 21 cents. The weekly rate of insurance benefit, if there is a dependent, will be $4.80. Where the employee earns from $26.00 to $38.50 a week, the workman deposits 36 cents and the employer 27 cents a week, with the benefit amounting to $14.40. Persons earning $2,000 a year or more are not included in the operation of the insurance act. Where the workman earns less than 90 cents a day or is under 16 years of age, the employer makes the contribution to the insurance fund, the employee paying nothing.

Under the terms of the act the Insurance Commission will open employment offices in various parts of the Dominion. A National Employment Committee will be appointed to assist the Commission. It is believed, however, that during the war other government agencies already in operation will look after employment service for war industries. The skilled labor training plan recently inaugurated by the Government is one of the plans to keep employable labor as fully employed as possible.

Some of those engaged in organizing the Insurance Commission have expressed regret that the recommendations of the Sirois Commission in regard to the reallocation of responsibility for labor legislation and unemployment relief were not adopted. It is held to be most desirable that the insurance program should at all times maintain its character as a strictly insurance measure and not run the danger at some future time of being turned into a convenient vehicle for the relief of general unemployment distress. It is recalled that the Government of Ramsay MacDonald in Britain suffered from this very thing.

St. Petersburg's Winter Season Continuous Entertainment Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.— Entertainment is continuous at St. Petersburg's hotels and large apartment houses from September to May, practically all providing dances, card parties, musicales, tournaments and concerts for guests.

Sponsored by the city itself, are such spectacles as the annual Festival of States, one of the Nation's greatest pageants, with a week of merry-making, parades, beauty shows, balls, Queen's coronation, and climaxed by a three-mile procession of State floats exemplifying the beauties and resources of the American States and Canada. This season's Festival parade will have 70 bands in the line of march.

Yachting, power boat and sailing races and regattas thrill the lover of aquatic sports through the winter months, with every type of watercraft participating. In the Spring, is held the major yachting classic of Southern waters, the annual St. Petersburg-Havana Sailing Race, with the country's leading racing yachts and yachtsmen competing.

Baseball fans, during February and March, obtain a pre-season view of most of the major league clubs, as they come to Waterfront Park for daily exhibition games with the New York Yankees, and the St. Louis Cardinals, who train here.

Fashionable winter visitors from every city of the North attend the social and recreational functions at the de-luxe, seasonal hotels and exclusive Cabana Clubs on the Gulf beaches, with tea dances, lawn parties, bridge tournaments, and water sports the popular pastimes.

Among the social colony's principal functions are the Charity Ball, Junior League Cabaret Ball, Army and Navy Ball, Orange Blossom Ball, Dragon's Ball, Coronation Ball, and the annual Fashion Show.

Sunbathing is practiced by thousands on Gulf and Bay beaches, on hotel lawns and roof-tops, in private solaria, and in the beautiful Egyptian Temple of the Sun on the Spa beach.

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WANTED—Financial secretary and registrar for summer guest building; accuracy, foresight, resourcefulness required; position open April 15th; Christian Scientist preferred. Address: SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

WANTED — Experienced nurse-companion Christian Scientist, for elderly lady, Forest Hills, N. Y.; state age, salary, experience. Write Box D-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

We Specialize in Advanced Hair Styling
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Done by Expert Operators
Martha Lee Beauty Salon
6211 Biscayne Boulevard Tel. 7-5472
BUDDY RIKARD, MGR.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed
MIAMI SHORES BEAUTY SALON
9612 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-4919

"Bakers of the Best"
JUREIT'S BAKERY
2100 West Flagler St., Tel. 2-6181
DAILY HOME DELIVERY

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
The new miracle of gasoline chemistry
ALL CAR SERVICE
717 N. E. 79th St. Tel. 7-9195

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

Hair Styling
SPECIALISTS IN
Permanent Waving
PEGGY'S BEAUTY SALON
Normandy Isle Opposite Fountain
Tel. 6-1244
Formerly of Bath Club and Surf Club

Alice ROSS Smart Hats
Special Designing for the woman who wishes Individuality
839 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4911

Gasoline and Motor Oil
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1801 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
Service as You Like It

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Orlando's Rendezvous for hats designed exclusively for you
By
INEZ THOMAS
2 WASHINGTON ST. ARCADE

Where You Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

Town and Country Shop
SMART CLOTHES for Women
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.
Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.
Orlando, Fla.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued.)

Southland Fashions in Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Accessories
DICKSON-IVES
Orlando, Fla. Phone 4134

PUBLIX MARKET
308 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats
Phone 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

PALM BEACH

China Glass Gift
Collectors' Pieces
Old Lowestoft
Bristol and Chinese
FANNIE I. RUHSTADT
319 Worth Ave. Palm Beach, Fla.

SARASOTA

Lightfoot Printing Company
PRINTING
364 W. 11th Street, Telephone 7157

Signs
Cragin Sign Co.
See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

MABEL CAUSER
MILLINER
Featuring HOWARD HODGE *and* VOGUE HATS
Special Attention to Custom-Made Hats
MIRA MAE BLOCK

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
273 Central Ave., Opp. Montgomery Ward
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $ ..... for ..... year, of ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued.)

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201 East Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS, O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

SHOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach — Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS
Jewelers
321 Clematis St. West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
Dodge Plymouth
Complete Service
WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0430 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ATLANTA
(Continued.)

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate—Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstocks INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0903 8 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

New Fall SHOES
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Glads., named varieties, 25c a dozen, 100 for $1.75
Glads., mixed, 20c a doz., 100 for $1.00
Northern grown rose bushes, 35c each, 3 for $1.00
Texas Grown, 10 for $1.00
All types of spray material
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash — Thrifty—Rough Dry—Family Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reid's
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

DURHAM

A Department Store for All Your Home and Family Needs
Stores in Durham and Greensboro
Ellis Stone & Co.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 30
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL-KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
Carpets • Curtains • Tapestries
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM — Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

WATCHES
for
SPORTS—BUSINESS—DRESS
E. SCHÖNI, Aarau
7 VORDERE VORSTADT

BASEL

SCHAAD ET CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and branches
Cocoa, Chocolate, Tinned Goods

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
BARFUSSERPLATZ 18
Tel. 2.42.41 H. Günther, Manager

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everything for Ladies' Children's and Men's Wear
Au Bon Marché
BERNE SPITALGASSE 3-7

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

LAUSANNE

à la Fermière
MONTBEE ST LAURENT 15 - RUE ST FRANÇOIS 10
Maison Spécialisée en produits laitiers de qualité
Dairy Produce
FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22 136

BISCUITS EPICERIE des PAMIERS CHOCOLATS
SPECIALITES CONSERVES
Novidan: Van Gulen ... 32 Petit Chêne

ZURICH

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk
Metzler
LIMMATQUAI 106—ZURICH

BALLY
HERRENSCHUHE
In großer Auswahl
Schuhhaus FALKEN
Ecke Seefeld Falkenstr.

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur Service a domicile Tel. 4.37.65
Hegibachplatz J. u. G. Bertholet

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstr. 87. Tel. 2.29.67
ELEKTRISCHE LICHT—KRAFT—SONNERIE ç und EIDG. TELEPHONE ANLAGEN

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

C. SCHWEIKERT
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8—Tel. 20.412
SPECIALITAT: DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Union of South Africa

— CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

SERVICE
as We Understand It

Store Service means more than the exchange of money for goods or the delivery of 20/- worth of Value for every 20/- spent—Our Clientele always expect Newness and Novelty—therefore these features are never conspicuous by their absence here. At Cleghorns you always find the Staff eager to please and always ready with a pleasant answer.

Cleghorns
• Cape Town
• Johannesburg
• Port Elizabeth
The Stores for all your Personal Needs

SEA POINT
ROYAL SERVICE STATION
Prop. Alan C. Hoole ... Dial—4-3363
Storage for 100 Cars — 24 HOUR SERVICE — Repairs, Servicing, Lubricating
371 Main Road, Sea Point

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always

Durban & District Co-Operative Society
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom — Tea Room — Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557 West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408, WEST ST. PHONE 20331

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 West St. Telephone 21981

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket Sports' Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (Opp. Henwoods)
PHONE 20249

THE Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368 West St., Durban

BABY LINEN SPECIALISTS
OUR MOTTO:
"Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21 Chester House, West St. (Next to Ansteys) Phone 26066

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued.)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service 36 Aliwal St. All Night Service. Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Durban — Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3RD FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE A.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Risik Street JOHANNESBURG

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)
PHONE 22-3952

HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
MOTOR SPECIALISTS
Body Builders, Duco Spraying, Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
378 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres — PYROIL
109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz Street Ph. 4809

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued.)

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 — Phone 2235 3 lines

STRENGTH DURABILITY ENDURANCE
Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224 Church St.
Phone 2261 and 2262 After Hours 2262—2697

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO. (PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street Pretoria and V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5 6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St. Auckland
Phone 43-658

MAVIS YOUNG
203 Dilworth Bldgs., Queen Street
Auckland, C. 1
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg., 151 Queen St.

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

FLORENCE M. MAYS
A.T.C.L. L.R.S.M.
Teacher of Pianoforte and Theory
19 Fontenoy St., Pt. Chevalier, S.W.1.
PHONE 19-664

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

AUCKLAND
Vacuum Cleaning Co. Ltd.
46 WELLESLEY STREET W.
Carpet and General Cleaning Specialists
TELEPHONES 41-769, 44-401

Enjoy your meals in the friendly home-like atmosphere of
The Majestic Parlor
Majestic Theatre, Queen St.

ADA GEDDES
Exclusive Millinery
153 Queen Street, Auckland
Phone 45-030

for HANDBAGS SLIPPERS, & TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAG Co.
400 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"-CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot, Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats-Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

IMRIES' N.C.F.A. (N.Z.)
the Florists
Floral Tributes and Bouquets at Shortest Notice
Park Road Auckland
Phone 43-632 (all hours)

CHRISTCHURCH

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for all the Family. Fitting done by X-Ray.

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene, Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40-999

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St Phone 41-387

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, 6.30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting.
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St. Newtown
Broadway Rongotai Oxford St. Levin

Boudoir
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

MAWSON'S
"the only address"
38 WILLIS STREET
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garments Specialists
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Girl in the News (20th-Fox)—Combination of homicide and courtroom melodrama, made in England, under the expert guidance of Carol Reed, aided by a skilful English cast. Emphasis is more on suspense than on mystery, with the audience aware of what has taken place and concerned with whether a nurse, who is the innocent defendant, will be acquitted despite circumstantial evidence against her. Margaret Lockwood, Barry K. Barnes, Emlyn Williams, Roger Livesey, Felix Aylmer.—Adults and mature young people.

Go West (MGM)—Farcical comedy with the Marx brothers poking fun at the Westerns in general and adding characteristic touches of their own for full measure in a first rate example of their type of entertainment. The best of the film is a wild train journey; the least successful portion, a long barroom sequence. Chico plays the piano with flourishes; Harpo performs on the harp; and Groucho lifts his voice in a bit of song. The Marxes, John Carroll, Diana Lewis, Walter Woolf King, Robert Barrat.—Adults and mature young people.

Gone With the Wind (Selznick-MGM) — Superfilm, running nearly four hours, beginning a new series of engagements. The picture captures the vitality, sweep, and tempo of Margaret Mitchell's novel, recounting most of the remembered episodes and setting forth the characters with their vigors and shortcomings as they were recorded in the book. Sidney Howard prepared the screen version; Victor Fleming directed. Vivien Leigh becomes the successful screen counterpart of Scarlett O'Hara; Clark Gable, the movie Rhett Butler. Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland, Thomas Mitchell, Hattie McDaniel, Barbara O'Neil.—Adults and mature young people.

Haunted Honeymoon (MGM)—Cinema version of a mystery novel by Dorothy L. Sayers and Muriel St. Claire Byrne, unfolding at a leisurely pace a story about Lord Peter Wimsey and his bride. The film was made in England with Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings in the leading roles. Leslie Banks, Sir Seymour Hicks, Robert Newton.—Adults and mature young people.

High Sierra (Warners)—Story with the sordidness of the customary gangster film, in a compound of sentimentality and brutality. The film has some beautiful mountain photography and a good performance by Ida Lupino as a gangster's sweetheart. There is a final terrifying chase through winding mountain roads as the gangster flees the police. Humphrey Bogart, Henry Hull, Henry Travers, Donald McBride.—Adults.

Let's Make Music (RKO)—Heartwarming story of a schoolteacher, faced by the task of imbuing a classroom of swing-struck youngsters with an appreciation of Chopin. After a brief success as a composer, she returns to her pupils. Elizabeth Risdon plays the part with skill. Even an unnecessary champagne scene does not prevent the entertainment from being one of charm and cheer. Jean Rogers, Bob Crosby, Joseph Buloff.—Adults and young people.

Tall, Dark, and Handsome (20th-Fox)—Story of a gangster, with elements of legitimate burlesque of such melodramas. Humorous possibilities, however, have been given an obvious treatment and the story is told with little taste. Cesar Romero, Virginia Gilmore, Charlotte Greenwood, Milton Berle. — Adults and mature young people.

Victory (Paramount) — Film version of Joseph Conrad's novel, taking a few liberties with the original. John Cromwell has directed with a sensitive feeling for character and with no effort to overstress symbolic implications. The film is less successful in building a mood. Occasional violence is incidental to character study. Fredric March, Betty Field, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Sig Rumann, Margaret Wycherly, Jerome Cowan.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison."

Adults and Young People—"Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

Nature Notes

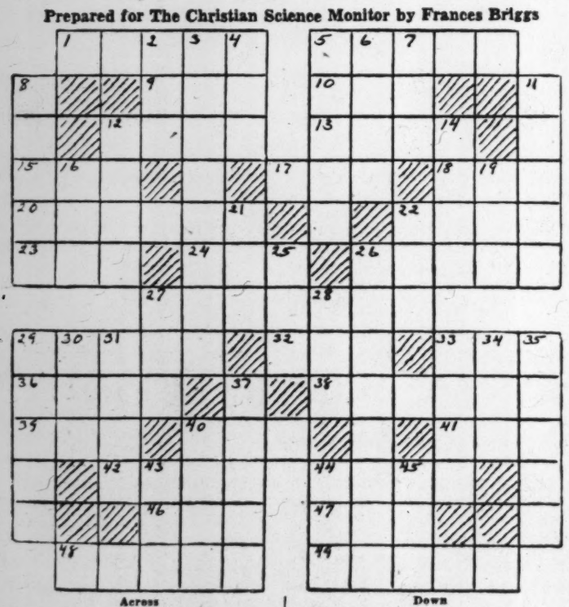
By John N. Meissner

PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR

The Portuguese Man-of-War is a colorful bit of floating sea life that has no guns but can defend itself just the same. Its weapons consist of a set of long thread-like streamers (sometimes 30 feet long). These can sting like nettles. Men-of-war keep afloat by means of beautiful, iridescent, gas-inflated bladders whose shapes can be altered and "trimmed" to the breeze.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

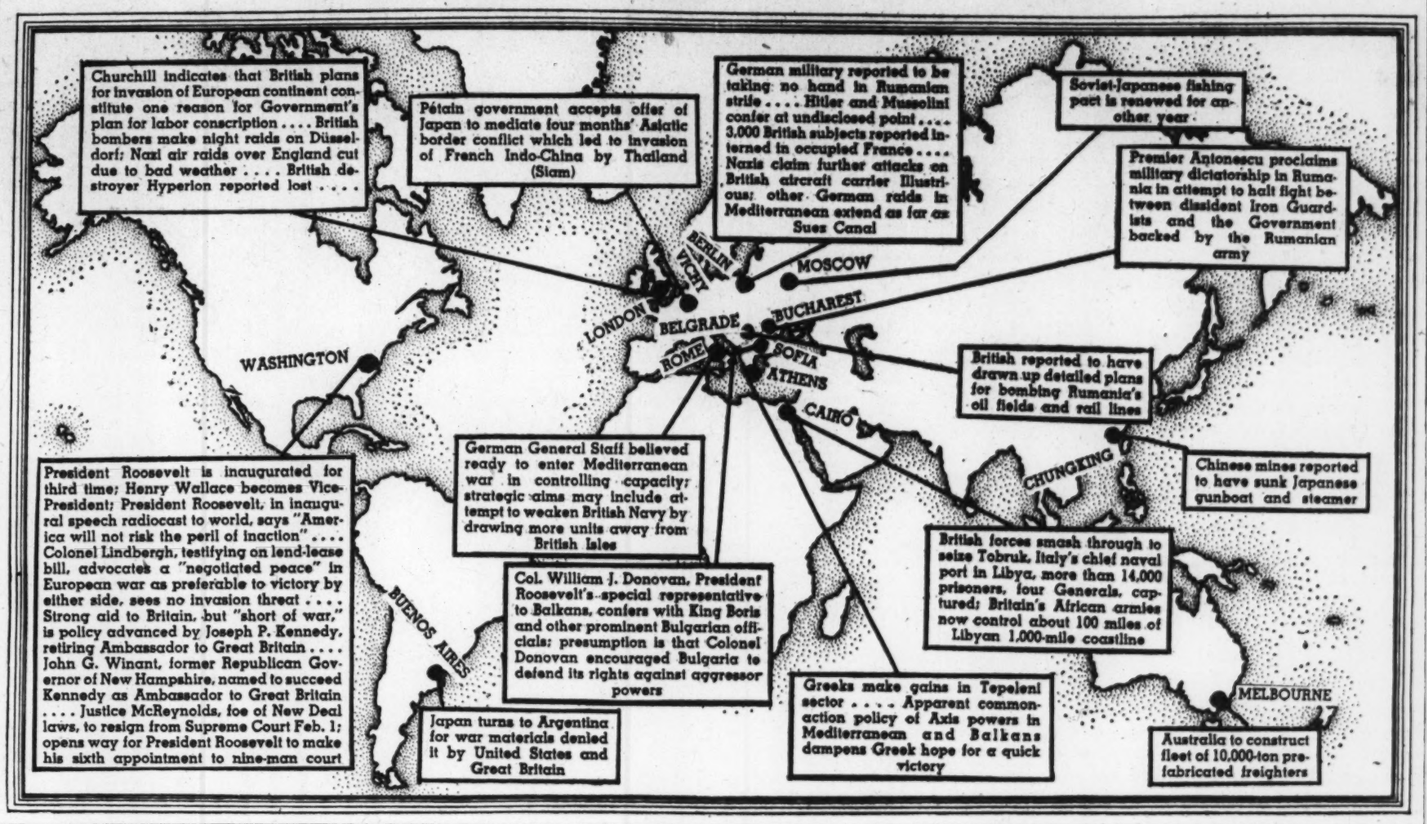
1—To turn.
5—What craft was used by Cleopatra on Nile?
9—What animal was a high jumper in certain nursery rhyme?
10—Who was Babylonian god of the sky?
12—A valiant man.
13—What is another name for the heather?
15—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
17—What State is west of Indiana (abbr.)?
18—The chickaree is a squirrel of what color?
20—Gutta-percha resembles what?
22—Who is heroine of Puccini's "La Boheme"?
23—Observe.
24—Action of dog in drinking.
26—What place is scene of "Taming of the Shrew"?
27—Who was one of Odysseus' companions whom Circe changed into swine?
29—Giovanni Sgambati played what musical instrument?
32—Irvin S. Cobb is noted as what?
33—Allow.
36—Tommy Tucker did what for his evening meal?
38—In certain Gilbert and Sullivan opera, Frederic is apprenticed as what?
39———— Arbor is a city of Michigan.
40—Would a tota have fins, paws, or buds (sing.)?
41—Is able.
42—What river is associated with Shakespeare?
44—What is a covering for the foot?
45—What is a portion of a curved line?
47—What is an implement for propelling a boat?
48—Who was author of "Divina Commedia"?
49—What did Joseph interpret for Pharaoh's butler?

Down

2—Sherbet is what?
3—Who is chief figure of a philosophical and narrative poem of same title by Browning?
4—Duad is a union of how many?
5—What is used in field hockey but not in ice hockey (pl.)?
6—What West Indian shrub is one of sources of indigo?
7—If you emulated Paavo Nurmi, would you row, run, or sew?
8—What creatures did Goldilocks visit?
11—Woman's name.
12—Who became wife of Hercules?
14—What is a grating or gridiron?
16—To make petition to.
19—What bird is closely related to ostrich?
21—Light blow.
22—What is the windy month (abbr.)?
25—Bench in a church is what?
26—Who was Egyptian official to whom Joseph was sold as a slave?
27—Where is Flamborough Head (abbr.)?
28—Small bite.
29—Longfellow wrote "A ——— of Life."
30—What is Gaelic form of John?
31—Woman's name.
33—Aurillac, France, gave its name to a kind of what?
34—What is seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
35—What is Fernando's singing voice in "La Favorita"?
37—If you emulated Nijinsky, would you paint, weave, or dance?
46—What is a place where ships may ride secure from storms?
43—Front of an army is called what?
44—What is another name for turf?
45—Portland is largest city in what State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Churchill indicates that British plans for invasion of European continent constitute one reason for Government's plan for labor conscription .... British bombers make night raids on Düsseldorf; Nazi air raids over England cut due to bad weather .... British destroyer Hyperion reported lost ....
Pétain government accepts offer of Japan to mediate four months' Asiatic border conflict which led to invasion of French Indo-China by Thailand (Siam)
German military reported to be taking no hand in Rumanian strife .... Hitler and Mussolini confer at undisclosed point .... 3,000 British subjects reported interned in occupied France .... Nazis claim further attacks on British aircraft carrier Illustrious; other German raids in Mediterranean extend as far as Suez Canal
Soviet-Japanese fishing pact is renewed for another year
Premier Antonescu proclaims military dictatorship in Rumania in attempt to halt fight between dissident Iron Guardists and the Government backed by the Rumanian army
British reported to have drawn up detailed plans for bombing Rumania's oil fields and rail lines
Chinese mines reported to have sunk Japanese gunboat and steamer
British forces smash through to seize Tobruk, Italy's chief naval port in Libya, more than 14,000 prisoners, four Generals, captured; Britain's African armies now control about 100 miles of Libyan 1,000-mile coastline
Australia to construct fleet of 10,000-ton prefabricated freighters
Greeks make gains in Tepeleni sector .... Apparent common-action policy of Axis powers in Mediterranean and Balkans dampens Greek hope for a quick victory
German General Staff believed ready to enter Mediterranean war in controlling capacity; strategic aims may include attempt to weaken British Navy by drawing more units away from British Isles
Col. William J. Donovan, President Roosevelt's special representative to Balkans, confers with King Boris and other prominent Bulgarian officials; presumption is that Colonel Donovan encouraged Bulgaria to defend its rights against aggressor powers
Japan turns to Argentina for war materials denied it by United States and Great Britain
President Roosevelt is inaugurated for third time; Henry Wallace becomes Vice-President; President Roosevelt, in inaugural speech radiocast to world, says "America will not risk the peril of inaction" .... Colonel Lindbergh, testifying on lend-lease bill, advocates a "negotiated peace" in European war as preferable to victory by either side, sees no invasion threat .... Strong aid to Britain, but "short of war," is policy advanced by Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain .... John G. Winant, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, named to succeed Kennedy as Ambassador to Great Britain .... Justice McReynolds, foe of New Deal laws, to resign from Supreme Court Feb. 1; opens way for President Roosevelt to make his sixth appointment to nine-man court
BERLIN
VICHY
MOSCOW
LONDON
BELGRADE
BUCHAREST
ROME
SOFIA
ATHENS
CAIRO
WASHINGTON
BUENOS AIRES
CHUNGKING
MELBOURNE

Bible Questions

Can you name the men of whom stories are outlined below? Each question correctly answered counts 20.

1. All day and for many days, he had sat beside "the gate which is called Beautiful," begging; but he had never walked there—friends had carried him. Then, one never-to-be-forgotten day, because of two passing worshippers, he was "walking, leaping and praising God." His benefactors were—?

2. Selected (one of seven) for a semi-clerical position, to relieve the apostles of account-keeping, his eloquence won many converts and also precipitated the first great tragedy of the infant Christian church. His name was—?

3. He had often (it was part of his trade) set the whole city wondering. Now he faced something he himself did not understand. Still, he was not discouraged. He would get to the bottom of it. As a last resort—money could do anything. He found he was mistaken. His name was—?

4. A bookish statesman, come a long way to worship at Jerusalem, was on his way home and, sitting in his chariot, was reading an ancient, sacred writing which puzzled him. He found an interpreter in a man named—?

5. Their friend was imprisoned and they had met to pray for his deliverance, yet apparently the last thing they expected was an immediate answer to their prayer for, when a maid reported that he was just outside the door and they themselves heard his knocking, they promptly disbelieved her. Their friend was—?

Answers

(1) Peter and John. Acts 3. (2) Stephen—the first Martyr. Acts 6. (3) Simon the Sorcerer. Acts 8. (4) Philip. Acts 8. (5) Peter. Acts 12.

Daily Quotation

MONEY is not required to buy one necessity of the soul.
—HENRY THOREAU

Brevities

Detroit News: For broadcasting, Toscanini orders boiled shirt fronts on all his musicians, to improve the acoustics. We have a Christmas tie or two that could be heard in a large hall.

St. Louis Star-Times: "The American Automobile Association says a man can park a car properly, but that a woman cannot." How does the AAA know a woman can't park a car properly? Did any woman ever try to park a car properly?

In Lighter Vein

Should Satisfy

"There seems to be a dearth of colorful fiction this year."

"Oh, I don't know. Haven't you seen any of the new seed catalogues?"

Something to Think About

A stranger was standing on the platform of a small railway station when the Northern express flashed past. Into the whirl of dust raised by the train leaped the station-master's dog, and tore madly up the track in pursuit.

"Does your dog often do that?" asked the stranger of the station-master.

"Yes, sir. Every time the express passes, the dog is after it like a hare."

"That's queer," commented the stranger. "Why does he do it?"

"I don't know," replied the dog's owner, scratching his head thoughtfully. "What worries me is what he's going to do with it when he gets it?"—Tit-Bits.

"Do you think you'll be able to make a decision before the lease is up, lady?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Farmers Co-operate

Rosamond, Ill.

A man who owns several farms in Nebraska comes back frequently to his former home in Illinois; on business, and for a short visit. On each trip he brings along one of his tenant farmers, the men taking turns. This gives them not only a change of scene and a little vacation, but they pick up valuable ideas in observing different methods of farming. They also pass on their own experiences for the benefit of farmers they meet in their travels. On a recent trip one tenant farmer found a very interested response to an experiment being made on one of the Nebraska farms, which involved an improved and economical pasturing grass for sheep.

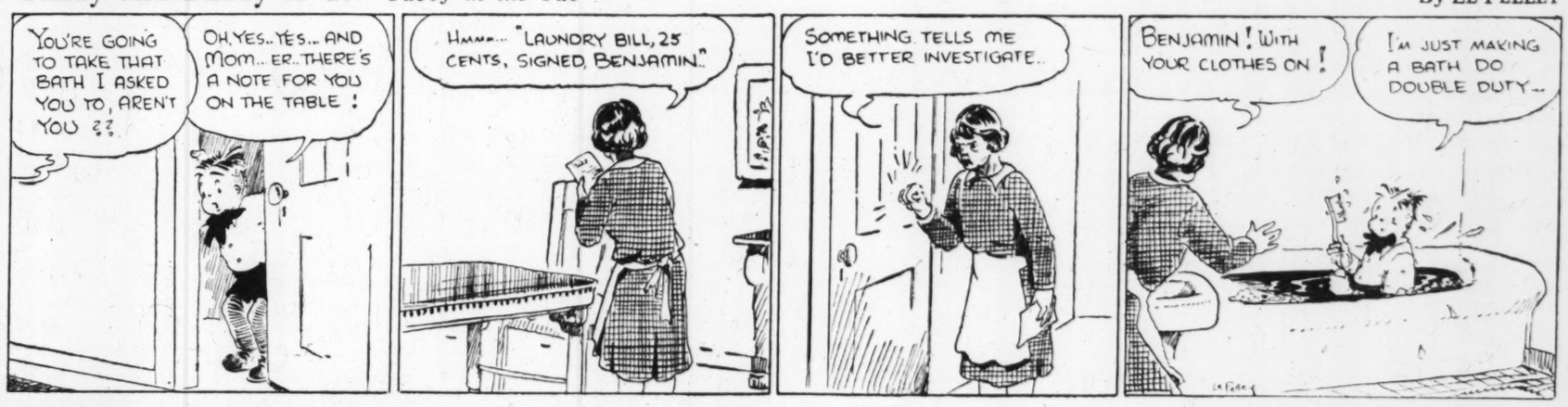
And the generous owner who provides these trips no doubt benefits not only from the satisfaction in having given pleasure, but in the freshened viewpoint of his tenants.

It's a Fact

Did you ever stop to wonder who invented the old-fashioned stove—or bifocal glasses—who first advocated the use of copper for roofs—who conceived of a damper for chimneys—who first pointed out that white is the coolest thing to wear in summer—who invented the long pole that is now used in grocery stores to reach articles on top shelves—who thought of a combined chair and step-ladder—who was responsible for the paving and lighting of streets—who thought it would be nice to have trees bordering both sides of streets—who formed the first Library Company—the first fire company—the first American fire insurance company—who founded the dead letter office and the penny post—who was responsible for American university education? Well, it was Benjamin Franklin, who incidentally was the first president of America's oldest university—the University of Pennsylvania.—The Fusion Point.

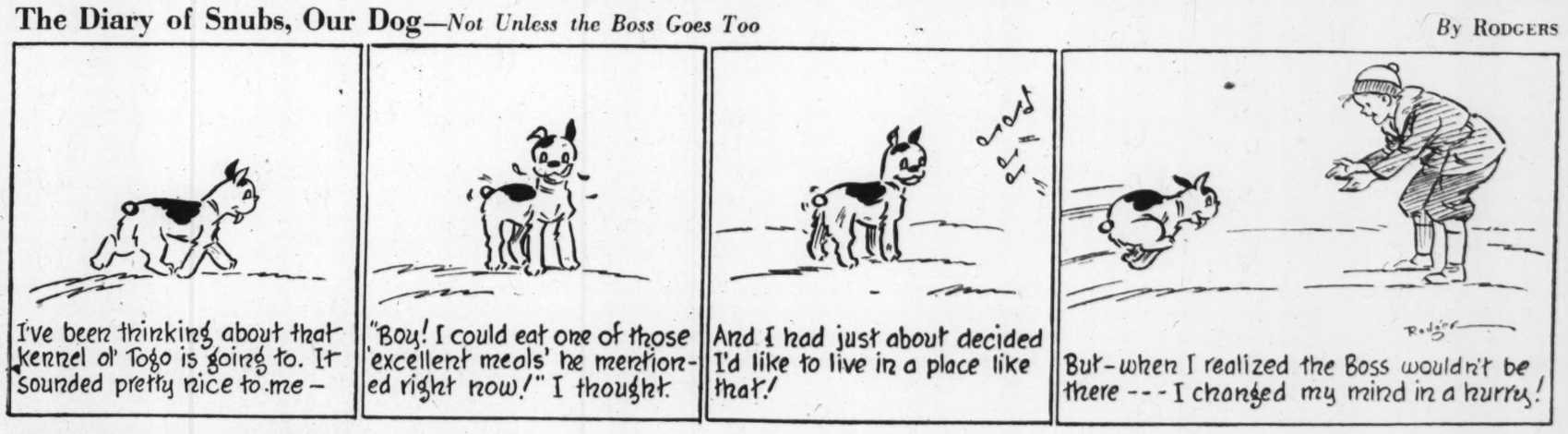
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby in the Tub*

By LE PELLEY


YOU'RE GOING TO TAKE THAT BATH I ASKED YOU TO, AREN'T YOU ??
OH, YES.. YES... AND MOM.. ER.. THERE'S A NOTE FOR YOU ON THE TABLE !
HMMM... "LAUNDRY BILL, 25 CENTS, SIGNED, BENJAMIN."
SOMETHING TELLS ME I'D BETTER INVESTIGATE..
BENJAMIN ! WITH YOUR CLOTHES ON !
I'M JUST MAKING A BATH DO DOUBLE DUTY...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not Unless the Boss Goes Too*

By RODGERS


I've been thinking about that kennel ol' Togo is going to. It sounded pretty nice to me—
"Boy! I could eat one of those 'excellent meals' he mentioned right now!" I thought.
And I had just about decided I'd like to live in a place like that!
But—when I realized the Boss wouldn't be there ---I changed my mind in a hurry!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Rising Hopes*

By THE HAGERS

WE FOLLOWED PETE WITH HIS BALLOON. "COME ON," HE CRIED. "WE'LL BE THERE SOON."
WE WALKED A MILE, THEN HE CALLED BACK, "THERE'S STEAM HERE RISING FROM A CRACK."
"OLD MOTHER EARTH HAS MADE A FLUE," CRIED BILL, "TO LET EXCESS HEAT THROUGH."
"HOT AIR!" I QUACKED. "PETE, YOU WERE RIGHT. YOU'LL SOON BE ON YOUR SOUTHERN FLIGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bringing Congress Along

Were Germany's great assault on Britain already under way, Americans probably would not be hesitant or confused about the lend-lease bill. A few weeks hence, when and if the Nazis have launched their desperate attempt to win the war this year, Americans may wonder how they could have debated the necessity of maintaining democracy's base in Britain.

One may wish now that since the essential commitment to resist Axis aggression has been made in the mind of America, discussion's delay could be avoided. But doubts are being resolved. Despite the confusion of the Congressional hearings the people's purpose is becoming clearer. According to the latest Gallup poll the people now stand two-to-one for aid to Britain at whatever risk.

Democracy is showing a capacity to make the big decisions. There appears to be a substantial popular sanction for the general purpose of the lend-lease bill. In the end Congress will respond. Meanwhile it has the task of more detailed judgment on ways and means.

Unfortunately the President failed to call the congressional minority into consultation before the bill was introduced. Apparently he asked for more than was absolutely necessary in order to "bargain" with the opposition. The result is that even many who had announced their support of his lend-lease idea found stumbling blocks in certain features of the bill itself. They expected a simple measure to lend or lease a certain quantity of armaments to Britain. They were confronted by an omnibus bill conferring tremendous powers upon the Executive and raising dozens of questions about methods, some of which might mean war.

The trimming process has begun. There seems to be general agreement that a time limit can and should be set. The President has scoffed at fears he would give away part of the navy and has said that he is not thinking about convoys. Secretary Knox, Mr. Willkie and Mr. Kennedy agree in ruling out convoys for the present. The President may now just sit tight and rely on a party majority to carry the bill through. That method is likely to leave those who argue that the bill gives aid to the President rather than to Britain unsatisfied.

Now some of this opposition, recklessly suspicious and shortsightedly partisan, should be overridden. Possibly the important questions about the bill will be resolved either by simple amendments or by a desperate Nazi assault on Britain. But sooner or later effective handling of foreign policy is going to require some technique for giving Congress a continuing voice in all decisions which involve undeclared war.

In meeting the methods of today the constitutional right of Congress to declare or refuse to declare war may never be exercised. But it will not be enough for the President to consult the people only. He can do this through the new agencies of fireside chats and public opinion polls. But the Executive cannot with safety detour Congress. The present confusion in Washington shows the danger of trying.

For effective unity on foreign policy the President needs not only popular support on broad policies but continuing Congressional support on methods. Winston Churchill today gets such support under the English system since he and his Cabinet act as the agents of Parliament and consult with it. A possible informal procedure to achieve a similar purpose in America's emergency would be a small congressional committee which the President could call into frequent consultation on major steps in meeting the totalitarian challenge.

Such an arrangement would help greatly to get unity and speed, not only on the lend-lease bill but on other necessary national decisions in a developing crisis.

Dignity on the Skids

It seems a bit mischievous, to say the least, this strewing banana peels in the downward path of a shining new ship poised for her debut into sea society. Engraved invitations politely call it a launching, but if the builders are really serious about sprinkling 7,000 pounds of ripe bananas on the ways, the impending dip of the 11,000-ton liner Cape Lookout at Beaumont, Texas, may better be described as "a header off the deep end."

Buttering the ways is an old trick. In fact, the smell of smoking mutton tallow is a familiar thing about the launching rite. But greasing the skids with banana peels—that's carrying levity at a launching a little too far—and fast. Picture, if you can, this performance in the measured mood of Longfellow's stately ode,

> She starts, she moves,
> She seems to feel
> The plantain skin
> Beneath her keel.

It's no way to treat a lady.

An Old Superstition

One of the latest fads to take the place of crossword puzzles and the ouija board is astrology, which pretends that stars and planets have predictable effects on human events. Magazines on the subject boast of circulation in the hundred thousands.

Because the confusion of astrology with astronomy is not limited to the less educated sections of the population, but is found even in the public schools and libraries, astronomers Bart Bok and Mrs. Margaret Mayall are performing a public service in denouncing astrology as "magical practice." They are supported by the Boston and Cambridge branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers.

Few are the professional astronomers who have not been approached with the request for a "personal horoscope," yet beyond an occasional individual outburst, active concern over the spread of this branch of occultism has been considered below the dignity of the astronomers The Bok-Mayall group's report stresses that "astrologers have failed to suggest a workable mechanism by which the stars and planets can exert their supposed influence on human destiny."

It is encouraging to see that Good Housekeeping has just taken a firm stand against astrology and that the Federal Communication Commission has ruled astrologers off the air.

Astrologers offering the public the horoscope as a substitute for honest thinking are castigated by the astronomers' report:

"It does no good to turn to magic and mystery to escape misery; astrologers have been guilty of playing upon the human tendency to take easy rather than difficult paths. They have done this in spite of the fact that [physical] science had denied their claims and in spite of laws in some States forbidding the prophecies of astrology as fraudulent. It is against public interest."

Save the Albatross

A United States revenue cutter not long ago interrupted a company of Japanese hunters on an American island in the North Pacific who had rounded up and were killing off for their feathers something like 25,000 albatrosses. The customary procedure, says Richard H. Pough of the Audubon Society staff, is to make it easier to remove the feathers by first starving the birds, or, more expeditiously, to cut off their wings and leave the albatrosses to survive as long as may be without them. The hunters were arrested and are serving jail terms in Hawaii.

Albatross feathers are long, somewhat coarse, adaptable to dyes, worth as low as ten cents at retail, known to the trade as Japanese or Chinese "pelican quills."

Although it is illegal to import the plumage of wild birds, there are ports where the customs officials are not expert in identifying feathers; however it happens, they are on the market, and their millinery use, as the episode of the United States cutter and the Japanese albatross hunters pertinently illustrates, threatens the continuing existence of several species.

During the past year Audubon's pictures of American birds and quadrupeds have been made familiar to a larger section of the American public than at any time since the plates were first printed a hundred years ago; his writings about them and the America in which he adventured have become more widely known. His own greater satisfaction, it may reasonably be felt, would lie in having inspired Audubon Societies eventually incorporated in the National Association now commonly known as the Audubon Society. What that society has done during this century to secure legal protection for endangered wild life, the enforcement of such laws, and, equally important, the enlistment of understanding public support is more than a promise that albatross feathers will lose their present marketable value in the United States.

Our Readers Say—

"6:30, and No Wailing Yet?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a British student studying at Columbia University and I am always particularly interested in the excerpts from letters that you publish under the heading "Britain Under Fire" on the last page of The Christian Science Monitor. At Christmas I received a letter from a friend of mine in London and I copy below a passage from it which your readers might find interesting:

> I want if I can in so short a note to set your mind at rest about conditions over here. From the tone of your letter I gather you don't know what to believe and have only the stirring newspaper reports of desperate courage, dire destruction and fierce fortitude amongst the ruins. Well, it took some days and nights of Blitzkrieg for us all to get the measure of the new turn of events. At first some of us over-estimated the danger and were inclined to spend long hours in shelters needlessly, while others tried to pretend there was no danger at all.
>
> Very quickly most people began to give the raids their right perspective. Nowhere was there real safety (even in the tubes), but conversely the personal risk to individuals was slight.
>
> You will read a lot about "cockney humor" and joking in the face of awful loss. This is all quite true and shows that indomitable spirit that will win this war some day. But think about the little man sitting in the train on the way home who without a smile on his face and in a matter of fact tone says: "Six-thirty and no wailing yet? They *are* late tonight." He has to walk home to the sound of guns and bombs; his house may be damaged, and he will most certainly be presently sleeping in an uncomfortable cellar or shelter. But he doesn't complain, he accepts these things. Ask him about politics and he'll tell you Churchill is the man who'll see us through, the R. A. F. are magnificent, and the army are fast building a machine invincible.
>
> He doesn't just think these things, he has never doubted them, they just couldn't be otherwise.
>
> Multiply him by twelve million and you see clearly why the Blitz on London has and must continue to fail.

New York — EDITH M. WALTON

"Color and Sound"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mrs. Sargent-Florence's book, "Color Co-ordination," is to my mind a sign of the times. In her preface she says, "The general opinion that the arts develop best in an atmosphere of scientific ignorance and that the artist's power of expression is due alone either to inspiration or to continual practice, irrespective of theoretic knowledge, has had much to do with the present day cleavage between the sciences and the visual arts so particularly marked in the case of color where theory has been treated as outside the province of the painter." In this age of natural science man is becoming increasingly aware that inspiration and true sentiment are based on understanding. Whatever is founded on a principle is increasingly satisfying, giving full scope to the natural activities of the mind and supplying the necessary discipline which opens the way to development.

I have read Mr. W. H. Haddon Squire's article, "Color and Sound," in The Christian Science Monitor. I feel that this article which deals with Mrs. Sargent-Florence's book, has overlooked its real purport, and its great interest and immense research value are not fully appreciated. — RITA MAUDE-ROXBY

London

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

How Long Would It Last?

The Bookshelf

He Prayed and Smote Yankees

There was such a person as Barbara Frietchie, but—take Henry Kyd Douglas' word for it—Stonewall Jackson never saw her and did not even pass by her house, on that "cool September morn" Whittier wrote about. Far from waving the Stars and Stripes from her window in Frederick town, the dear woman, then 96, was confined to her bed, it would seem, but Colonel Douglas, in his picturesque narrative, I RODE WITH STONEWALL (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $3), makes it clear that such an event might readily have happened. For instance, when the Confederate General and his staff, of which Douglas was the youngest member, were riding through Middletown, also in Frederick County, Maryland, two pretty girls with ribbons of red, white, and blue in their hair and small Union flags in their hands ran to the curb and waved the flags in the General's face in laughing defiance. Jackson bowed, lifted his cap, and, with a quiet smile, said to his staff, "We evidently have no friends in this town."

Rare courtesy and kindness distinguished this military genius, writes Colonel Douglas in the manuscript compiled thirty-five years after the war from his journal, notes, and records—a manuscript not discovered and published until forty years later—but from his staff and officers he demanded fidelity to duty to the point of being accused of cruelty. Yet the men in the ranks were devoted to him. The Douglas descriptions garb this deeply religious fighter in the mental habiliments of a militant patriarch of old, but do not flatter him. "Little Sorrel," the General's tough little mare, says the author, was as little like Pegasus as Jackson was like Apollo.

Thomas J. Jackson's exploits, his nobility of character, his superiority as a tactician—all these are well known because of various biographies. Colonel Douglas' story gains its charm from the fact of its intimate details—how the General sucked a lemon throughout the battle of Cold Harbor, except when he waved it, as a baton, to emphasize an order; how he climbed a persimmon tree for a hatful of his favorite fruit, and there became stuck in an undignified position and had to call for help; how he taught a Sunday School class of Negroes; how Gen. "Jeb" Stuart shared Jackson's bed wearing boots and spurs.

Colonel Douglas wrote his book while he was a practicing lawyer in post-war days in Hagerstown, Md. It is a human document, entertainingly written, and extensively footnoted to expatiate upon or to correct various factual matters.

Another valuable biography of a Confederate leader recently published is SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER: BORDERLAND KNIGHT, by Arndt M. Stickles (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $3.50). "The Sage of Glen Lily," as this gallant soldier and conservative statesman was called, is perhaps most widely known through having been ordered by his superiors, who had fled, to surrender Fort Donelson to Grant; but he subsequently had a brilliant military career. In later years he became Governor of Kentucky and a candidate for Vice-President on the Palmer-Buckner Gold Democrat ticket in 1896, which helped to elect McKinley.

The careers of Buckner and Grant often crossed, Professor Stickles shows. They were friends at West Point and climbed Popocatapetl together during the Mexican War. When Grant resigned from the Army and was penniless and alone in New York, Buckner came to his aid. When Donelson surrendered, Grant outlined unusually lenient terms and offered his purse to Buckner. Years later, the author reveals, when Grant found himself in financial difficulties, Buckner sent him a check for $5,000, and in 1885 he visited the former President at Mount McGregor, where the meeting of the two former antagonists symbolized the healing of the Nation's wounds. — M. W. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Another "Wisconsin Idea"

By Frank L. Perrin

Simultaneously with the emergence of the elder Robert M. La Follette, two score or more years ago, as Governor of Wisconsin, the Badger State assumed the role of a pioneer in the field of political and economic investigation and research. In its laboratories at the State House and at the University, it has experimented, often successfully and sometimes disastrously, with new formulas and supposed panaceas. Wisconsin, early in the battle, found the possibility and the practicability of regulating the rates charged by railways and other public carriers. By legislation it evolved, before its sister States, a reasonable workman's compensation system. These are only two specific measures which combined to place Wisconsin well at the forefront in the list of progressive communities.

Now there is being considered, or is being prepared for consideration in the State Legislature in Madison, what may become a national measure of major or supreme importance. It is a bill which provides for the choice of Presidential Electors by districts, rather than by votes of the State as a whole. At present, as is well known, each State is entitled to one Presidential Elector in the Electoral College for each Congressional District and two electors at large. Under the present method the names of all candidates for electors appear upon the ballots in most States. In sparsely populated districts, therefore, the choice of the resident voters may easily be vetoed or counteracted by the voters of more densely populated districts.

* * *

Wisconsin offers a convincing graph which shows, though perhaps no more clearly than could be shown quite generally in the West and South, how inequitably and unjustly the present electoral system operates in a truly representative democracy. Proponents of the measure offered for consideration point out that had the choice of electors been by districts instead of by the State as a whole in the recent November election, Mr. Willkie would have carried six of the ten Wisconsin districts, and President Roosevelt four. The two electors at large would have gone to Roosevelt, just as the whole State went under the present rule.

Pursuing the analysis a little farther, it is made to appear—assuming that other States had been split so that the election had been thrown into the House of Representatives—that Wisconsin, with six Republicans, three Progressives, and one Democratic Representative, would have cast one vote in the Electoral College for Mr. Willkie. As it is, the State's twelve votes were cast for President Roosevelt.

There was a period when inequalities in representation were measurably inconsequential and less apparent. In earlier days the population was less congested. The great urban communities had not developed. Comparatively speaking, the voting strength of the districts within the States was equal. That is not the situation today. In Wisconsin, for instance, the vote of the district of which Milwaukee is the metropolis, can and does nullify the vote of any, if not all, of the outlying districts where the vote may be almost evenly divided.

* * *

This same condition prevails in New York State, in Massachusetts, in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, and in many other commonwealths in which there are large urban and manufacturing centers. Those who are taking the initiative in what conceivably may assume the proportions of a great political reform may reasonably emphasize the fact that the present Electoral College system of selection is not representative, and that it is not democratic. Its inequalities, now apparent, were not so apparent a century ago, or even fifty years ago. But more recently there was a tremendous influx of immigration. Alien populations, finally largely naturalized, while they have settled often upon farms, have actually centered in the larger cities.

If the need of the proposed reform is not at once apparent, let us ask the farmer, the merchant, the country lawyer, the country doctor, the country editor, or the country school teacher, if he or she is willing to see the vote cast in the rural ballot-box every four years submerged or nullified by the vote of some city neighbor who, along with his neighbors, votes in obedience to the dictates of a ward boss or district dictator. The answer will be revealing and satisfying. It may be that we have been slow in discussing a potential, if not an actual, weakness in our political structure.

The Wide Horizon

A New War Aim Proposal

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

The opening days of this year were colored, in the imaginations of most of our people, with a roseate tinge. General Wavell's victory at Bardia—which proved, incidentally, that his earlier victory at Sidi Barrani was no accident—preceded by a few hours President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the State of the Union. Taken together they made our people see visions and dream dreams. They were interpreted, jointly, as a presage of final victory. Beyond victory, whether it should come swiftly or be deferred, our people bethought themselves of the shape of the peace to come. The "war aims" controversy, which began on the very morrow of the outbreak of war, was not so much revived as sublimated.

This may have been because we have become more conscious of our responsibility for getting and giving to the world the kind of peace we believe the world wants than we were before the collapse of France in June last year. Until then the claims and wishes of France, as our chief democratic ally, naturally entered into all our thinking.

But in two or three disastrous weeks France fell. Not only were we alone: We had to prove to ourselves and to a doubting world that we could withstand, single-handed, the onslaught of Hitler's terrific war-machine. In the light of this urgent task, "war aims" seemed peculiarly academic. Now they have taken on a complexion of practical wisdom.

* * *

The other day I attended in a university city a meeting of Britons and Germans. One purpose of the meeting was to concert ways and means of caring for German and other refugees released from internment. A secondary object was to discuss how best these Germans could contribute to the framing of a policy designed to save the German people for Europe, and to purge them of their Hitlerite and pan-German heresies.

Among the Germans was a man who drew attention to what he called the first piece of constructive thinking he had come across among Hitler's German opponents in England. This "piece of constructive thinking" proposes that the British Government should without delay make it easier for Germans in Great Britain to form a community of their own, with their own newspaper and their own means of communicating with Germans inside Germany; and that this community be recognized as an Allied body in helping to work out, with other Allied Governments and communities now in Great Britain, a truly New Order for Europe under English, or British, auspices.

Since all Europe today lies under the Nazis, who oppress the majority of the German people, the German went on, there is no longer any need to differentiate fundamentally between the German and other oppressed nations, or to offer the Germans individual freedom while depriving them of national freedom. Indeed, the author of this project argues there is only one clear choice for the European nations, including Germany: To be free in an English Europe based on Magna Charta, or slaves in a Nazi Europe based on the Gestapo.

* * *

This New Europe, the project goes on, should be a true Commonwealth of Nations. Since Europe's liberation now depends solely on Britain's armed strength, Britain must continue to guarantee it. Moreover, Britain links Europe with her Dominions and the United States. The Government of the new Commonwealth should therefore sit in London, under British Presidency, preferably that of the British Prime Minister. What is important is that there should be only one single European armed force—of which the international nucleus has already taken shape in Britain during the past year. Polish, Czechoslovak, and French squadrons, together with Dutch, Norwegian, and Belgian pilots, already belong to it, with their own uniforms. Free Italian and German pilots might join it. It should be the task of the United Government in London to co-ordinate all the immense economic resources available in a Europe ruled by stable peace. Such a Europe could achieve standards of living and economic security that would make even the most ambitious promises of the Nazis seem petty and antiquated.

No Briton present at that meeting would have been bold enough to put forward such a project. In the mouth of a German it made a deep impression. Together with the victory at Bardia and President Roosevelt's Message to Congress it struck some of those who heard it as lending an even more roseate tinge to the opening days of 1941.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

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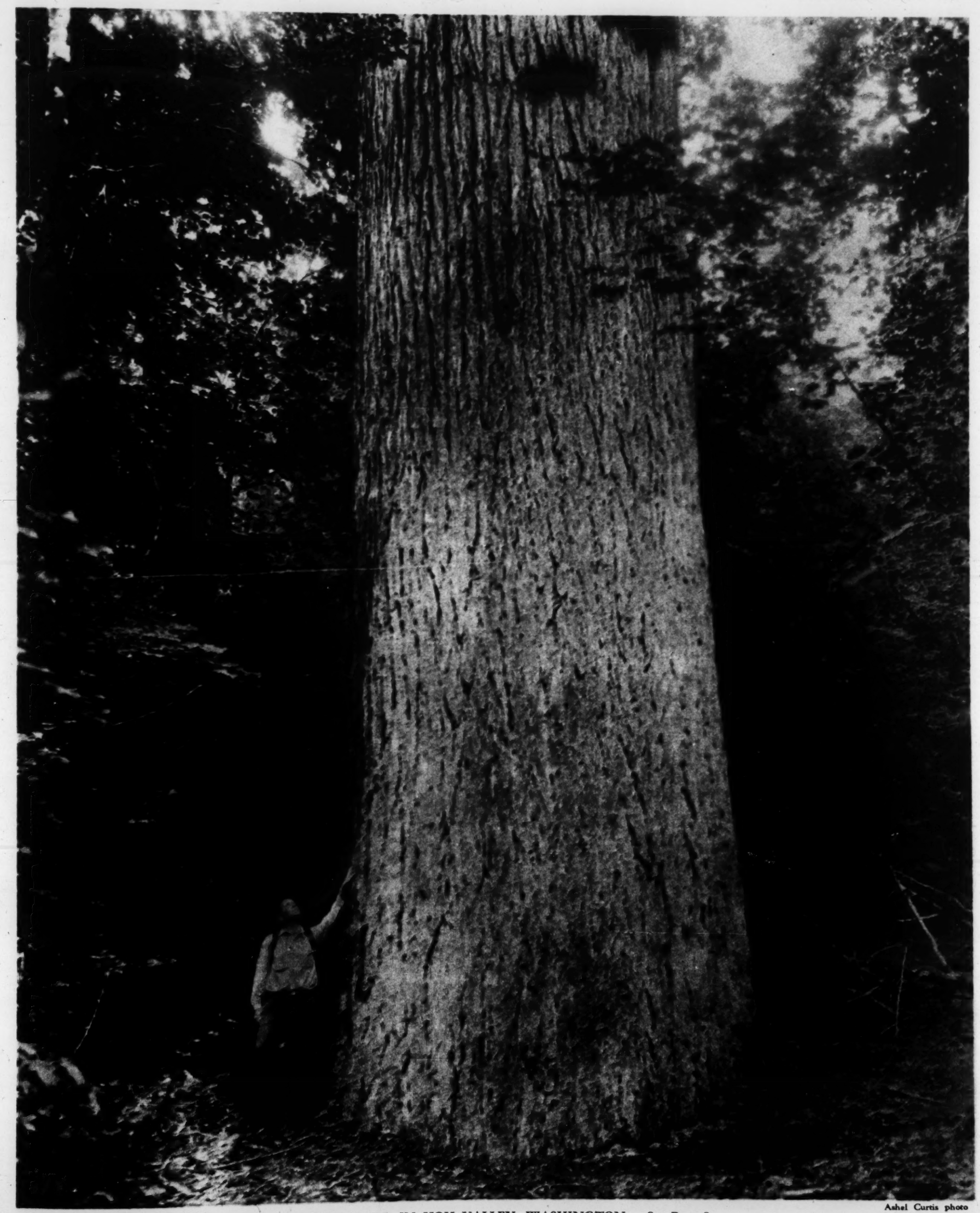

Ashel Curtis photo

DOUGLAS FIR IN HOH VALLEY, WASHINGTON *See Page 8*

THE MAKINGS OF DEMOCRACY IN CHINA . . *By Paul M. A. Linebarger* . . . Page Two

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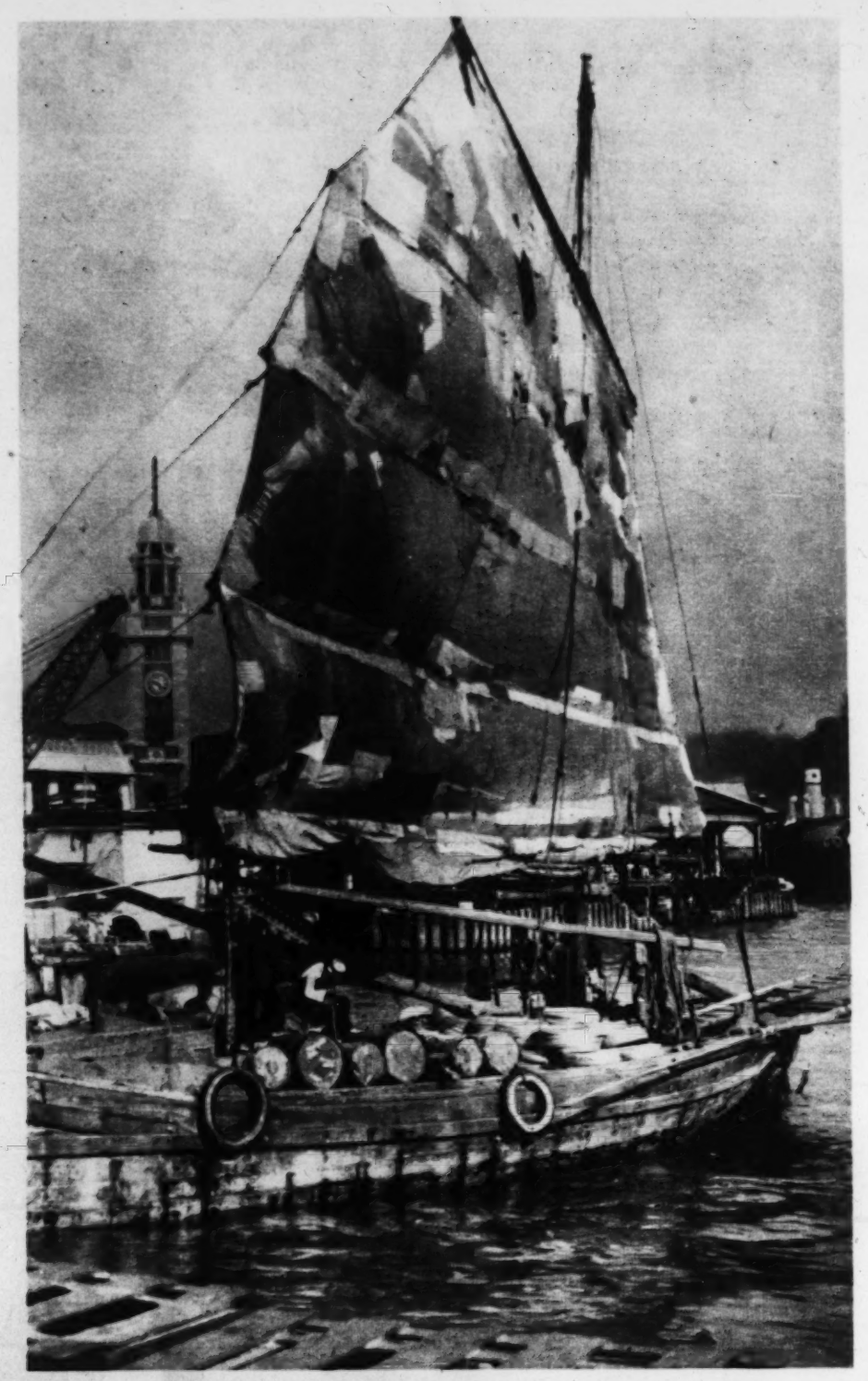
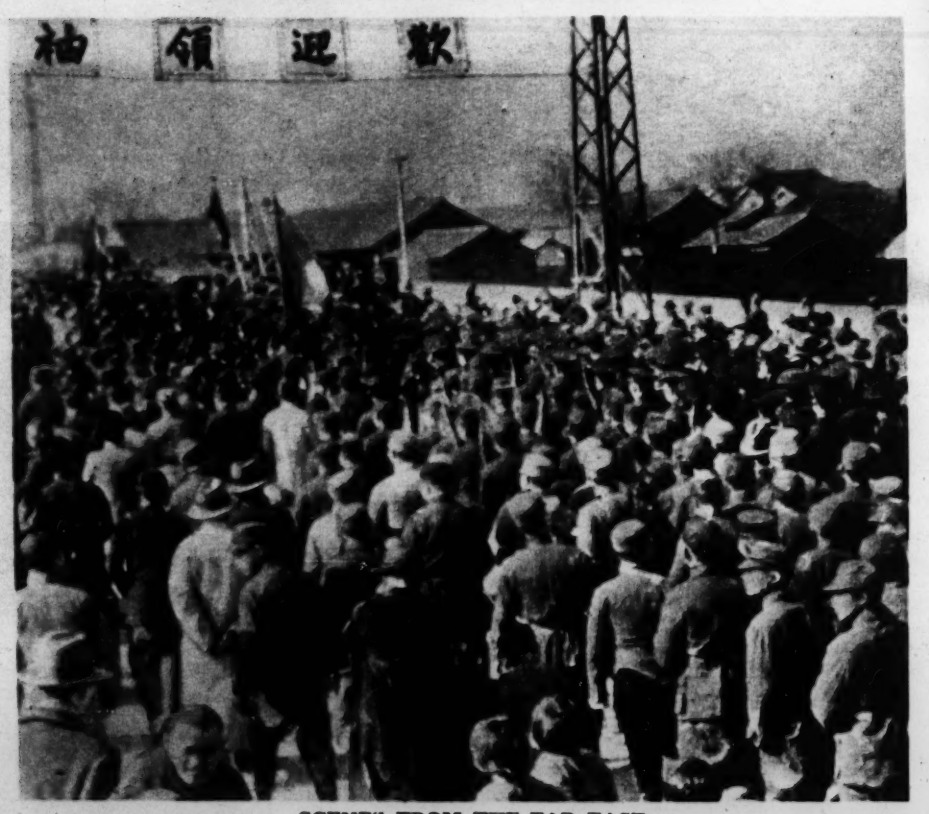


The Makings of Democracy in China

By Paul M. A. Linebarger

Assistant Professor of Political Science, Duke University



SCENES FROM THE FAR EAST

A Chinese Junk (Top) Loading Cargo at Hong Kong, Near Kowloon-Canton Railway; a Part of the Crowd (Above) Waiting to Greet Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

THE SUPREME PARADOX, perhaps, of the present Far Eastern scene lies in the fact that a nation theoretically parliamentary and democratic is the aggressor against a nation theoretically one-party and dictatorial. But in Japan the 1899 Constitution fades away like a dissolving dream; even as it fades, however, it casts a glow of freedom upon an empire which hastens toward ambiguous totalitarianism and unambiguous ruin. In China, contrastingly, vast armies and tight-closed doctrinal parties provide by common consent a forcing-ground for a new working democracy in continental Asia.

It might seem at first glance that it would be easier to concentrate on saving constitutional democracy in Japan than in creating it, brand-new, in China; no doubt some such hypothesis—expressed or unexpressed—lies at the root of the United States' nine years' appeasement of Japan. Such a policy is not of itself a bad policy, especially if the rest of the world happens to be prosperous, good-humored and sane, but it is a very short-sighted policy in that it emphasizes formulas instead of social realities.

No one acquainted with both Chinese and Japanese peoples in their native lands would question the fact that the Chinese are incomparably the more democratic of the two. To attribute democracy to Japan would be to insult Japan, for the virtues of the Japanese are virtues only to the extent that they are anti-democratic in effect. The undemocratic and racialist implications of nationalism, which have been exploited in Europe by Adolf Hitler, form an integral part of the Japanese mentality. Japan is, essentially, Japan-worshiping with the Empire conceived of as a great superior family of divine origin. Within this family and its code of values lies all the intense, almost heart-breaking beauty that is Japan—its precise delicacy, its rigorous admiration of chivalry, its magnificent discipline, its spirit of self-sacrifice, its spiritual drive toward co-operation and unity.

* * *

All these things, however, deny the democratic assumption that the individual man is somehow more important than the shadow of the masses of his fellows. Assertion of individualism in Japan is, when fostered operatively rather than logically, a negation of human life itself. Characteristically, Confucianism, which in some aspects is conservative and hierarchical, Buddhism, which proclaims the "ecstatic annihilation of the soul," and Shintoism, which is a worship of the sights, sounds, and smells of Japan, are eminent in Japan's faith. Taoism, which is libertarian, anarchical, cynical, amusing and wickedly frolicsome, has made very little headway in Japan, despite its enormous influence in China.

It would, perhaps, be a splendid thing for mankind to save the Japanese as a museum piece for some later, democratic world wherein their strange, intense virtues could be exhibited as a part of the perverse beauty of the past. But a feudal relic equipped with the world's third largest fleet is too far outside the category of a cultural treasure to make it safe for preservation. To leave Japan alone is rather like keeping tigers in the city streets instead of the zoo.

In contrast with this, Americans who go to China, after their first shock at meeting a more backward technology than any seen in the Western world and after getting used to the alien manners of the Chinese, find themselves in a strangely familiar environment.

First of all, the Chinese attitude to the fundamental issue of faith is similar to that of Americans. The United States has many churches but little fanaticism, and its people are too engrossed in eating, drinking, making money and enjoying the good things of life—both vulgar and esoteric—to feel an inward horror of themselves and a sharp, driving urge to sacrifice themselves on the altar of an all-embracing God or an all-embracing Cause. The Chinese similarly are peculiarly devoted to enjoying life as it is and reluctant to foreswear living for dreaming. (The most deliciously prepared squab which the writer ever tasted was served to him after the preliminary air-raid warning this summer in Chungking. His fellow guests did not let patriotism spoil their zest for cookery.) The Chinese, like the Americans, are fond of religion, but not fond enough to murder their neighbors about it. The Japanese by contrast identify their Emperor with God and then themselves with their Emperor.

* * *

Again, in the matter of attitude toward government, the Chinese are always complaining about their political institutions and yet adhering to them tenaciously in practice, just as an American business man might say—in the same breath—that "all politicians are crooks" and that he would "die for the Constitution." The Chinese are free in throwing out their leaders, perhaps too free, and are able to forget a political orgy once they have had their fun out of it. In the middle 1920's the Chinese anti-imperialist campaign blazed forth in wild fanaticism. Five years later it was ashes, not embers. This might be compared with the rise of by-product politics during President Roosevelt's first term when Coughlin, Townsend, Huey Long, Lemke and others were looked on by many as beaters of the tomtoms of incipient Fascism. In Japan, on the other hand, fanaticism becomes canalized, organized and systematized in cliques, secret societies and government sponsored institutions. The Japanese dispose of recalcitrant leaders through assassination.

With respect to the army, the Chinese armies have been bad in great part because they were not sufficiently respected and admired by society at large. They had too little prestige instead of too much. In Japan the army is able to defy the rest of the state and from a historical point of view, warlordism is a term more nearly applicable to the Japanese continental forces than to the Chinese.

Last of all, and perhaps most importantly, the Chinese are socially democratic. Hereditary family distinctions mean no more in China than they do in America. China is a sort of vast Iowa, not even a Massachusetts.

With these foundations the undemocratic politics of China may be transcended in a democratically oriented society; the constitutional politics of Japan are a façade upon the world's most beautiful and most anachronistic absolutist hierarchy. Out of the mobile and highly secular society of China there may emerge a democracy, whatever its forms, which will prove its genuineness by vigorous practicality in material success. On the other hand the Japanese in the twentieth century find themselves the prisoners of a prehistoric mentality. Perhaps Japan's freedom lies beyond catastrophe and social revolution.

Wide World, © Screen Traveler, From Gendreau

JAPAN OBSERVES EMPIRE DAY

The Emperor and Empress Watching an Ancient Court Dance From the Ceremonial Pavilion on the Nation's 2,600th Anniversary

How Shall We Mobilize?

By E. P. Herring

Executive Secretary of Littauer School, Harvard University

INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION in the United States today differs in a number of fundamental points from the methods employed in the World War. For one thing, instead of facing production under war conditions, America is mobilizing for defense. Because of this fact, a degree of questioning exists that would not be compatible with a nation at war. Under a war economy new ways would have to be found in order to achieve mobilization under the changed social and working conditions of today, to the end of regulating industry by consent and of winning the full confidence of the public.

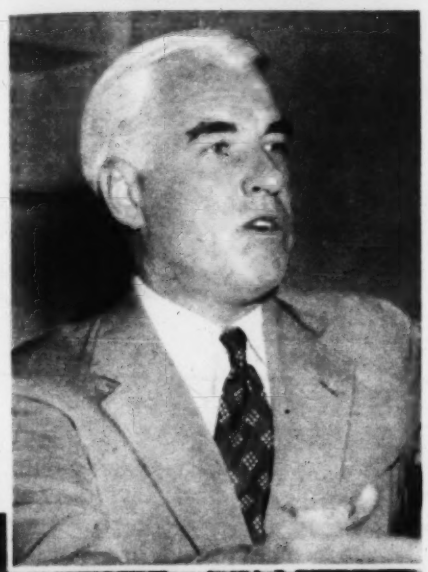
Under present conditions, Americans still ponder some of the disillusions which came as aftermath of World War I. Within the last two decades there has been so much questioning of industrial leadership that the public is not ready to have the country saved solely by leading businessmen. Doubtless President Roosevelt's recent appointment of Sidney Hillman, labor leader, as Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, having equal powers with William S. Knudsen, is a concession to this public view. The errors of "the brass hats" in the World War and the tragic failures of the French High Command increase the disquietude that civilians normally feel in surrendering themselves to control by the military.

The very nature of the world conflict today raises questions of a more fundamental character. There is talk of a world revolution and we see before us in Great Britain the drastic effect of total industrial mobilization upon a capitalist economy. We see that total war transfigures a society socially and economically.

As a nation, America can still debate the expediency of a commitment to war. The business community is confronted with contradictory arguments. One side argues that it is better to appease Hitler, since war would bring about the socialization of private enterprise through regulation and taxation. On the other hand, we are told that it is better to fight, since a

SIDNEY HILLMAN

WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, WHO SHARES THE DEFENSE JOB WITH HILLMAN



HENRY L. STIMSON

U. S. Secretary of War, Member of President's New Defense Council

COL. FRANK KNOX

U. S. Secretary of the Navy and Super-Defense Council Member

Wide World, © Harris & Ewing

THE ADVISORY DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETS WITH THE PRESIDENT (Inset) EDWARD R. STETTINIUS

Hitler victory would create a world in which private capital could not survive.

Labor, also, is not without its quandary. John L. Lewis and his followers descry the sacrifices of a war engendered by anglophiles and necessitating the regimentation of labor. On the other hand, it is argued that the working man would be hardest hit since the standard of living in the United States could not be maintained if Americans were forced to compete with the slave labor of Europe resulting from a Nazi victory.

The crusade of 1917-18 to end German militarism was a fight for lower stakes. Men feared the consequences of increased German power in Europe. They were not confronted with the threat of revolutionary economic changes within their own society. No serious questions were entertained by the great middle class concerning the validity of our economic institutions and their capacity for maintaining prosperity.

Labor was not only weaker in numbers and organization, but also much less familiar with attaining its ends through political means. Hence when the time for full industrial mobilization was reached, there was no real question regarding the validity and capacity of industrial leadership. "Dollar a year men" were welcomed in Washington. Full powers were ultimately placed in the hands of such leaders. Something of the spirit of the time is suggested by the following quotation from Grosvenor Clarkson, who was active on the War Industries Board and who wrote its history. He states: "If you can visualize a convention of able, if not the ablest, men of affairs of America, not so much the Presidents and Chairmen of Boards whose hard-working days are over, but the keen, dynamic, forceful, purposeful, transilient vice-presidents and managers and superintendents, not the men who are reputed to be doers, but the real doers of the colossal deeds of the titanic American industrial scene, removing their coats, rolling up their sleeves, and marching in a body to take agreeable assigned positions in a super corporation, you will view the War Industries Board."

I submit that we have come a long way from the conditions which made possible such a "super corporation." But our very sophistication gives rise to certain conflicts. We see the need for speedy and efficient production of supplies and armaments. At the same time we realize the importance of considering the long-range effects and the necessity for careful planning to handle the mighty changes in our economy that would ensue from a war effort. There is the insistence that the Government concern itself not only with production, but also with the protection of the rights of labor and the interests of farmers and consumers.

We are less ready to set up emergency agencies and prefer instead to utilize appropriate existing governmental agencies. In 1917 we improvised rapidly to meet a temporary emergency. Today we think of a longer time span and of more fundamental changes. This arises from the nature of the threat to be dealt with; but even more important, our present stage of greater centralized political control and higher industrial standardization necessitates a higher degree of co-ordinated action for the attainment of optimum total mobilization.

How have we met this problem? In administrative terms the National Defense Advisory Commission, as originally created, dealt with raw materials, production, transportation, prices and the coordination of purchasing, and also provided for relating to the defense program the interests of labor, agriculture, and the consumer. Thus attention was given to group protection as well as to production promotion. The twofold task of promoting speedy production and of balancing in long-range terms the interests affected by industrial mobilization gives rise to problems not readily reconciled.

What effect will the bringing of a large number of armament workers to a town have upon existing facilities—upon schools, water system, and other public services? Will new housing be needed? What recreational and health problems will arise? These are protective functions but they are of essential importance to defense efforts. The recent reorganization of our administrative set-up separates the action function from the research and protective responsibilities. Under the new four-man commission are procurement, purchasing and priorities.

William S. Knudsen was the only member of the NDAC to get in directly on contracts at the negotiating stage. But the initiation in procurement remained with the War and Navy Departments. Now Mr. Knudsen has more than advisory functions; his authority is now envisaged as co-equal with the two departments. This change marks a real advance. The present situation exemplifies the culmination of the forces at work during the past two decades. Under the National Defense Act of 1920 the War Department was charged with the responsibility of planning for the mobilization of industry in the event of war.

The organization most clearly interested in the same problem was the American Legion. Its members were interested because of their feeling after the World War that as soldiers they sacrificed all economic advantage and risked their lives while profiteers enriched themselves and labor drew high pay. Thus at the outset the American Legion regarded industrial mobilization as a problem of social justice. The Legion advocated the universal drafting of men and of wealth in wartime. In 1924 it declared that such a universal draft "would help to insure our country against war," but a few years later it pointed to such a plan as a means "to mobilize quickly all resources in case of war." As it studied the problem further, the Legion was increasingly impressed with the need of organization for efficient production. The concern with social justice slipped into the background.

Meanwhile the Army carried forward its mission. In preparing blueprints for mobilization, attention was focussed on organization. The Army was concerned with devising an efficient administrative mechanism rather than with studying principles for the determination of policy, or protecting civilian rights. Drawing heavily on our experience in the last war, the Army planned the machinery that might be quickly set up in order to mobilize industry's support of a mass army. This planning for M-day, however, was carried on during those years when the Nye Committee was investigating the "merchants of death" and the War Policies Commission was studying ways of taking the profits out of war. Our statesmen and our intellectuals talked of disarmament and the outlawry of war. Army officers got little sympathetic criticism or

(Continued on page 12)

Thornton Wilder Comes to "Our Town"

By Alexandra Krastin

THORNTON WILDER has been an innovator these many years. His personal treatment of time and scene in "Our Town," which as summer entertainment on both stage and screen has kept his name in the limelight during several years, was simply the dramatic climax to the sort of thing he had been doing right along. He refutes the old saw that those who can't, teach. He taught for 11 years—at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and at the University of Chicago, and is ready to go back if need be—yet he has managed to win two Pulitzer prizes, one of which he plucked while still on the faculty. "Describe only the places you know well" is a precept often drummed into the confused ears of beginner writers. But the unheeding Mr. Wilder wrote his famous "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," midnights after he had corrected his stint of French exercises, without ever having set foot in South America.

Each time that he has planned a new book or play, publishers, producers, and friends shook their heads over his unorthodox ideas and joined hands to forecast little popular success. He set his resolute chin, a contribution from pioneer English ancestors, and concentrating on a favorite line from the Koran, "It is one's self only which, for good or ill, one must satisfy," he made his literary bread according to his own recipes and cast it upon the waters. Much of it has come back to him, nicely spread with honey. The approval of the larger public is an element for which he is grateful but toward which he doesn't dare aim.

Relaxing under Amherst's great elms at the close of several weeks' strenuous activities as playwright-actor-director of "Our Town," Mr. Wilder talked freely on the state of the stage, the subject nearest his heart ever since he was a small boy. Looking cool and happy in white linen slacks, gray coat, and white sneakers, he pronounced some uncomfortable comments on the twentieth-century drama as he sees it.

"I do not regard the theater now as being in a particularly valuable era," he said. "I often think that no one of today has had the privilege of seeing even a small part of what the theater can do as magnificence, as eloquence, as setting, as religious power, as social commentary. Such experiences were the lot of the Athenians, the Elizabethans, and the citizens of Philip the Second, Louis XIV, and the Japanese and Chinese in their great ages.

"The challenge of the movies to the theater," he went on, "lies in the fact that realistic representation of life can be taken over by the camera with such detail and force that the theater cannot hope to rival it. The public receives with increasing disbelief rooms of canvas and the world of doorbells, telephones, trees, cliffs, and canvas oceans. I should like to think that the theater would return to its true field in which the camera cannot approach it—suggestion, illusion, and the provocation of the imaginative co-operation of the author."

Whatever anguish theatrical producers may have as a result of the Hollywood threat, Mr. Wilder need not share it. The films have been cordial to him and to "Our Town." He is that uncommon literary man, one who is satisfied with what the movies have done with his play. He has worked on the West Coast several times and helped to prepare the script for "Our Town." So greatly does he admire the things the movies can do best that he dreams some day of writing a film script which would be a motion picture from the first moment it occurred to him and which throughout its course would use the characteristic elements of the camera. He has not yet laid his hand on the subject, he regretted to say, but he never ceases to grope for it.

* * *

Mr. Wilder had a good time last summer. He acted the Stage Manager in his play, regarding his performance as a privilege allowed him by the public to learn his craft. He forgot his own lines now and then—"they're half inside of me, half out." He watched the plays of other authors, acquired a fine tan under New England sunshine, and directed "Our Town" for the first time. He liked directing. He enjoyed drawing out a number of emphases and shadings of particular interest to him, such as lifting the atmosphere of solemnity from the last act and moving it over into "the realm of relaxed tranquillity and colloquial simplicity."

Mr. Wilder declines to commit himself on philosophical questions raised by any of his works, quoting a phrase of Chekhov's: "It is the business of literature not to answer the great questions of life but to state those questions correctly." If he is stirred by any of the disillusion and bitterness of the organist in "Our Town," he doesn't show it.

THORNTON WILDER

Mr. Wilder had an unusual childhood in China, where his father had been sent as consul-general when his son was about 9 years old.

"You can't be in China very long," he said, "without being impressed by the scenes of a multitude on the earth. I hope eventually to write a play with a Chinese background. So far, I've used China only briefly in connection with the Archbishop in my first novel, 'The Cabala.'"

At Hong Kong, he attended a German school. Later, when his father was transferred to Shanghai, he went to an English boys' boarding school in Shantung, a school mostly for missionaries' sons. Young Thornton completed his secondary education in California. When the Wilder clan, with its five children, had all gathered again in the States, the father put them to work for a while on a farm.

* * *

"He had a notion," explained Mr. Wilder, "that we ought to work on a farm, partly to toughen us up physically and partly to make sure we had sympathy with the physical laborer as well as with the intellectual worker. I think, too, that knowing the hazards in the business in writing, he slightly dreaded that his children might grow up to be writers."

The outcome? The playwright's brother has published two volumes of verse; his oldest sister, two novels; his second sister, three novels; and the youngest sister has contributed many articles to magazines.

Mr. Wilder's father, with a pietistic Maine background, decided his own university, Yale, was too worldly to plunge his sons into after the austerities of the missionary background of China. So he packed the boys unwillingly off to Oberlin College in Ohio. Once there, they found a congenial atmosphere and excellent teaching. When the family moved to New Haven, two years later, the boys finished their undergraduate work at Yale.

In his adult life, Mr. Wilder has continued the habit of extensive travel that began in his boyhood.

"These days I think often of certain walks around Vienna," he said, "of some of those perfect villages in the center of England which, particularly to American eyes, seem like some beloved and threatened ancestral possession. I think of the bends in the Seine beyond the woods of Fontainebleau, of kicking leaves in that most autumnal and hushed of public parks, the English gardens in Munich.

"Every Aug. 4, St. Dominic's Day, I think of the great corn dance at the pueblo of Santo Domingo in New Mexico. I think of the sequoia woods around San Francisco Bay; of that wonderful cluster and wall of skyscrapers that front Lake Michigan in Chicago; the chain of villages of white houses and white churches from Vermont to Maine; the river that wanders through San Antonio, Texas; the last vestige of frontier color, Las Vegas, Nevada; the quintessence of southern quietism and graciousness in living which is found in Beaufort, North Carolina."

Yet wherever his travels lead Mr. Wilder, the theater is uppermost in his thoughts. And all conversation with him heads back to the stage in as true a flight as a homing dove's. Every mood of the theater delights him. If he were an actor, he said he would no doubt especially enjoy the theater during the second hour of any play when the rising tide of the action had taken hold of the many-headed audience and made them one pair of ears and one pair of eyes.

All of his writing life has been apprenticed to the art of telling a story from a stage. As an approach, he has written two volumes of one-act plays, translated two plays for the New York stage, and cultivated the acquaintance of managers so that he could attend rehearsals. There is no end, he finds, to the degree to which the dramatist can sharpen his knowledge of this difficult work, nor to his preoccupation with the struggle of human kind in learning how to live with itself and to make the most of its endowment.

Wide World

SCENES FROM THE HOLLYWOOD VERSION OF "OUR TOWN"

THE PRINCESS SIGNS THE LOG
Princess Juliana, Heir to the Throne of Holland, Adds Her Name to the Guest List of the Seamen's Church Institute in New York City

25 South Street: Refuge for Seafarers

By Evelyn Roe

IF YOU SHOULD RUN into a sailor from the Netherlands, out for a walk along the harbor front around the Battery in New York, he might tell you about the little corner that is forever Holland to him, over at the Seamen's Church Institute, at the foot of South State. This room, known among the merchant seamen as the "Home for Netherlands Seamen," came about in a way which was both odd and natural.

Normally, about 100 Netherlands seamen enter the Port of New York daily. When the present war entered on the phase which changed the whole aspect of national life in the Netherlands, something had to be done about all the seamen of that nationality who couldn't return to their homeland. The Netherland Shipping and Trading Committee approached officials of the Seamen's Institute with a view to getting hospitality in some form for these men. This resulted in setting apart a room on the third floor as a "corner of Holland," in charge of Capt. George Barendse, formerly commander of the Holland-American passenger liner Statendam (which rescued the crew of the torpedoed British freighter Winkleigh last year). Most of the Netherlands seamen are sailing nowadays on Dutch freighters under the general jurisdiction of the British Ministry of Shipping, and transport important supplies and equipment abroad.

In furnishing the room, Captain Barendse remembered that the World's Fair was being dismantled. From Heiniken's restaurant he got blue-tiled chandeliers, Delft china, a Dutch fireplace with blue and white tiling, a model of Hendrick Hudson's "Half Moon," a picture of Queen Wilhelmina and various other items. A Netherlands painter did a mural for the room, an allegorical depiction of certain aspects of contemporary history, carrying the conviction that the Netherlands will rise again, and right will triumph.

The Minister from the Netherlands, Mr. Alexander M. Loudon, came from Washington to open the room officially. Princess Juliana, on her way from Canada to call at the White House, visited the Institute and the room.

The room so immediately fulfilled the purpose for which it was designed that it was decided to develop similar rooms for other national groups, and they are in process of arrangement.

The Seaman's Church Institute grew out of the organization in 1834 of the Young Men's Missionary Society. It was incorporated in 1844 as the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York. In 1906 the charter was amended and the name changed to the Seamen's Church Institute of New York. It is a place where men of the sea ashore may safeguard their money, clothes, and baggage. One phase of the work included floating churches, which tied up where seamen congregated when ashore.

* * *

In 1854 the land, building, and equipment cost not more than $100,000. By 1906 the work had grown so that the investment was increased to $6,000,000.

An equipment of 800 beds once was sufficient to take care of the number of men transiently taking advantage of the facilities; now there are 1,600 beds in the enlarged building. Rates for dormitory beds or private rooms are modest. The Institute's post office does a daily business comparable to the post office business of a town of 20,000.

The Institute contains, reputedly, the largest marine library in the world. Writers of sea stories customarily send autographed copies of their books, yet tales you can read between covers are rivaled for color and excitement by yarns told by the men you find whiling away their time in the cafeteria, or doing a bit of painting in the hobby room, or playing cribbage in the game room.

The staff gets almost as much excitement out of it as the seamen, with a never-ending stream of men coming from the ends of the earth in these war times, when the coming is not always easy. The ordinary conversation of these men sounds as fiction reads.

A staff member tells of a slim, blue-eyed British apprentice of 17 who had come back again. He'd been at the Institute once before, after the ship he was in was torpedoed in the Atlantic. He shipped aboard another vessel, and one day he was back again, shipwrecked at sea, torpedoed for a second time. Still he laughed over it—said it was all in the day's work.

One week the nationalities of shipwrecked crews receiving the hospitality of the Institute included Finnish, Nova Scotian, Dutch, Javanese, and Lascar. The Javanese, being Mohammedans, cook their own food in their own way, the Institute providing spices, rice, fish and meat, and the regular workers in the Institute galley make place for the men delegated from crews to prepare their own particular foods. The Javanese spoke no English and might easily have had a difficult time had not a sailor named Joseph Goodman, who had lived as a boy in Sumatra, Netherlands East Indies, volunteered to act as interpreter. He took the Javanese on sightseeing tours. One day they embarked on a cargo liner inaugurating a new service between New York and the Far East. The strange costumes and dances of this crew from Java caused considerable comment around the Institute.

The Institute seldom entertains small children for long; but these are unusual times, and 256 children, from 4 to 15, arrived at the Institute from various ships between Sept. 29 and Oct. 5 and won the hearts of every merchant seaman and staff worker in the place. The children wore steel identification discs around their necks. Marian Holton, who was on the way to Sitka, Alaska, with her brother, to live with an aunt, was amazed at the lights in Wall Street office buildings and asked: "But when do you have your blackout?"

Perhaps the happiest moment for many of the children came when they discovered vanilla ice cream. Most of the children had been busy with crayons, paints, ping-pong, and billiard games when the ice cream was brought to the long table in the Apprentices' Room. Many of the children had never even seen ice cream.

Meeting emergencies is the everyday lot of the Institute, as Marshall Field, Chairman of the U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children, found when he asked the Director, the Rev. Harold H. Kelley, if he could give temporary shelter to groups of child refugees, from the time they left their ships until they were taken into the American homes waiting for them.

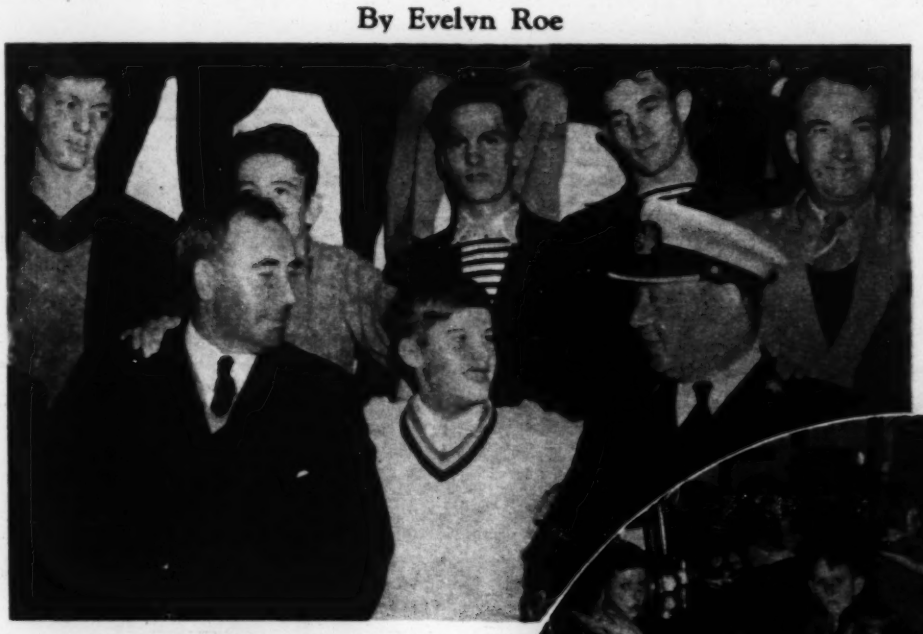
Naturally, the Institute's 13-story building is geared entirely for seamen, but the seamen themselves took as much interest as anyone in adapting various sections to the exclusive use of the children. A section of the ninth floor was assigned to the boy refugees, a section of the sixth—exciting because it overlooked East River shipping—to the girls, and the Apprentices' Room became a playroom. There were many offers from long-term residents to teach the youngsters to be handy with nautical terms. "Aboveboard," meaning frank and honest; "Give a wide berth," meaning plenty of room; "The coast is clear," meaning everything is out of the way; "Brace up," meaning straighten up, and, of course, the immemorial "It's an ill wind that blows no man good," meaning that every wind is a fair wind for some ship under sail.

* * *

These seamen who are strangers in a strange land do not just take without giving. A radio operator on a Royal Netherlands freighter told of the 62 men, all Dutch, who took up a contribution of $200, which they gave to the American Red Cross. When one considers their comparatively small and—in these uncertain times—highly problematical wages, you know it meant sacrifice. True, they are cut off from sending money home. But there is something between being able to send it home and giving it to however good a cause in a country not their own.

People at the Institute like to show you the collection of ships' models, many of them made by guests, and the old collection of marine utilities dug up when excavations were made for an addition to the building; and the beautiful marine painting in the nonsectarian chapel.

The Institute would be a wonderful place to brush up on languages and dialects. And as far as the seamen are concerned, it's a home and something more. Those who have been shipwrecked and are ashore in a strange land, or are waiting and hoping for a berth on some outgoing freighter, are the ones who can appreciate best a place like 25 South Street.



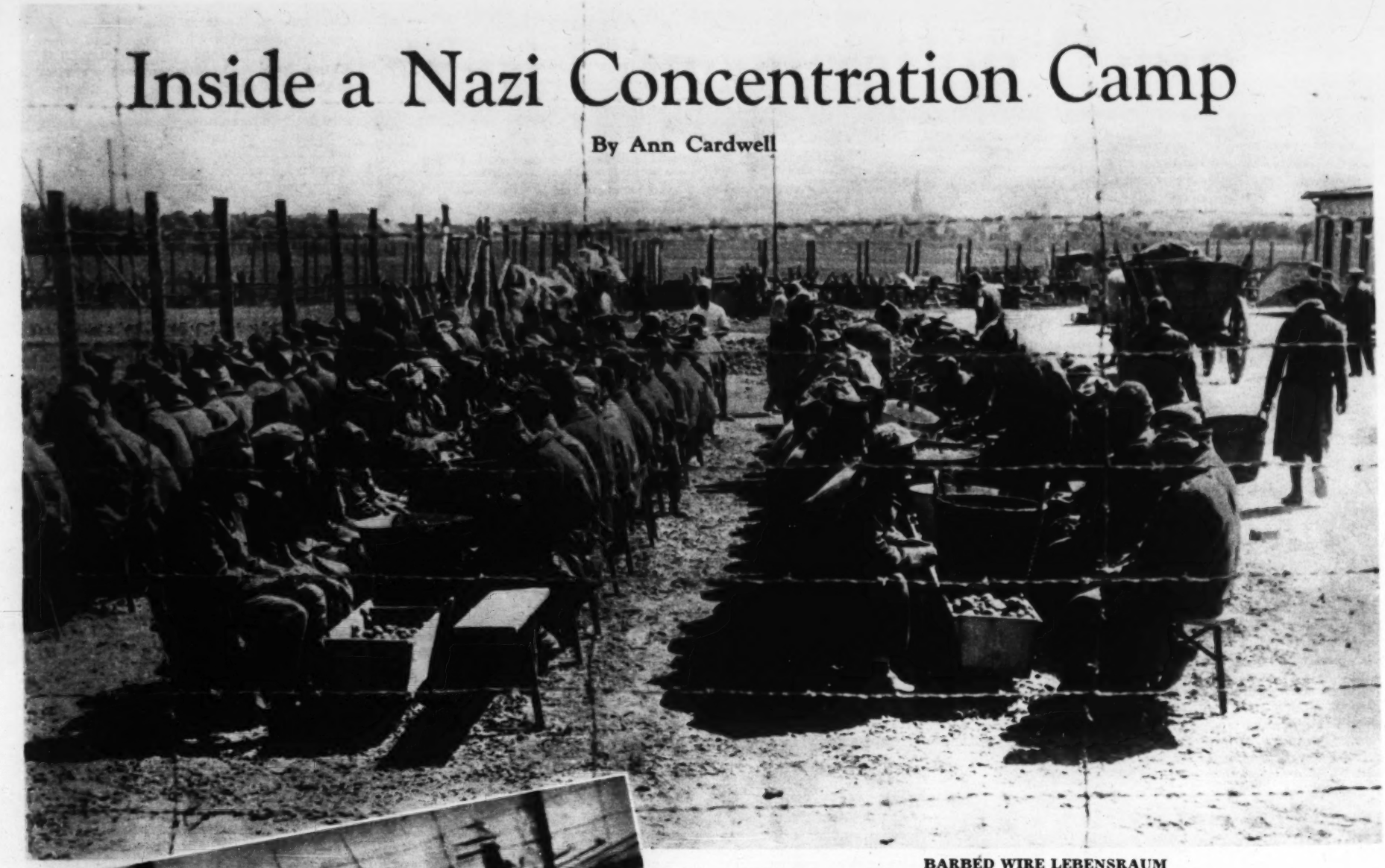
Wide World
Higginson

SAYS THE SKIPPER TO THE WINKLEIGH'S BOY
Philip Lewis, 13-Year-Old Cabin Boy Off the Torpedoed Britisher Winkleigh, Sandwiched Between Capt. Thomas Georgeson (Left) of the Winkleigh and Capt. G. J. Barendse of the Dutch Liner Statendam, Which Picked Them Up and Brought Them to New York

BUSY DAYS AT THE INSTITUTE
When a Refugee Boy or a Sailor Needs a Friend, the Institute Is the Place to Drop Anchor. They'll Feed You, Bunk You, and Find You an Old Coat If You Abandon Ship Without Yours; the Rev. Harold H. Kelley, Institute Director (Above), Entertains Dr. Loudon, Minister From The Netherlands, and Mrs. Loudon

Inside a Nazi Concentration Camp

By Ann Cardwell



Wide World

BARBED WIRE LEBENSRAUM
French and English Prisoners (Above) Peeling Potatoes in a Nazi Prison Camp; Polish Prisoners of War (Left) in a Barbed-Wire Pen Somewhere in Germany

The details of this article were assembled from various sources in Europe, all of unquestioned reliability, and brought to this country by a neutral whose contacts made the gathering of this material possible.

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY opening the Jagiellon University in Krakow for the year took place early in November, 1939, in St. Ann's Church, with the professors in ceremonial robes. No procession to the Collegium Novum followed, however; the students were as yet too few. Registration for the year was in order. Announcement was made of a lecture for Nov. 6 by Maj. Dr. Mayer of the Nazi Storm Troopers, the title, "The Relation of the German Authorities to Science and Learning." The Rector of the university asked for a full attendance, hence some 200, from the oldest professors to the youngest instructors and a number from the School of Mines, appeared. The lecture proved to be a short speech charging the university with maintaining a hostile attitude toward Germans and German learning; also, with lack of discipline, proof of which was the opening of the university without consulting the German authorities. He added: "For this you are to be sent to a concentration camp."

Ordering the few women to leave the hall, the men were told to stand in ranks of threes in the assembly hall. Here they were searched for weapons. The slightest opposition or failure to understand brought insults and blows on the face. "And now—Forward, march!"

Across Golebia Street the 180 professors were brutally shoved and pushed into trucks. The first stop was at the military prison on Monteluppi Street. The cells were crowded, with not enough straw mattresses, and nothing to eat. Before night the guards permitted a piece of bread to be sent to each prisoner. Next morning all were taken to the near-by barracks at Lobzow, where the professors were treated as war prisoners. They could visit each other and receive members of their families. Wives and mothers came, bringing clothing and food. Several ill professors were released.

The third day the professors were taken in trucks to the train for Breslau. There they were divided among three prisons. At the daily hour in the prison yard they had to march in double-quick time to the goose step. They were insulted if they did not execute orders promptly. The people of the town showered them with threats and insults three weeks later when they were marched to the train that was to take them to Oranienburg. The strong were not allowed to help their weaker comrades with their baggage.

In the camp were approximately 12,000 men—Communists, Socialists, Jews, priests—mostly Germans. There were also Czech students, Polish social workers, and Polish workingmen from Westphalia, all under the Hitler guard, the SS. In a semicircle, 68 buildings are arranged around a large court or yard. Opposite the entrance are the offices and the guards' headquarters. The camp is enclosed by a wall four meters high. At intervals of 200 meters is a two-story tower, occupied by a sentinel with a machine-gun. Following the wall on the inside is a high, barbed-wire fence, electrically charged. This fence is bordered by a strong, barbed-wire network.

In the barracks are kitchens, storerooms, laundry, infirmary. The housing barracks were originally meant to accommodate 120 each; now they have 240. These buildings are divided into five sections: the central part contains the washrooms and toilets; on each side is a day room (Tagesraum), provided with five tables, benches, and little cupboards, each of these to accommodate four prisoners. The cupboards are for bread, soap, and towels. Beyond the day rooms are the rooms where the men sleep on straw-filled sacks on the ground, two men to a "bed." There are no pillows. The men are permitted to make a roll of their trousers and place this under their heads. Coats and shoes must be removed in the day room and left there. Each man has one blanket.

On arrival in camp, the professors were kept in the prison yard about an hour and a half, in an icy November rain. This time was used in "looking over the slaves," in joking, in asking all sorts of questions, in passing insulting comment, in blows.

When the professors were finally admitted to the office the commandant addressed them thus: "You were born in an evil hour. Only now are you to get your proper schooling." At one table the professors were registered, at another everything they had in the way of possessions was taken from them—brief cases, watches, pens, and such. Then they were ordered to undress, to go to the showers, to have their heads shaved, and their faces if they had beards. This done, they were given prison garb of black and white stripes and ragged or patched old army coats. In this garb, and without their hair and beards, many of the professors were unrecognizable.

* * *

The professors were separated and assigned to different barracks, mixed up with other prisoners. On their blouses was sewed a red triangle, the sign worn by political prisoners. A bronze triangle indicated a social offense; green, crime; blue, illegal attempt to cross the frontier; violet, a student of the Scriptures, therefore not recognizing present German authority; rose, degenerates.

On meeting a guard, every prisoner has to stand at attention and take off his cap; failure to do this is punished by a blow on the face.

The prisoner's day begins at 5:30 with a cold shower. The barracks are unheated, wet towels froze in the cupboards. Breakfast consists of hot water thickened a little with flour, "Mehlsuppe," and bread if the prisoner has saved from his evening ration, when 300 grams are given each man. This "soup" is unpalatable, but it is hot, and with bread can be downed. After breakfast and cleanup of rooms, comes roll call, which occurs thrice daily. Normally, these last half an hour. An uneven line or any carelessness at this time evokes more brutality. Some men are systematically kicked and beaten, regardless of what they do. If anyone is missing, all are kept until the missing is found. One winter's day, at 30 degrees below zero, the prisoners were kept in the yard two hours. Scores fainted or fell where they stood and froze. That day 60 prisoners in the infirmary passed away.

* * *

After morning roll call there is a free period, when it is permitted to visit other barracks. The professors used this time for conversation on scientific or other themes, for discussions of countries and peoples. The zoologist, Siedlecki, recalled the days of Young Poland in Krakow; Chrzanowski told of visits with Sienkiewicz and Prus; others discussed their specialties. Scores of such meetings took place. One of the linguists taught his colleagues foreign languages. Such occupation helped these men to think of other things than what was happening in the homeland.

Dinner comes at 12 o'clock. It is turnip soup, rarely with potatoes, still more rarely having a little piece of black meat. The specialists say it is whale. The soup is hot and makes one warm, so it is eaten. For supper the prisoners get black "ersatz" coffee and bread, once in a while a square of margarine, sometimes a little white cheese kneaded with flour. The natural scientists estimated the number of calories in the daily rations at from 40 to 60 per cent of what a working man requires. The organism's reserves are sufficient for two weeks: after that comes rapid emaciation. When men wash it looks like an anatomy exhibit.

The "Krakovians" were not sent out for hard labor and only occasionally were they ordered to report for "stenkomando," which meant that all were sent to one sleeping room, where they had to stand in close ranks, shoulder against shoulder, four hours in the morning and four hours again in the afternoon. To sit down was rigidly forbidden. Another variation of the roll call was disciplinary exercise, which depended upon the fancy of the

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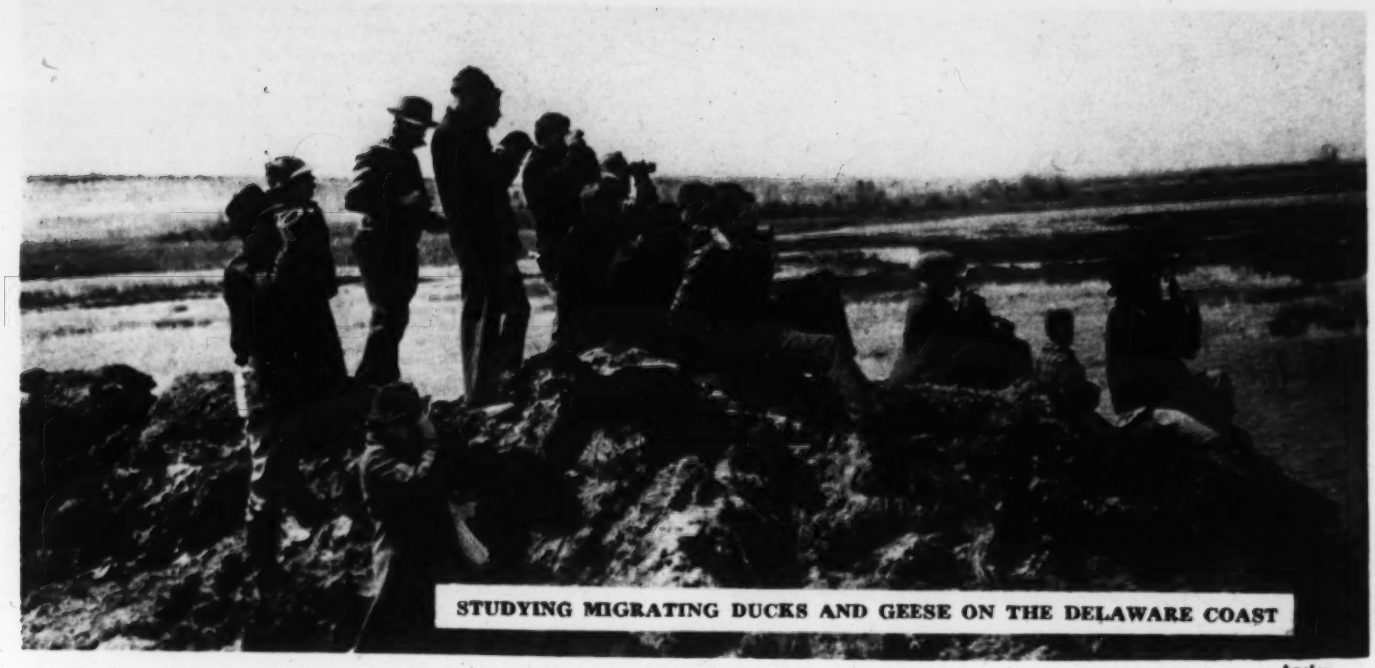
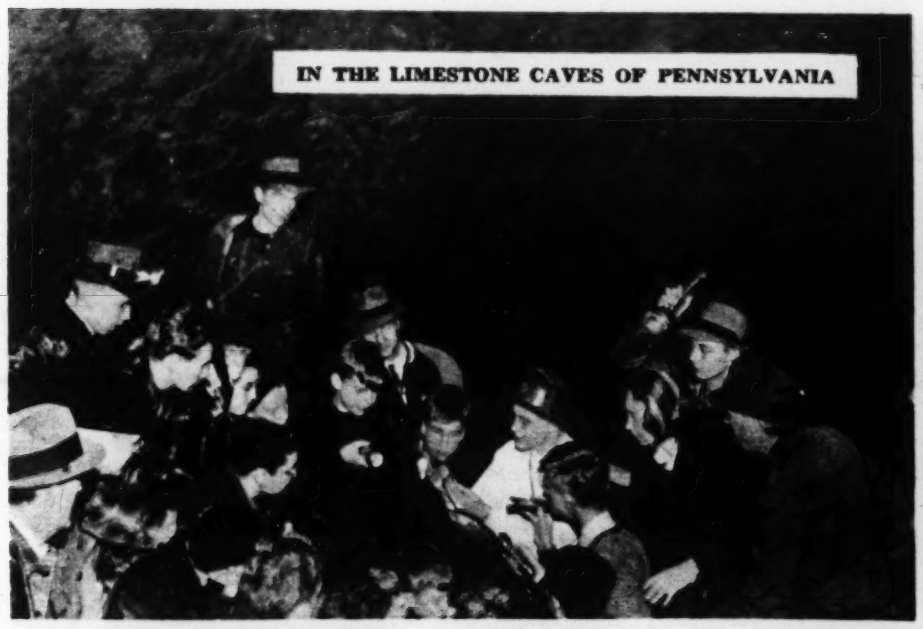


STUDYING MIGRATING DUCKS AND GEESE ON THE DELAWARE COAST

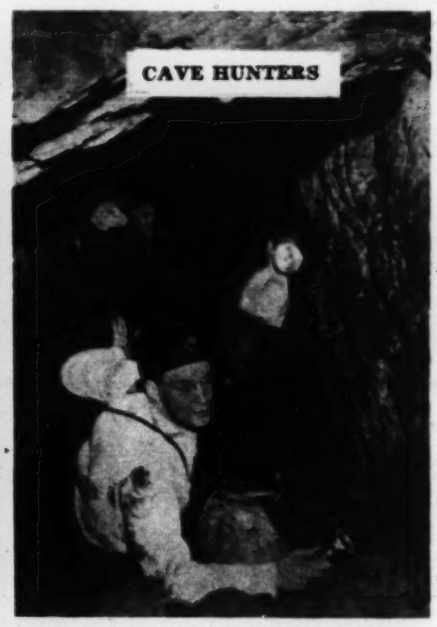
Ansley

Explorations for Everyone

By Herbert B. Nichols



IN THE LIMESTONE CAVES OF PENNSYLVANIA



CAVE HUNTERS

ONE WOULD HARDLY expect to find 100 cave men in Philadelphia, but a few weeks ago when Charles E. Mohr, director of education for Philadelphia's Academy of Natural Sciences, announced a week-end expedition to Crystal and Dragon Caves near Kutztown, 111 amateur researchers, ranging in age from 12 to 72 years, joined the Academy safari.

Usually the thrills of exploration and discovery are limited to specialized individuals, working in a limited field of research. Few indeed are privileged to discover new plant or animal species, a new type of fossil, or even to learn how a toad inflates its throat while "singing."

But that isn't the way Philadelphia's Academy figures out its job. They are not satisfied with merely preserving book knowledge of the world in which we live. So Academy scientists, in addition to their own private research, conduct expeditions within 100 miles of Philadelphia on which everyone is invited to go. The desire to explore a cave, for example, is almost universal. Consequently, when the bus caravan left the Academy building one Sunday morning, Boy Scouts, members of nature clubs, and just plain citizens succeeded very well in looking like cave men, garbed in high boots, heavy slacks, leather gloves and headgear that varied from old felt hats to miners' helmets complete with carbide lamp. Photographers, amateur and professional, were along too, anxious to capture pictures of stalactites, underground plants, bats, and whatever else might be presented.

First the group explored Crystal Cave, discovered in 1871 by men blasting limestone rock near the present entrance. It was opened to the public in 1873, and today is lighted, has well-drained footpaths, and stairs to negotiate the steep places. The guides are informed concerning underground formations. Mr. Mohr, in addition to discussing cave natural history, collected several pigmy bats which he banded and released in the next cave explored. Banding is accomplished by fastening a tiny metal identification tag to each bat. By means of reports from other naturalists who may later read the tag elsewhere, facts concerning where these animals go in their travels can be gleaned.

In Dragon Cave, which is just as nature made it, no lights, no walks, and negotiated for the most part on hands and knees, four species of bats that hibernate in eastern Pennsylvania were found and banded.

Whereas Crystal Cave is known to thousands of travelers who "explore" in comfort, marvel at the abundance of aragonite, calcite, and quartz crystals which stud the walls and ceilings with abundant milky white stalactite, stalagmite, and dripstone formations, Dragon Cave is less like a crystal palace, and more like a rabbit's hole on an enlarged scale, with only one really large chamber and one sizable stalagmite.

For many of the party it was their first introduction to the work of water running underground. They learned for the first time how to remember that the stem of the letter T in stalacTite always hangs down, while the peaked M in stalagMite always has its feet firmly on the ground. The temperature below ground is 56 degrees Fahrenheit the year round.

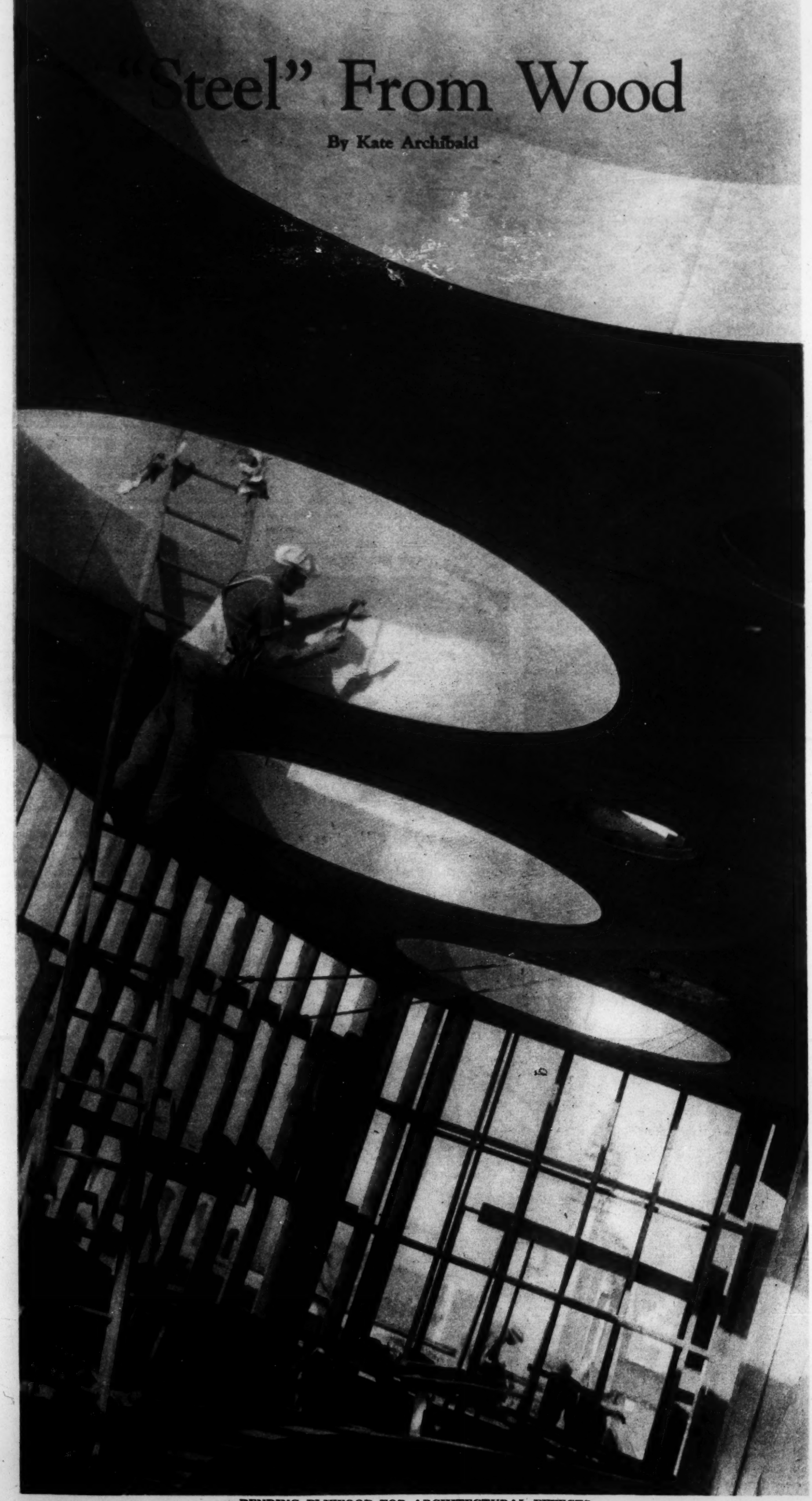
Crystal Cave is a favorite field trip with college geology instructors. Prof. A. K. Lobeck of Columbia brings his classes down every year, because he finds the cave "presents most conveniently, clearly, and interestingly practically all of the

(Continued on page 14)

AN EXPEDITION CLOSES IN ON A SPECIMEN

"Steel" From Wood

By Kate Archibald



BENDING PLYWOOD FOR ARCHITECTURAL EFFECTS

Gabriel Moulin

STEEL, for a number of uses, has a synthetic rival, the perfected plywood; a sandwich of wood and glue that is cold- and heat- and water-resistant. Plywood can be bent or molded into sculptured forms, yet is found to be, "pound for pound, stronger than steel," according to Charles E. Devlin, speaking for the Douglas Fir Plywood Association in Tacoma, Washington.

Plywood, described as "an achievement in wood," is, like plastics, a laboratory product. It is the synthetic resinous glue which binds the plies together that makes a new and different product out of wood. This binder, under heat and pressure, impregnates the wood layers and glues them into panels which, after they are tempered, become steel-like in strength.

A present large use for the material is in the building of military barracks. The insulation features of plywood, its lightness plus strength, and quickness and utility in fabrication, made it ideal for such a purpose.

The base camp at Little America was fashioned partly of this new exterior type of plywood to help in the insulation against 70-below-zero weather, and Admiral Byrd's snow cruiser was built partly of the same material. Boats used in the Nevills' expedition down the Colorado River and in another venturesome trip down the John Day River in Oregon were built of plywood.

Much of the American supply of plywood is made from Douglas fir from trees 200 to 400 years old, many of them eight feet in diameter, the average being six. Most of these logs come from the ancient forests on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington.

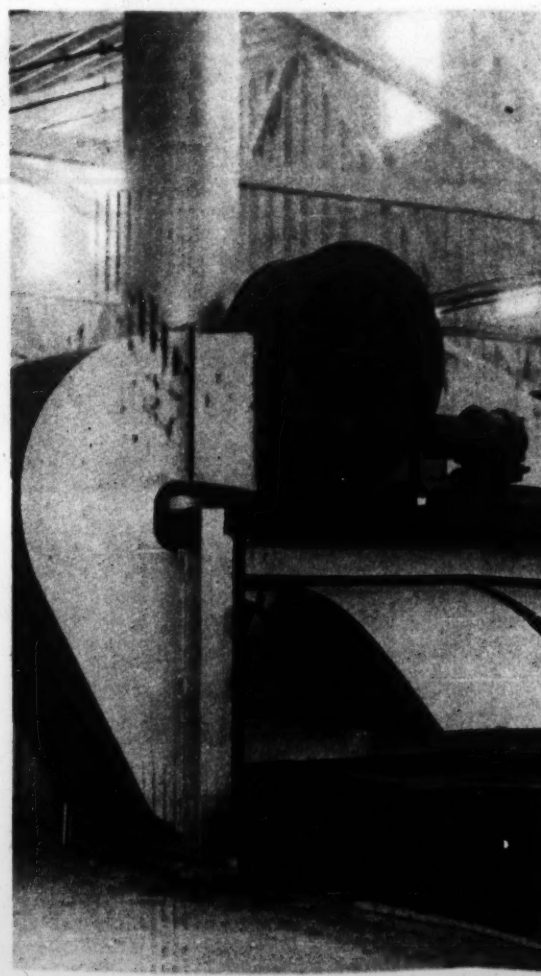
In the mills these choice logs are literally peeled, which gives them their name, in a process remindful of the unwinding of newsprint. Sheets of this wood are glued together in three or more plies with the grain running crosswise in alternate layers. The plywood for exterior use is glued under a hot press.

* * *

Plywood is used extensively for built-ins, for portables, and magazine racks, but it has graduated into the construction of buildings, from the noble Colonnade of States at the San Francisco Fair to stock houses on the prairies.

Its convenient panels, without useless bulk or dead weight, make it ideal for building. It is claimed that a carpenter can place 32 square feet of plywood in the time that it would take him to place 10 square feet of regular lumber. Relatively few nails are necessary. A prediction was made before a recent housing conference at Yale University that the house of the future would be put together without nails and would be fastened with glue binders.

Buildings of plywood do not have to wait for plaster to dry, so the paper hanger or painter can immediately follow the carpenter. There is no seasoning of



SHEETS OF PLYWOOD COMING

the wood after construction, no shrinkage, no frame movement, and no cracking.

Interior surfaces can either be finished to show the grain of the panels or they can be painted or papered. In a model house sponsored by a Los Angeles department store each room was finished in plywood and each was individual in character.

Some architects see in plywood an influence in new design. Because it can be curved or molded, and by reason of its clean, flowing lines and decorative graining, it is adapted to modern building, they say, from Hollywood stage sets and artist studios, to gas stations and modern residences.

Its esthetic values are balanced by its structural sturdiness. It is used for subflooring and sheathing, for gusset plates and trusses and frames, for outdoor signboards, for buses and freight cars, for farm buildings, milk sheds, root houses, and wherever weatherproofing and flush construction are of vital necessity. Success has been attained and tests continue to be made of the use of plywood in horizontally laminated arches to replace solid beams in such structures as gymnasiums, churches, and garages.

Where humidity, high moisture hazards, and insulation are necessities, plywood has many uses. It goes into tempering chambers, dry kilns, incubators, dry ice refrigerators, and seed beds. It is said to be repellant to wood borers and mold.

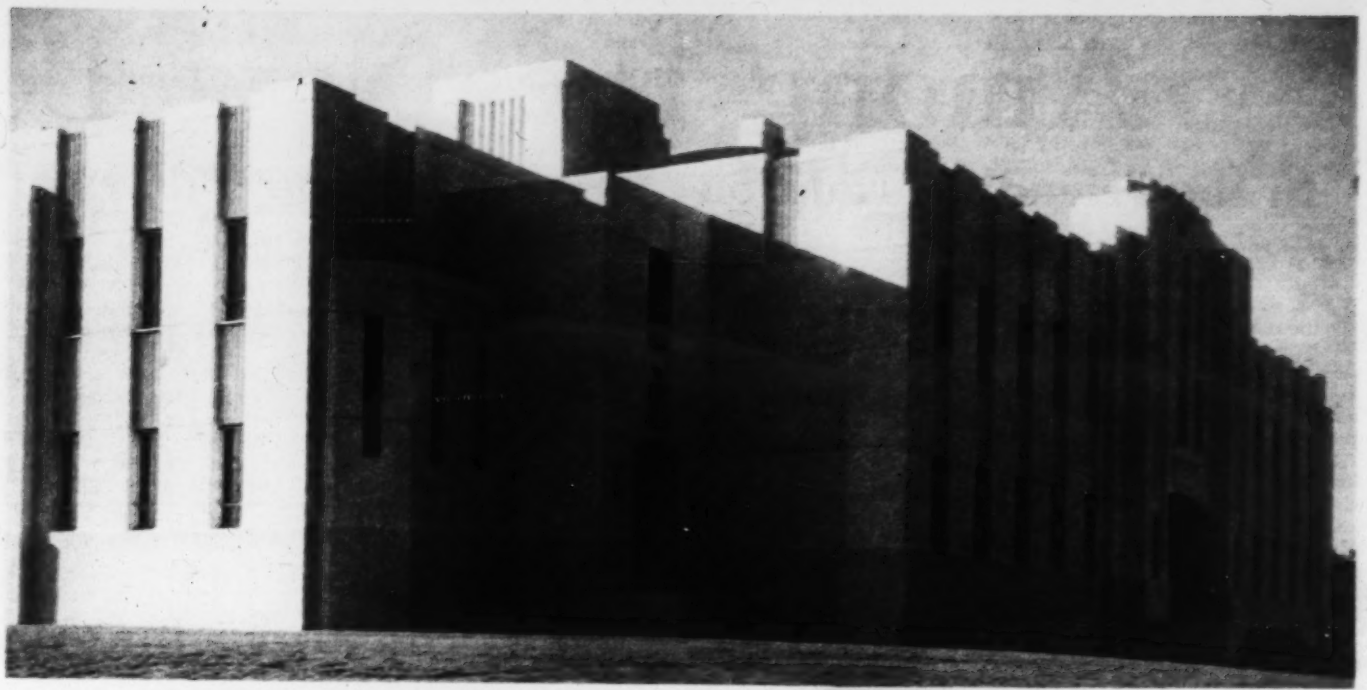
* * *

Concrete forms of plywood are increasingly used. The large, seamless panels produce smooth, finless surfaces that give to concrete a sculptured appearance comparable to marble. The San Francisco-Oakland Bridge exemplifies the application of plywood to concrete for smooth, beautiful effects. The Chicago Post Office is another.

In the fabrication of boats, plywood provides large, single, watertight panels, some of them being 17 feet long. These panels can be molded to streamline proportions. The utility of plywood has given impetus to boat building, from dories to yachts and from purse seine boats for Bering Sea to a Coast Guard cutter.

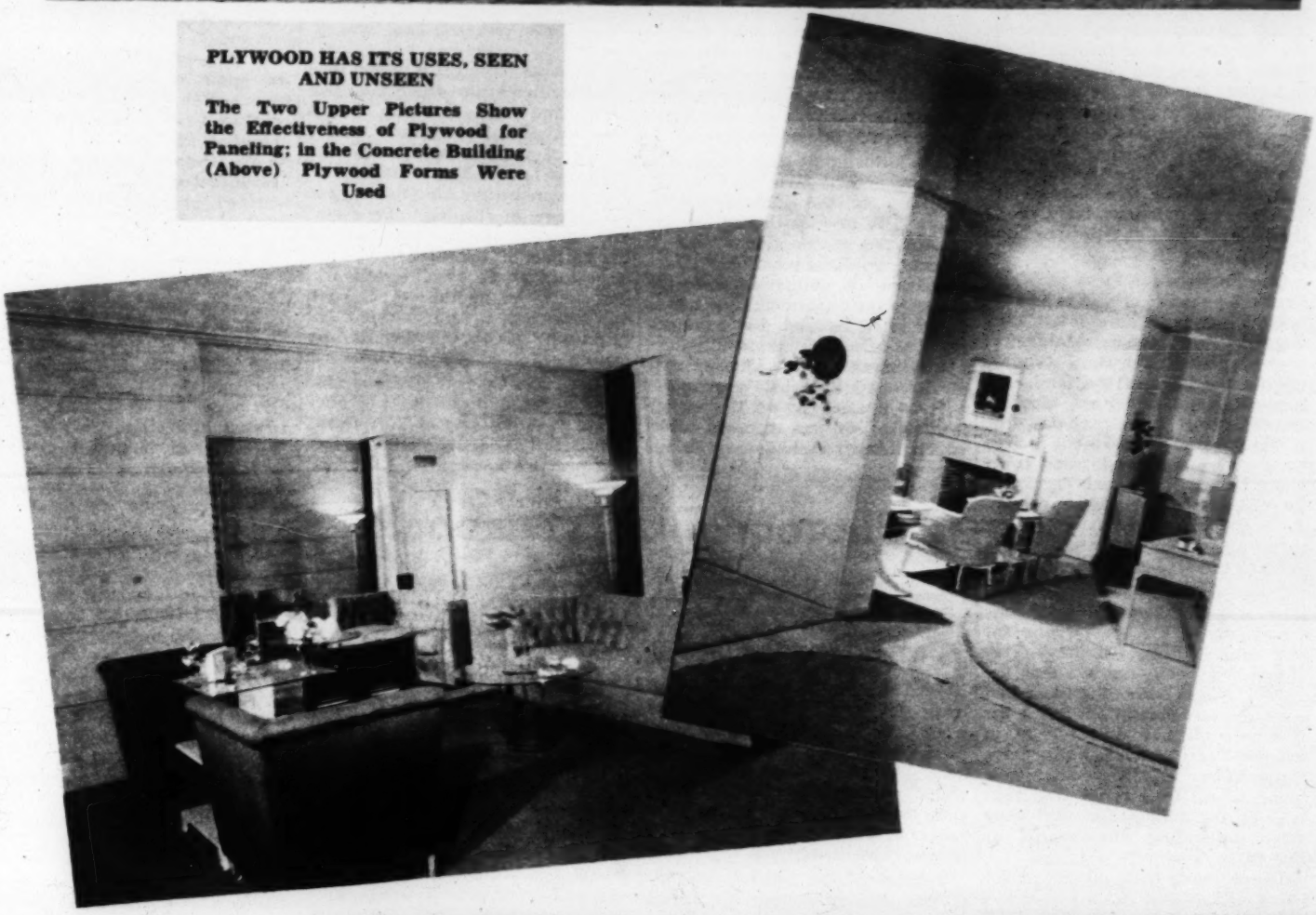
The different uses and grades of plywood are conveniently classified by the Douglas Fir Association, to which belong most of the plywood manufacturers in Oregon and Washington. Plywood for strong structural purposes, for ornamental architecture, and for concrete forms, are named not only for convenience but as a guarantee of quality.

Research is now seeking means of utilizing bark, sawdust, and all the rest of the waste involved in the lumbering operations involved in the plywood industry. In co-operation with the industry these research studies are now being made at the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., and at the forest research laboratories at Purdue University, at the University of California, and at Leland Stanford University.



PLYWOOD HAS ITS USES, SEEN AND UNSEEN

The Two Upper Pictures Show the Effectiveness of Plywood for Paneling; in the Concrete Building (Above) Plywood Forms Were Used



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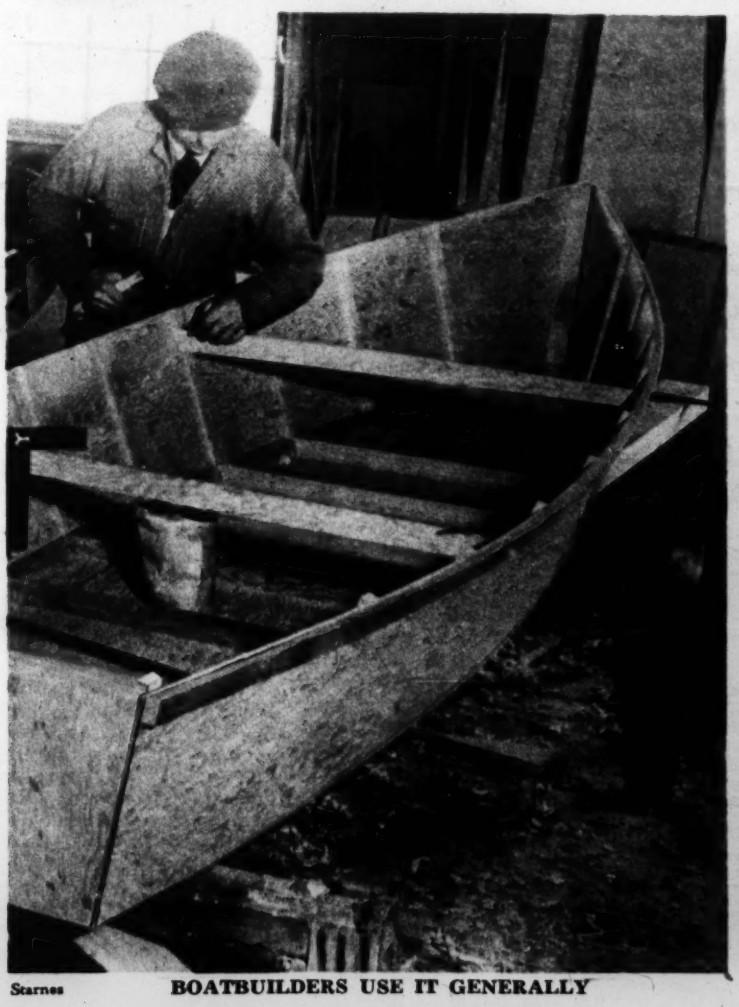
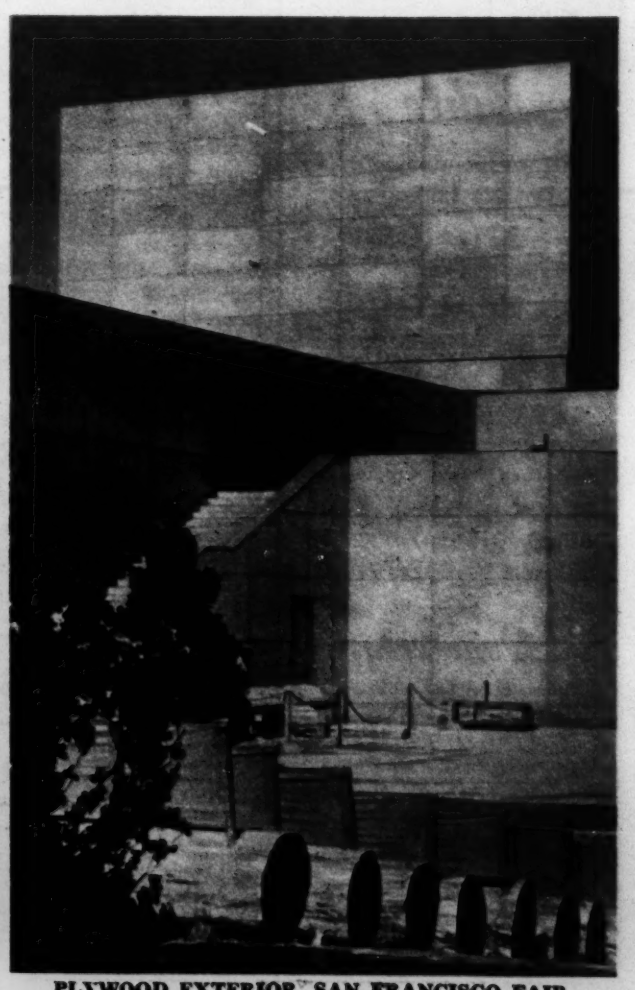


Starnes BOATBUILDERS USE IT GENERALLY



PLYWOOD EXTERIOR, SAN FRANCISCO FAIR

Among the New Books

In the Friendly Tradition

The Inner Voice, by Nina Wilcox Putnam. New York: Sheridan House. $2.50.

FOR HER FIRST EXCURSION into the realm of serious literature, Nina Wilcox Putnam has selected a little-known chapter in American history and fashioned it into a candid, scrupulous tale of a man's devotion to an ideal. Choosing the appropriate title of "The Inner Voice," Miss Putnam combines the results of her research into Quaker traditions with the portrayal of men and women who adhered to them at a time in our history when such consistency aroused much bitter antagonism.

In the early nineteenth century, many Quakers were among those who were beginning to raise their voices against slavery; however, the Friends had additional tenets which exerted an equally potent influence on their actions, thus setting them apart from many of the abolitionists. Not all the members of the Society, especially among those in the South, were able to reconcile these apparently conflicting convictions; but some of them did see a solution, and bravely acted upon it.

The problem for these Southern Quakers, many of them slaveholders, was threefold: they wanted to see freedom established, they wanted at the same time to uphold the laws of the land, and they could not, under any circumstances, resort to violence. Legally, it was impossible for them to free their slaves or even to send them alone to the Northwest Territory; furthermore, they could not remain in the South and by force of arms try to make the plantation owners yield to the abolitionist demands.

There was only one path left to those who had a strong inner convincement that it was wrong for one man to own another—they could sell their homes and the fertile acres their families had nurtured for generations, pack the few belongings that would fit in wagons and carts, and drive through the wilderness to a new home where they could live content in the knowledge that they were upholding the cause of liberty.

There were several of these Quaker migrations in the nineteenth century, and Miss Putnam's novel follows the course of two of them. Jonathan Pickett, a young planter from North Carolina, is the leader in each instance. The first time, he takes a party of Friends from the South to Indiana, where the absence of slavery is more compatible with their conception of freedom.

Almost 20 years later, Jonathan again feels himself impelled to sacrifice his home when he learns of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The ensuing conflict between the free-soilers and the advocates of slavery, with each striving to gain control of the government of the Kansas Territory, stirs a response in Jonathan, who wishes to see Kansas a free state. Unable to rest unless his own conscience is at ease, he joins the influx of new settlers who want their combined votes to put the new legislature on the side of freedom.

It is unfortunate that the accompanying action, involving the expeditions of the Pickett family, often fails to measure up to the possibilities of the theme and its unusual background. The characterization is blurred and the author's narrative technique leaves much to be desired. Nevertheless, the book affords numerous pleasurable glimpses of the Quaker way of life, and it is also worthy of note as a sidelight on the events in Kansas in the eighteen-fifties which formed a shadow of things to come.

M. W. S.

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The Four Pillars of Democracy

The Four Pillars of Democracy, by Edgar J. Goodspeed. New York: Harpers. $1.75. Strange New Gospels, by Edgar J. Goodspeed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $2.

IN "The Four Pillars of Democracy," Professor Goodspeed writes with the breadth of understanding of modern conditions which bespeaks the careful thinker and sound logician. While he diverges somewhat from his accustomed path of religious writings, the spiritual appeal is by no means lacking. In four divisions he discusses Faith of Science, of Humanism, of Society, and of Religion. These chapters are preceded by a discussion of "The Place of Faith in the Modern World" and followed by a summation, "The Synthesis."

Faith is an important factor in the best that is brought out in society today—faith in modern science, in the humanities, faith in religion. The last-named is the prime necessity, for upon it, properly exercised, rests the welfare of society. Professor Goodspeed sees the hand of the Almighty moving through the field of natural science, as he sees it at work in the individual and in society as a whole. The best in every line of human accomplishment stems from the great fact that behind it all is the Infinite One guiding, guarding, and protecting. It is a wholesome conclusion, one of which the world is sadly in need at the present time.

The chapter dealing with the "Faith of Humanism" is especially appealing. This word "humanism," which has a variety of meanings, is used here in the sense of the humanities' "appreciation of the culture, art, life, truth and beauty" of all that is best, noblest, and most worth while. It is to these that the humanist is sensitive. To do what shocks the keen sensibilities, be it an ugly building, a defaced landscape, to write a worthless book; in brief, to do whatever disturbs one's highest sense of beauty, harmony, and fitness is an offense to one's fellows.

* * *

Professor Goodspeed does not follow the formula for humanism which sees in mortals an all sufficiency for their well being, present and future. He still posits his ultimate of faith in the Supreme Being, and the chapter on "Faith in Religion" grandly sets this forth. In closing the chapter on Humanism, he queries, "What then is the creed of Humanism, for us whose education is not just a set of nimble techniques, but a profound and moving inner experience of human life in all its aspects? As humanists, what is our faith?" And he answers in a series of declarations, the first of which is, "We believe in the worth of man; we do not despise him, despair of him, or dispense with him."

The chapter on "Faith in Religion" deals with the false sense of Deity and worship set up under the ideologies in Europe. Professor Goodspeed gives full credit to the divine background whence stems the influence for good found in society. "And as these moral values find their completion in religion, so do these partial faiths find their unity in it." While recognizing all the useful discoveries and inventions of their true values, all the good in human nature as having a real value, he is a firm believer in God in the sense that he turns to the divine source in a full faith that these progressive and useful works stem from the source of all reality.

All who read this book thoughtfully will gain substantially in keeping abreast of modern thought.

* * *

In "Strange New Gospels," Professor Goodspeed performs a valuable service. There has grown up in modern times a type of writing, it can't be called literature, which parallels the ancient pseudepigrapha. It claims an authenticity in dealing with the life of the Master and other early Christian characters which has deceived many honest searchers for truth. Especially is this true of such writings as "The Unknown Life of Jesus Christ," "The Aquarian Gospel," "The Archo Volume," and a half-dozen more of similar character. Professor Goodspeed has carefully explored the origins of these writings and lays bare the facts regarding them.

The appeal which these books have made to honest people has sprung from a keen desire to learn more of the facts surrounding the life of the Master. But all that is known of him is found in the Gospels and a few historic references in the literature of the first and second centuries. All else is exceedingly questionable, as Professor Goodspeed conclusively makes clear in this valuable little volume.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Late Praise Added to Alcott

Bronson Alcott, Teacher, by Dorothy McCuskey. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

READERS have got it pretty well drilled into them by this time that Bronson Alcott was considerably more than a maker of Orphic sayings and the father of Louisa May. Odell Shepard demonstrated Alcott's services to culture in "Pedlar's Progress" and brought out further proof in his edition of the "Journals." An important phase of Alcott's work, and one which he himself regarded as supreme, is the subject of "Bronson Alcott, Teacher," by Dorothy McCuskey.

Miss McCuskey's reasons for choosing as a thesis for her doctorate in philosophy at Yale Bronson Alcott's educational theories and practice were their historical value and their relation to education today.

In the 1830's, Alcott, teaching the scions of Boston liberal élite in his Temple School, put into practice in almost identical ways many of the theories held today by the Progressives in education. Self-directed pupil activity, integrated programs, the development of the individual child to his highest potentialities side by side with a fostering of his growth into a co-operative being, the use of curriculum material in the daily living of the child, and the introduction of a home atmosphere into the schoolroom—all these were parts of Alcott's plan, and sound like pages out of a book on Progressive Education. Most of all, the similarity lies in the emphasis not on the acquisition of knowledge, but on the formation of character.

* * *

This is not all the story, however. If Alcott were to visit a Progressive school today, he would say that the worthy conduct of human relations had been substituted for the quality that was the very core of his teaching—spirituality. He took Wordsworth's saying that Heaven lies about us in our infancy quite literally, and believed that children were instinctively closer to good than adults; that his task as a teacher was to make children aware of the good in them and to listen to their intuitive expression of it. He summed up his pedagogy in the final clause of the sentence: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Unfortunately, even Boston's liberal élite had a desire for more evidences of formal education. Some of them felt that the teacher's conversations with his pupils were sacrilegious, others that they were trivial. As a prophet of a new pedagogy Alcott was persecuted. Parents removed their children till finally but five remained—his own three daughters, the child of the faithful William Russell, and a little Negro girl who had been the last bone of contention.

* * *

This was not his only teaching attempt, but the story of disapproval, ridicule, or misunderstanding continues; at least until, in his later years, he became the Seer of the Concord School of Philosophy, and adult pupils, chiefly from the West, came devoutly to listen to his sayings.

Children were always happy in his schools. By that test he was a good teacher. He was not a "good provider," and for that neither his contemporaries nor posterity have forgiven him; but his wife, who had more cause to complain than anyone else, took him on his own terms—terms of uncompromising conviction, patience, and self-denial.

Miss McCuskey's book is of definite interest for educators and has won for its author the Research Award of Kappa Delta Pi, an honor society in education. Because the style is pleasant and because of Bronson Alcott himself, the book also contains a great deal for readers outside the profession.

Photography Yearbook

American Annual of Photography, 1941. Boston: American Photographic Publishing Co. Paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.25.

ONCE MORE we are reminded of the solid contribution this long-established annual has made to the progress of camera work. The hundreds of salon pictures reproduced in this annual keep subscribers informed as to the work of leading photographers, and the articles are within the range of experience possessed by serious camera workers.

Typical of the helpful contents is the leading article by Julian Smith, portrayer of character, discussing his methods. Calvin Rutstrum has an informing outline of the uses of polarized light, Paul L. Anderson writes of "Modern Trends in Pictorial Photography," Lynwood M. Chace gives an account of the diversions of a nature photographer, Stanley N. Tess has much that is practical to offer in relation to press photography, Robert R. Miller tells about "Making the Most of Architecture," Adolf Fassbender explains methods of working with paper negatives, and Joseph S. Friedman has much that is clarifying to say about color photography. A dozen other subjects are discussed. There is a chapter of analysis of the pictures reproduced, and a Who's Who of pictorial photographers.

Camera Annual

U. S. Camera 1941. Two volumes. New York. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $4.85.

EDWARD STEICHEN again has chosen the prints reproduced in this annual, and the result once more reflects a lively contemporary taste. With 216 pages given over to photography in the United States today, another volume of 208 pages consists of illustrated articles on America today, as seen by J. W. McManigal, Dorothea Lange, other camera workers, and the pioneering William Henry Jackson, and as told by Mr. McManigal, Pare Lorentz, and Hartley Howe. There is a memorial article about Lusha Nelson, by his widow, with many of his pictures; an article on war photography by Carl Mydans, an article on flash photography by Eliot Elisofon, with his illustrations, and numerous color photographs by first-rate workers, along with scores of black-and-white prints selected from 20,000 pictures submitted by professionals and amateurs.

Clare Boothe, author of "Europe in the Spring," is writing for immediate publication a reply to Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "The Wave of the Future." She is quoted by her publishers as feeling that Mrs. Lindbergh's statement of the causes of modern unrest leads to conclusions dangerously at variance with the belief that democracy is an alive and all-important force at the present day.

"Out of the Night," Jan Valtin's account of his career as an agent who served both the Russian and the German secret services, is the February selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club. The book, which is published by the Alliance Book Corporation of New York, was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 14.

A New
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by JOHN A. DAKES

"CHRIST JESUS: The Authentic Story of the Founder of Christianity as Told by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John", is more than merely a reference work. It includes several chapters of information based on the early records, showing connection of Christ Jesus with Old Testament prophecies, and authenticating early Christian healing and heretofore disputed portions of the King James version. A 32-page Glossary gives enlightening translation of many Greek words and phrases of Biblical import. A reverent and scholarly work of 320 pages, compactly and beautifully bound in maroon fabrikoid. $2.50.

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8101 Woodlawn Ave., Dept. CSM 1-25, Chicago, Ill.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Three Acts and an Epilogue of British History—A London Letter

Lady Bessborough and Her Family Circle, edited by the Earl of Bessborough, G. C. M. G., in collaboration with A. Aspinall, Ph.D. London: Murray. 15s.
Years of Content: 1858-1886, by Sir George Leveson-Gower, K. B. E. London: John Murray. 12s. 6d.
Family Homespun, by Blanche E. C. Dugdale. London: John Murray. 9s.
Poems Newly Selected, by Siegfried Sassoon. London: Faber. 2s. 6d.

LONDON

HERE IS A PLAY presented in three acts and an epilogue. For "Lady Bessborough," "Years of Content," and "Family Homespun" show what all the action was about, and "Poems Newly Selected" reveals what it came to.

The first three books are wholly delightful commentaries on the Britain of party—one might almost say, family party—government. Between them they cover the period from the greatest victories of Napoleon to the outbreak of the Four Years' War. "Lady Bessborough" starts more or less with the French Revolution, and continues to 1828; Sir George Leveson-Gower takes up the story in 1858 and carries it down to 1886, while Mrs. Dugdale, slightly overlapping, begins with the great fire at Inveraray Castle in 1877, and does not give up until the early years of the twentieth century.

But though these hundreds of pages have a wide span, and deal with many aspects of life, religion, politics, art, literature, society, and philosophy, they have several things in common. Their principal characters are all drawn from the same small group of families—the Cavendishes, the Leveson-Gowers, the Cecils, Campbells, and Balfours. The flavor throughout is aristocratic. They are top-class books about upper-class people.

* * *

Lady Bessborough's correspondence with Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, and her daughter Caroline Lamb's association with Byron, have given her a certain notoriety. No additional light on these somewhat sensational matters is thrown by Lord Bessborough's book. It was not his object to raise any controversial questions. His narrative is about Whigs, but it brings out no wigs on the green. His aim is to show Lady Bessborough in her entirely charming and kindly relations with her family, especially with her daughter Caroline, and her mother, Georgiana, Lady Spencer. Principally the book consists of the letters these three wrote to each other, though there is some correspondence from other people.

Mainly the subject matter is family gossip, though there are innumerable side glances at politics and literature. In 1807, for example, Lady Caroline complains about the banality of the words of a popular song of the day, which begins:

> Says a smile to a tear
> On the cheek of my dear,
> How come we, how come we together?

It is doubtful whether she would consider that the intervening century and a quarter has brought about much improvement in this sort of thing. The most delightful entry in the book, however, is the account which Major Frederick Ponsonby wrote of the British victory over the French at Talavera to Lady Duncannon, Lady Bessborough's daughter-in-law. "I shall not tell you much of the battle," says the gallant major; "you will have read quite enough of it. We had the pleasing amusement of charging five solid squares with a ditch in front. After losing 180 men and 222 horses we found it was not so agreeable, and that Frenchmen don't always run away when they see British cavalry, so off we set, and my horse never went so fast in his life. They then put us into a place where there was a plentiful shower of shells. We stood them some time, to the great satisfaction of the French artillery, and then retired. . . . Duncannon's pistols have not done much execution. They have been very snug in the holster. I fired a shot at one fellow, he did not seem to mind it very much."

* * *

Sir George Leveson-Gower was one of Gladstone's private secretaries, and though his book deals entirely with the Victorian Age, which now has the reputation of extreme solemnity, it is packed tight with amusing stories. It even goes so far as to record that Mr. Gladstone himself once made a joke. Why, inquired the great man, why cannot a bishop eat his apron? Because it goes against his stomach. George Eliot, Bishop Wilberforce, Benjamin Jowett, Queen Victoria, Lord Houghton, and a multitude of other eminent figures come into these pages; and most of them turn out to be figures of fun.

Mrs. Dugdale's "Family Homespun" makes the transition from Whig to Tory, for it moves from the Inverary of the Hanoverian Campbells to the Hatfield of the Cecils. But it has in it no temper of party strife. Mrs. Dugdale is concerned with men who wielded great influence in politics, but she portrays only their domestic characters; and engaging enough those characters turn out to be. This is an utterly attractive picture of life—ordinary daily life—in great historic mansions.

The families who walk, argue, laugh, and play in these three books ruled Britain during the period of her unchallenged supremacy in the nineteenth century; and what they brought the country to was the Four Years' War. In that struggle, as at Talavera, men were put by their leaders into positions of impossible danger, and Mr. Siegfried Sassoon did not regard this repetition of history with the cheerfulness of that light ironist, Major Ponsonby. In the deeply sincere, moving, and compassionate "Poems Newly Selected," shot through as they are with bitter anger, he revolts against the reckless waste of lives for which the Four Years' War was notorious. It had to be won, he knows; but need it have been won like that? Politicians and commanders come under his lash, and the diplomacy of the people seen in the Bessborough, Leveson-Gower, and Dugdale books. One of these diplomats, with whom the very end of wisdom was to dine always in the rigth set, published his memoirs, and Mr. Sassoon, scarifying that wretched book, writes:

> But I, for one, am grateful, overjoyed,
> And unindignant that your punctual pen
> Should have been so constructively employed
> In manifesting to unprivileged men
> The visionless, officialized fatuity
> That once kept Europe safe for Perpetuity.

The attack is true, well delivered, keenly thrust home. But perhaps in justice to the world represented in the first three books it ought to be remembered that diplomacy is a difficult and tricky thing. The Bessborough, Leveson-Gower, and Dugdale diplomats got England into war, but with an enormous number of allies. The more democratic diplomacy of recent years would be grateful for those allies now.

HAROLD HOBSON

From the Indian Viewpoint

Hear Me, My Chiefs! by Herbert Ravenel Sass. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

THE GREAT NUMBER of books appearing during the past decade or two which present or purport to present American history from the Indian point of view is proof positive of a revolution in public thought which has at once elevated the Indian from the status of a vile miscreant and debunked him of much of the Noble Red Man legend. He emerges a thoroughly likable fellow, tremendously efficient at the business of living in the peculiar environment in which he was placed, and capable of every sentiment, noble as well as not so noble, which the white man feels.

This change of attitude on the part of thoughtful people is not too late to do the Indian any good, for we still have with us as many persons of at least part Indian blood as we ever had; and an understanding of what their ancestors were like, and of how they lived, thought, and felt will go far toward solving the problems of the present-day Indian.

* * *

Herbert Ravenel Sass contributes a series of chapters bearing on certain phases of this subject in "Hear Me, My Chiefs!" The title is taken from a memorable speech of Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé. After he had fought the white soldiers to a standstill, and had led his band of warriors, women, and children 1,500 miles in one of the most masterly retreats in history, he was cornered almost in sight of safety. His "talk" with Generals Miles and Howard ended with "Hear me, my chiefs! . . . From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

Mr. Sass discusses the general situation of the Indian before the whites came, the probabilities of the origin of the Indians, the first clashes in New England and Virginia (most of which show the whites as the first, and worse, aggressors), and the Iroquois League; tells of Emperor Brims of the Creeks, and of the fantastic dream of Christian Priber, who would have founded an ideal society among the Cherokees two centuries ago, and hints at the dreams and schemes of Tecumseh and Pontiac.

* * *

He takes time to describe the Indians' commissary—the incredible wealth of game which once covered the earth and darkened the skies of North America, which supplied all the Indians' wants for untold centuries and which the white man swept away in less than 100 years. He tells some Cherokee legends, gathered at first hand on the Great Smoky Reservation, and relates the wanderings of the Sioux.

It will be seen that the book lacks organization and pays no attention to chronology. It does, however, recall some almost forgotten episodes of importance, and it does give some telling snapshots of white injustice. The Cherokee legends are lovely.

It's a Great Day, Manana

No Stone Unturned, by Josephine Lawrence. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

WHEN JOSEPHINE LAWRENCE wrote "If I Had Four Apples," it was apparent that a new author had emerged to admonish the improvident, the thoughtless, who try to buy life on the installment plan. Her latest book, "No Stone Unturned," returns to this theme, but the intervening years have tipped her pen with acid, so that the rebuke explicit throughout the present narrative is somewhat less effective. It is, perhaps, too cruelly sardonic, too cynical, to appeal to the hearts of those who could profit by its message—although it still might prick their conscience.

Even so, it is doubtful whether the impact of the book would have a beneficial awakening effect, or would arouse a resistance similar to that engendered by too vigorous a spanking. If it should succeed in encouraging the culpable to reform, or at least to exert a measure of honest self-examination, it would be of inestimable value.

Miss Lawrence tells the story of Malty Russell, a devoted husband and father who is a paragon of domestic virtue, but who, in his office, leaves no stone unturned to put off until tomorrow what he should be doing today. Malty has an inherited real estate business, which ostensibly might be utilized to provide him with an income, even though he begrudges any time spent in such a pursuit, inasmuch as it interferes with his preoccupation with family affairs.

In "the good old days," upon which Malty loves to dwell in retrospect, money simply rolled into his business in waves, leaving him free to superintend as well as take part in all the activities of his wife and four children. When the golden waves receded, Malty scorned the dribbles which remained. To the distress of his secretary (who sounds a recurrent Cassandra-like obbligato to the tale), Malty's disregard of business increases in proportion to the diminishing returns. Instead of capitalizing on the small items which could, by good management, salvage his business, Malty mourns the past, shoves his unpaid bills into an overflowing desk drawer, and devotes all his attention to furthering what he terms the solidarity of the family unit.

Miss Lawrence does not criticize Malty too harshly for his fondness for domesticity. She does scan mercilessly his efforts to dictate every detail of his children's lives. What she regrets is that in the meantime his business languishes and all bills go unpaid.

Miss Lawrence would no doubt acknowledge that some imponderables are worth any sacrifice, she would understand the impulse which makes a poet eagerly compassionate toward those who prefer hyacinths to bread; but that requires a different story altogether. Her contest here is not with dreamers, but with day-dreamers; her weapon is common sense, lifted against shiftlessness, waste, and ignorance.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

Europe and the German Question, by F. W. Foerster (Sheed & Ward, $3.50), sees the European conflict as a determination on the part of the German people to put their neighbors in subjection; and it looks forward to a peace which in turn will place the Germans themselves under watch and ward in perpetuity, or something as near as possible to it.

Italy in the Making, by G. F.-H. and J. Berkeley (Macmillan, $6), comes as No. III in a series of volumes dealing with political workings in Italy from 1815 down through the uprisings of 1848. The book covers this revolutionary year from January to mid-November. Metternich, King Ferdinand II of Naples, and particularly Pellegrino Rossi figure in the chapters.

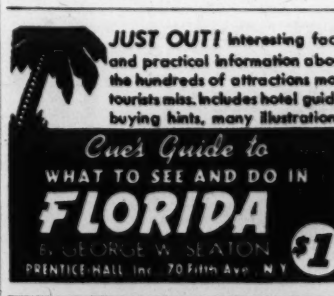
Come Unto These Yellow Sands, by Earl Schenck (Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50), is an account of the author's sauntering among the isles of the Pacific and taking part in adventures of motion-picture-like risk and narrow escape.

The American Patriot's Kit (Rand McNally, $1), comprises three pocket volumes bound in the colors of the American Flag and contained in a box along with a small flag and a footing wherein the pencil-size staff may be set. One book opens out to the Constitution of the United States, another to biographies of the Presidents, and the third to a history of the Flag, with rules for public display of the emblem.

Fellow Citizens, by Gluyas Williams (Doubleday, Doran, $2.50). A volume of inimitable cartoons that set forth everybody's experience viewing other people's snapshots, hearing bright sayings of other people's children and tales of other men's prowess, trying to see big shots who are too busy even to go to lunch, waiting for the first luncheon bell at a summer hotel, and a hundred other human comedies that are so funny when you are not in the cast.

This Is My Own, by Rockwell Kent (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, $3.50). A stormy petrel among painters relates his adventures among men who earn his disfavor by conforming to entrenched customs that seem to him to have lost contact with social values.

Lin Yutang's novel, "Moment in Peking," is published in Great Britain by Heinemann. John Day's American edition was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 30.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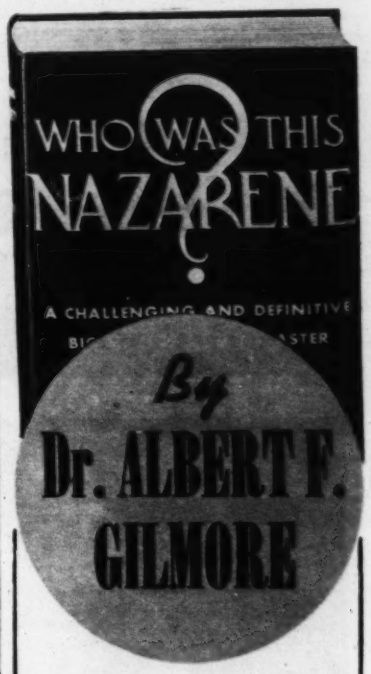

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. . How Shall We Mobilize?

(Continued from Page 3)

assistance in their planning for mobilization. What aid they got came largely from the veterans and the industrialists. Their problem was outside the main current of national policy and the existing state of mind and emotions of the public.

The turning point of M-day planning was probably reached with the recently dissolved War Resources Board. This agency, set up in the summer of 1939 at the suggestion of Secretary of War Johnson, included representatives neither of the civil administration nor of labor. The frigid reception it received and the efforts made to conceal its final report, suggested the unlikelihood of this agency paving the way for the War Resources Administration provided for in the War Department M-day plan. Hence the New Deal, by its very philosophy, is forced to attempt a reconciliation of the requirements for speedy procurement and production and the protection of weak economic interests. The basic philosophy of the New Deal has meant the balancing of group interests, and, particularly, giving labor more voice in public policies. Such objectives call for political skill in managing group demands and may entail some contradiction. While such confusion is tolerated in normal times, the present emergency necessitates speedy action and a clear sense of direction.

The recent changes in the defense administration place the officials responsible for production and procurement in a stronger position. It is in keeping with the background factors already noted that Sidney Hillman, the Labor leader, has been made associate director of production management. He continues no less a friend of Labor, although less directly its "defender." This shift to function and away from interests is a move in the right direction. Thus it might also be better to shift Chester Davis's job of protecting agricultural interests to problems of nutrition and food control. Miss Harriet Elliott might more appropriately be placed in charge of administering civilian requirements than in her present task of promoting consumer interests. Such changes may seem to involve little more than a shift in emphasis, but this shift is important. Administrative organization might be better set up to stress the jobs to be done rather than the interests to be protected. As a matter of defense psychology, attention should be turned not to rights but to duties and obligations.

* * *

The recent changes on the Commission are commendable to the extent that they emphasize the importance of the functions that must be performed and get away from the special interests angle. In the actual process of administering defense a balancing of considerations is inevitable, and this means the compromising of various interests. Thus far in locating new plants it has been necessary to consider strategic, technical, economic factors and to balance these along with sectional demands and labor problems. There can be no solution of factors so dynamic. There can be no equilibrium that will preserve all the forces in a just balance.

To start an argument about Labor's right today is an invitation to Labor to prove that its rights do exist. It is important to avoid such verbal combat and to focus attention on getting on with the job. Let us agree that Labor has a right to strike, but more important is its duty to provide for defense. Industrial mobilization today means not simply aiding Britain and equipping America against the dangers of war, but of bringing about extensive changes in Government's relation to industry, through a rationalization that will bring vastly increased Government regulation.

It may be found that a four-man commission is too cumbersome for speedy decision. In the World War the Secretaries of War and of the Navy had all they could do in running their own departments. They had departmental representatives on the War Industries Board, which was only one of several agencies in Wilson's war administration. There was also the Food and Fuel Administration, the Railroad Administration, the United States Shipping Board, and the War Trade Board. In the final analysis the President must provide the apex for such overall policy direction, and under him, preferably through some kind of informal inner group, our various efforts may be co-ordinated. This does not mean that social welfare and the protection of weaker economic groups should be neglected.

* * *

A war administration cannot be blueprinted in advance with any finality. The lesson to be drawn from the World War is not that the same War Industries Board should be repeated because it worked then, but rather the more fundamental conclusion which explains the success of America's previous effort: that the men who carried the burden of control were men who proved themselves effective and possessed the confidence of the public.

They had power not only to regulate industry but also to work out for themselves the organization suitable to their needs. The War Industries Board brought together a singularly able group of men who exercised both power and tact in winning consent from industry and in directing industry. They were an expression of the strength and spirit of their times. This is the lesson to be borne in mind in facing the new problems before us.

That Famous Cooking

File powder, an important flavoring in Creole cooking which has been prepared for centuries by the Choctaw Indians of Louisiana, is now being handled commercially by a New Orleans concern. The powder is still manufactured by the one remaining tribe of Choctaws in the State. In preparing it, Indian squaws gather the young leaves of the sassafras, dry them, then pound them to dust on a stone mortar. Finally, the powder is sifted through a hair sieve.

This seasoning is especially favored in the old gumbo recipes for which the South is famous.

. . Camp

(Continued from Page 6)

guard: squatting, or rolling from side to side in the snow.

In December, 1939, several of the older and less strong professors had succumbed, among them the geographer, Jerzy Smolenski; the philologist and Hellenist, Leon Sternbach; the anatomist and president of the Krakow Academy of Science, Kazimierz Kostanecki. The latter was one of the outstanding figures in Polish life in recent years. Soon other professors passed on: Chrazanowski, historian of Polish literature; Rozanski, professor of agricultural engineering; Rogozinski, professor of the physiology and science of animal feeding, and 12 others. A great loss to intellectual Poland was the passing of Stanislaw Estreicher, professor of west European law. But his scholarly work went far beyond his particular field. A man of great culture, he had continued the work of his father, the monumental "Polish Bibliography." As rector of the university and leader in intellectual life, as a talented writer of the conservative school, he made a place for himself in the history of Polish culture. Uncompromising in his life, unhesitatingly he refused the offer by the Germans, likewise made to other Krakow professors, to occupy a place in the government they were establishing in Poland in 1939. Another great man to go was Michael Siedlecki, known for his work in popularizing natural science and because of his establishment of the Fisheries Institute.

* * *

They were freed in February, 1940, although four more succumbed after return to Krakow: Kolaczkowski, historian and critic; Wlodik, of the Agricultural Department; the astronomer, Wilk, and Geologist Nowak. Some of the professors stood the imprisonment hardships remarkably well.

When the Krakow professors were liberated they were allowed to receive the clothing and the things they had left in the office on their entrance. Many of the men bore on their faces and bodies marks of the treatment they had undergone. But 50 of the professors were not freed. Six of the oldest in this number—Prof. Semkowicz, historian of Poland of the Middle Ages; Alex. Birkenmajer, of the history of the exact sciences, member of the Royal Historical Society of London; Jan Miodonski, professor of laryngology; and Kazimierz Stolvchwo, professor of anthropology—all of these are still in Oranienburg, and ill. Some 30 of the younger men were taken to Dachau.

* * *

There were two purposes back of the persecution of the Krakow professors. The first was to terrorize and break them in spirit. The second, Dr. Frank, governor of the Government General, explained: "According to the will of the Führer you are to be a peasant-labor society; we have no need of a Polish intelligentsia. The Reich has enough of its own." But he made a mistake in arresting the Krakow men, who thus became in the eyes of Krakow and soon in all Poland the symbol of the martyred Polish spirit.

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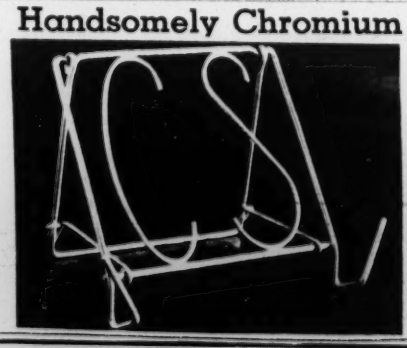

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A Captain Kidd Treasure Hunt

THE ANNUAL TREASURE HUNT is over! With the publication in the newspapers of New York State of the final name in the last "Rip Van Winkle" bank account, the country's largest organized hunt for missing money came to a successful conclusion late in the fall.

Adroit detective work on the part of mutual savings banks in New York, representing 10 per cent of all the deposits in the country, will reduce the total amount of "lost" money without known owners, to be turned over to the Comptroller on December 10, to about $1,250,000.

In 1937, the first year in which New York's amended bank law required that accounts lying dormant for 22 years be turned over to the state, $5,428,000 representing 51,700 depositors who forgot they ever had money in the bank, reverted to Albany. This year the number of "sleepers" as these dormant accounts are called in financial circles, will number only about 13,000.

* * *

Strenuous detective work, not only in New York, but all over the United States and in many foreign lands enabled the Bowery Savings Bank, largest mutual savings institution in the United States, to locate rightful claimants in 1939 to 141 "forgotten accounts." The accounts ranged from $10 up, totalling $14,668.84. One successful claimant wrote from England, "I wish to compliment you on your detective system as I have changed my name twice and lived in three countries since I was last in the Bowery Bank."

Last August the Bowery Savings Bank, in accordance with state law, inaugurated the 1940 search for lost depositors, unheard of in the last 15 years. During the next 60 days ten other savings banks in New York City joined the chase, listing in half-page and full-page advertisements in newspapers selected by the state banking department, names and former addresses of owners of dormant accounts.

But the search for missing depositors is not confined to New York. In 16 other states laws paralleling those in the Empire State require publication of "Rip Van Winklers." In North Carolina, unclaimed money goes to the state university, after five years, though the owner can still reclaim it during another 10 years. In Vermont unclaimed money goes into general school funds.

* * *

But because of the spectacular amounts involved, public interest in the annual "treasure hunts" has centered in New York, most of whose savings banks maintain an all-the-year-round force of special investigators to track down depositors or their heirs.

In Buffalo, New York, Fred Rook who took charge of the Erie County Savings Bank's dormant accounts in 1937, recently located a prominent sculptor's descendants. The sculptor came to Buffalo to model a mask of President McKinley. While in Buffalo the sculptor started a joint savings account with his wife. When his work was over he left—leaving his money behind him. His heirs were found in a distant city. Since 1937 Mr. Rook has located 159 account owners, and turned over $34,000 to them.

One year after New York's banking law went into effect in 1937, the Bowery Savings Bank reported that nearly a quarter of a million dollars on its books was still unclaimed. One of the most famous "lost accounts" in this bank is a deposit made 103 years ago—four years after the institution started in business.

Approximately $9,000,000 in all, forgotten by their owners, have poured into New York's state treasury since 1937.

With annual newspaper publication and subsequent wide radio publicity of original depositors' names, many claimants appear to put in their bid. One of the most famous cases to reach the law courts was that involving one Johanna Murphy who disappeared in 1824, leaving a share in the Bank of Manhattan, founded in 1799, in custody of the bank.

* * *

When Johanna acquired the stock the value was said to be $45. Up to 1927 she had been credited with 200 dividends and the account grew and grew. So did her popularity as an ancestor. One case claimants brought to court was promptly withdrawn when it was found Johanna had been a colored woman. The state still awaits more proof than has yet been advanced before parting with Johanna's money, as is required by New York's law if the rightful owners of unclaimed deposits are ever found.

The New York legislature passed the first dormant account law in the United States in 1835. Although the mutual savings bank movement was not yet 15 years old, absent-minded depositors were disappearing, leaving no record of their riches. To overcome this amazing disregard for their property, the law required the publicizing for six successive weeks in local or state newspapers of unclaimed deposits. But until 1937 banks engaged in few intensive researches for their lost clients.

These "nuisance" accounts still continue, despite the wide publicity given them. Since 1925, 1,183 persons have put money in 10 savings banks in New York, and haven't done anything about it since.

In every town near a training camp during the World War banks are still carrying little items of $7.35 and $23.89 for Private This and Corporal That. Since their last address was a disbanded service unit there is little hope of finding them.

Names of 30 veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars remain on one bank's books.

But dormant accounts are only a very small percentage of New York state's total of nearly 6,000,000 savings accounts, whose aggregate deposits amount to more than $5,500,000,000. Under New York's law, amended in 1937, any account dormant for 15 years must be advertised for five successive years. Then, after two more years, if no one claims it, the account is turned over to the state treasurer. Contrary to popular opinion, the banks never receive a penny of the money, and must pay for their own detective work.

They are glad to do it. "Sleepers" cause endless and expensive bookkeeping, tie up money indefinitely; but successful searches can result in much good-will on the part of the owner or his heirs.

JULIETTA K. ARTHUR

From Cranberries

The humble, tasty cranberry will take its place as usual on the dinner table of America, but it has achieved a new status. Along with dresses made out of rubber, hairbrushes out of milk, and other industrial wonders, the cranberry has moved into a place of importance since chemists found it to be rich in ursolic acid, an emulsifying agent worth $80 an ounce.

"If Only I Had Known the Risk!"

It was only yesterday that Edith and I recalled the vacation trip we and the youngsters enjoyed last summer in our *new car*. My how that car performed over mountain roads and through desert heat!

Guess I thought the *new car thrill* would last forever! I overlooked the fact that even ordinary operation brings contaminations into the engine which slowly rob it of its power and performance. That emergency use—like when Edith punishes a cold engine in order to get the youngsters to school on time, through snowbanks and hard pulling—calls for important measures of *protection*.

But I know now! When my garage man handed me a bill for $48.67 this morning covering replaced bearings and repairs he told me how cold starts and radical temperature changes, alone, can severely harm an engine. How oxidation of oil —*even under conditions of normal operation*—forms corrosive substances that "eat" away the metal parts.

This gave Bill, the service man, an opportunity to shoot one of his "darts" that (I am sorry to admit) he'd been aiming at me for a long time. Bill said, *"With Pyroil in their cars, men tell me they never run into trouble like that. Pyroil protects them against these damage dangers. I tell you, Mr. Baker, it pays to use Pyroil right from the start. It saves you far more than it costs. You'd be surprised the way it will protect your car!"*

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Just see how rapidly they are advancing in business. Think of the influential friends they are making in the social world. Think, too, of the good money they are earning—of the fine cars they are buying—the beautiful homes they own—and of how steadily they are progressing toward financial security!

And what is the reason? What is back of all this stirring and shining success? The answer is amazingly simple!

Interesting Conversation . . . That's Their Secret!

The most successful men and women of today know that this is an amusement-loving age. They know that everybody dislikes to be bored. They know that to make worthwhile friends, one must be entertaining and full of enthusiasm.

And the first—the most important!—secret of their success is simply this:

They have learned to become good conversationists!

You know, through your own observation, how right these successful men and women are. Good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you, too, will win. Decide now—this very day! that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules Learned Quickly and Easily

If you have ever for a moment doubted your ability to become an entertaining and convincing conversationist, dismiss that doubt right here, and read on with confidence. We have good news for you!

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. Good talkers know the fundamentals of their art, and apply them whenever they converse, either with friends or with strangers. Their success is not due to a natural gift of expression. They acquired their art by learning the rules.

In the same way, you, too, can learn to make your conversation bright, entertaining, impressive. And thus develop new poise—new progress and individuality!

And now for the good news we promised you.

Thanks to a new simple method, especially designed and developed for modern times, *any average person can learn the art of conversation quickly and easily!* Briefly, here is the story:

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Several years ago a woman who has since become one of the foremost figures in adult education had a revolutionary idea. She came to the conclusion that thousands of men and women were letting shyness needlessly handicap them both in business and in the social world. The best way to help these people overcome their fears, she decided, was to teach them to become good conversationists.

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The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve sparkling lessons, and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

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. . Explorations for Everyone

(Continued from Page 7)

features to be found in underground caverns."

There are specialties even for botanists in Crystal Cave, for underneath the electric lamps that shine intermittently for an average of several hours each day, algae and mosses (low orders of living plants) grow sufficiently well to add a touch of green to other pastel colors present. Both caves are in marine deposits that in Ordovician times, some 400,000,000 years ago, formed the bottom of the sea. The caves themselves are much younger. Travertine is deposited in cave formations at the rate of about one cubic inch each hundred years, which gives a rough scale for estimating the age of such structures.

Another of these "expeditions for everyone" went to Mullica Hill, New Jersey, in search of fossils. This, too, was a popular trip. The group there spent a day in world-famous marl pits, full of evidence of prehistoric sea animals. Breaking off cave formations was forbidden on the expedition to Kutztown, but in the marl pits collecting hammers and picks were quite in order and enthusiastically used. Robert G. Chaffee, assistant in geology and paleontology at the Museum, headed this expedition, assisted by Mr. Mohr.

* * *

Birdlife-study expeditions are likewise popular, with Frederick C. Schmid and Lorene McLellan as leaders. Probably the most intriguing are the trips to Hawk Mountain during migration times, when hawks and eagles soar southward, and to Cape May Point, N. J., to the Witmer Stone Sanctuary, where sea birds as well as land birds are observed.

Last year groups explored Crum Creek for fungi, lichens, and ferns; Wissahickon Park for flowering shrubs; the Zoological Gardens; Delchester Farms for "Nature on a Farm"; Cresheim Valley for trees in winter; Tinicum for marsh birds; and Bartram's Gardens, home of a famous early Colonial botanist, who described many of America's distinctive flowering plants for the first time.

On these Academy expeditions it is the mimeographed projects to "Find a long-tailed 'blackbird' whose correct name is —— ——," or "Find a fossil bivalve whose two shells are not alike," that add zest to the search for knowledge. Philadelphia has some 38,000 acres of parks. Then there are near-by mines where rare minerals can be found, seashores where marine life is abundant and any number of wild flower preserves.

Many times these expeditions, even though conducted for laymen scientists, lead to important discoveries in the physical and natural sciences. Whenever original observations are made or data compiled in such fields as botany, climatology, zoology, geology or archaeology, the records are of value to professional researchers and lighten their preliminary tasks by just that much.

In addition, the Academy sponsors several societies like the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society, Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, Pennsylvania State Fish and Game Protective Association, the Oceanological Club, and groups of botanists, entomologists, jewelers, and geologists.

* * *

Much credit for this renewed activity, reminiscent of earlier days when the Academy was made up of Pennsylvania amateur naturalists who trained many of the nation's great professional scientists, is due to the activities of Charles M. B. Cadwalader, president and active head of the organization, who, like many other leaders in education, serves without pay.

In his administration, the entire interior of the Academy's Museum at 19th Street and the Parkway has been renovated and the Museum exhibits modernized. The study collections of fossils, minerals, and birds have been freed of dust and once more are enthusiastically in use by students. A new hall of early mankind devoted to prehistoric humanity, its implements and the animals known and studied then, was dedicated during an international conference on "Early Man" in 1937. Museum lessons averaging an hour in length are arranged with the city's schools and are conducted by Museum teachers or docents, though visiting teachers familiar with the exhibits are encouraged to conduct their own classes. Thirty-three of the top-rank natural scientists who are members of the Academy serve as officers, curators, and assistants without compensation.

* * *

Ever since the days of Benjamin Franklin Philadelphia has been conscious of its part in natural science and discovery. There are in and around the city many amateur science organizations which the professional scientists have only recently begun to notice. Through the activity of W. Stephen Thomas, formerly a staff member of the Academy, a directory of these organizations has been compiled listing 287 groups with a combined membership of 32,000 persons.

"CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER," These Inquiring Little Figures Find the Academy Museum's Exhibit as They Stretch and Strain to See Every Least Detail

Bees Take Life Easy

By an ingenious device that relieves bees of their pollen loads while permitting free passage into and out of the hive, entomologists in California have compiled records that cast doubt on the familiar idea of the inveterate industry of these insects. When a bee is "as busy as a bee" she is that way because abundant food supplies are available for harvest. But when dearth occurs, she takes life easier and does not bring home much pollen, either for immediate use or to mix with honey for storage as bee bread.

To strip the bees of most of the pollen load, Frank E. Todd of the U. S. Department of Agriculture placed two parallel strips of fine-mesh hardware cloth across the entrance to the hives so that returning bees had to make a turn between the strips to pass through the openings. This brushed off most of the pollen, which was weighed. Strong bee colonies, the study shows, gather from 30 to 40 pounds of pollen a year. The brood, from which replacements develop, require pollen for food, and the birth rate appears to be limited by food supplies.

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To a New England House

By HAROLD VINAL

This is a stubborn house the years have blessed,
And always in this dim and leafy place,
The mind sleeps softly and the heart possessed,
Turns to its calm as April to a face.
Old houses such as this remain to tell
Of spring's swift passing, summer's on the wing;
They know how autumns come, whose last leaves swell
The bins of fortune with the hope of spring.

These stairs have borne the weight of climbing feet,
Only old houses such as this recall
Words that were spoken, music that was fleet,
Only such floors and such an ancient wall
Shall spell New England, earth and sea and sky,
That dreams forever and can never die.

Over the Editor's Desk

IN EXPLAINING why China is ready for a new day of democracy, Paul M. A. Linebarger writes out of a family knowledge of the Chinese. He grew up in an atmosphere of Oriental scholarship. His father, after finishing his law studies and serving in the Spanish-American War and as judge in the Philippines, became legal adviser of Sun Yat-sen, and later on of the Chinese Nationalist Government. Paul M. A. Linebarger is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Duke University.

Ann Cardwell writes of Polish conditions under the Nazis on the basis of contacts she maintains among refugees from Poland, where she lived for a considerable period.

For those who are troubled by the difficulties of reconciling new social and industrial factors with the necessity for a total and unified effort for defense in the United States, there is enlightenment in the article by E. P. Herring, who outlines the ways in which this unity may be approached. Mr. Herring is Executive Secretary of the Littauer School of Public Administration at Harvard University, and is an authority on American government.

The Seamen's Institute in New York City is a haven for sailors of all nations who may be visiting the city or who are "between voyages." Evelyn Roe describes what is being done to make men feel at home whose fatherlands are for the time being under Nazi domination.

Thornton Wilder's individuality as a writer has long marked his work as being apart from the stream of best-sellers, although he has often been among the most discussed novelists of the year, and his play without stage settings, "Our Town," has taken its place with the dramas that have made theater history. Alexandra Krastin, a writer who lives in a Boston suburb, shares with us her talk with Mr. Wilder.

We never knew that the exploring urge has long been a characteristic of people who live in Philadelphia. But Herbert B. Nichols, natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor, declares that adventuring has come to be a hobby with a growing number of Philadelphians, and tells us all about it with convincing pictures.

Plywood has brought a new industry into being in lumbering areas where large trees are available, as in Oregon and Washington. Kate Archibald, who has seen this industry develop on the Pacific Coast, describes a product that means much to that section, and is typical of the making of plywood in other places. In New Brunswick, for instance, a new outlet for lumbering products has been developed in the form of both plywood and veneers, material which is peeled off the logs in long strips, handsome in their graining.

In the photography article in the Jan. 11 issue three of the captions at the left of page eight inadvertently became misplaced. The top one should have been called the earliest kodak, the second one down should be called the first daylight-loading kodak, and the fourth one down should be called the first folding kodak.

Seafood Special

DOWN THROUGH THE YEARS, the fishing industry has found a way to cope with unexpected situations that have arisen. Yankee ingenuity has solved many a problem for the industry. Years ago, for instance, the haddock was considered unfit for food. Today it is not only a recognized staple fish, but is characterized by the United States Government as one of the best of the salt-water fishes.

More recently, a somewhat similar development got under way in the redfish industry, that resulted from one of the most interesting of the romances of trade.

* * *

Barely half a dozen years ago, redfish—also known as rosefish—were frequently caught by Boston fishermen but tossed back into the sea. A few were brought into port, where they were a sort of glut on the market. Possibly 1,000 pounds a day could be handled, going mostly to the Italian trade, but that figure was considered the saturation point.

Today, the annual yield is close to 75,000,000 pounds, for Boston and Gloucester alone, and the price of fillets 15 to 19 cents a pound—marketed under the more appealing name of "ocean perch." The change is due in no small measure to the new fish filleting process, and the quick-freezing methods, plus the alertness of a young meat and fish buyer of a large western chain of stores, and the merchandising ability of J. Lawrence Alphen, president of the General Seafoods Corporation, and 40-Fathom, Inc., of Boston.

* * *

The western buyer had long sought a seafood "special" for his stores, where competition was keen, and the need of a good and genuine "special" was urgent. Finally seeing a price list of rosefish at 1 cent a pound, but not knowing what it was, he decided to investigate. Long-distance telephones buzzed, and Mr. Alphen in Boston told the buyer that rosefish was used only on Italian tables. But a request for samples brought 10 pounds of quick-frozen rosefish fillets to the buyer. These were cooked and served at a semi-annual district managers' dinner.

The surprise item on the menu tasted so much like the fresh-water perch of which westerners were so fond that it found quick favor, and brought out the comment that it had a different, salty tang. That dinner literally "made" rosefish. Twelve carloads were ordered. But the fish that fishermen had scorned for years were now hard to find. Mr. Alphen sent out a fleet of trawlers to fish only for rosefish. But all they could find was cod and haddock.

But now the whereabouts of the fish are known. They have been dignified by the new name of ocean perch, are attractively wrapped, and sell to strong demand throughout the West. Demand at the Boston Fish Pier is steady for the once-little-thought-of redfish. It is now the third most popular Boston-caught fish in national sales.

L. S.

"Hurry Up Now! Pa's Waiting!"

THE kitchen stove used to feel pretty good on a winter's Saturday night when the thermometer was down around zero. So did the heated flatiron in the foot of the bed. But how many of us would trade the comfort and privacy of our modern, heated bathrooms for the cramped discomfort of the wooden tub and the sting of the home-made soap? And who wants to lug out the water afterward and mop up the kitchen floor?

There are a lot more of today's home conveniences that we wouldn't trade for their counterparts of the "good old days." The electric washer, for instance, for the tub and scrubbing board; the electric light for the messy coal-oil lamp; the furnace for the parlor base-burner.

Most of us are incomparably richer than the people of a generation ago—not so much in money, perhaps, but in the things our money will buy. And in most cases these are the products of American industry—manufactured articles that have been developed by industry, improved, made less and less expensive so that more millions of people can afford to own them.

In almost every manufacturing improvement that has made this progress possible, electricity has played a vital part. And the scientists, engineers, and workmen of General Electric, who have done so much to make electricity more useful, are still seeking ways for electricity to help in the creation of More Goods for More People at Less Cost.

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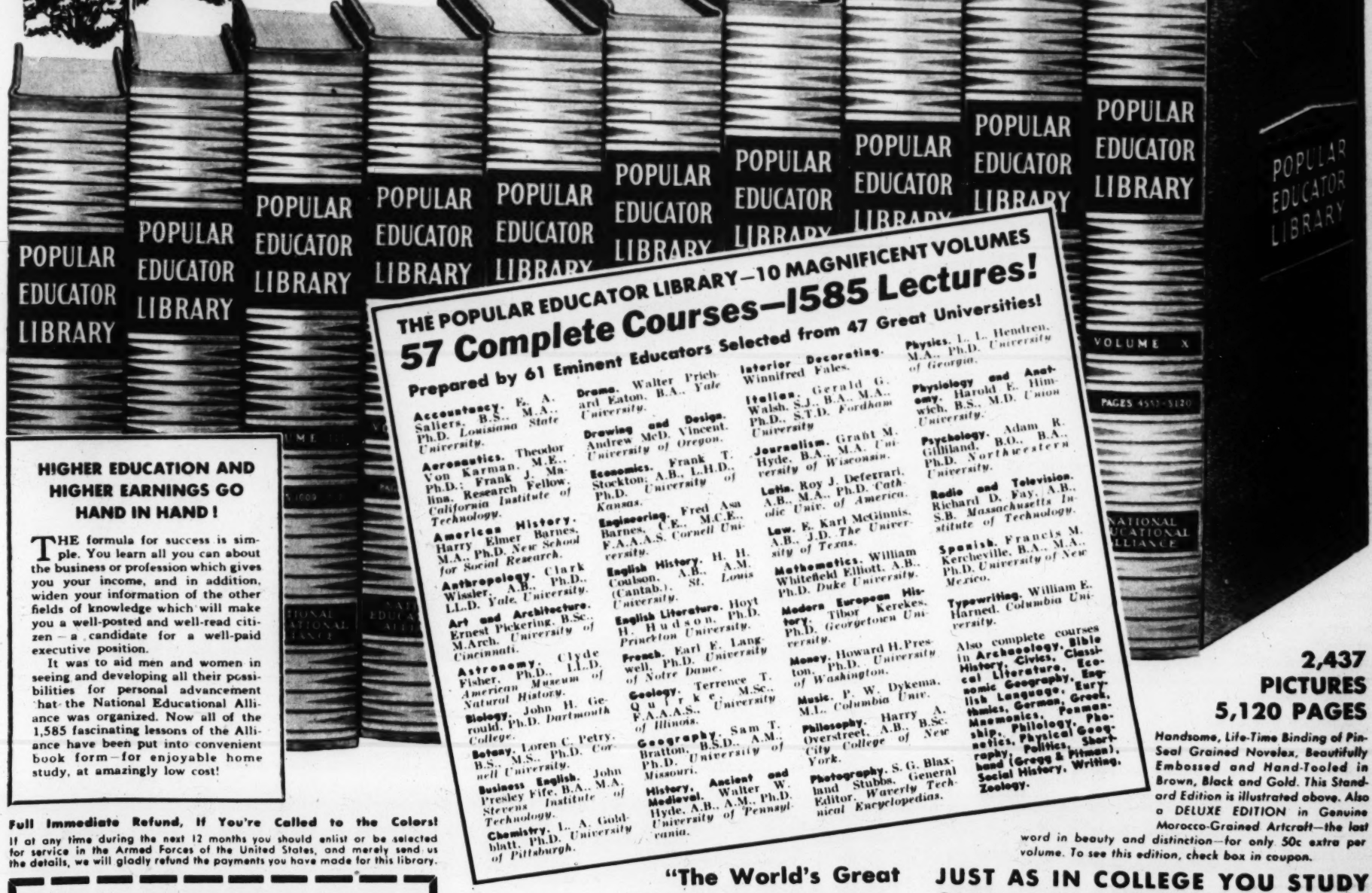

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